

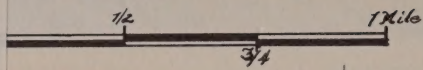
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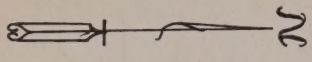
KATE RAY KUHN

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Richard D. Farrell 1961



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ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

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Who was Massacred 1798

Indian
Mussel Bed

Main Channel of Mississippi
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During Flood. Water of 1903.

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Charles Stratton
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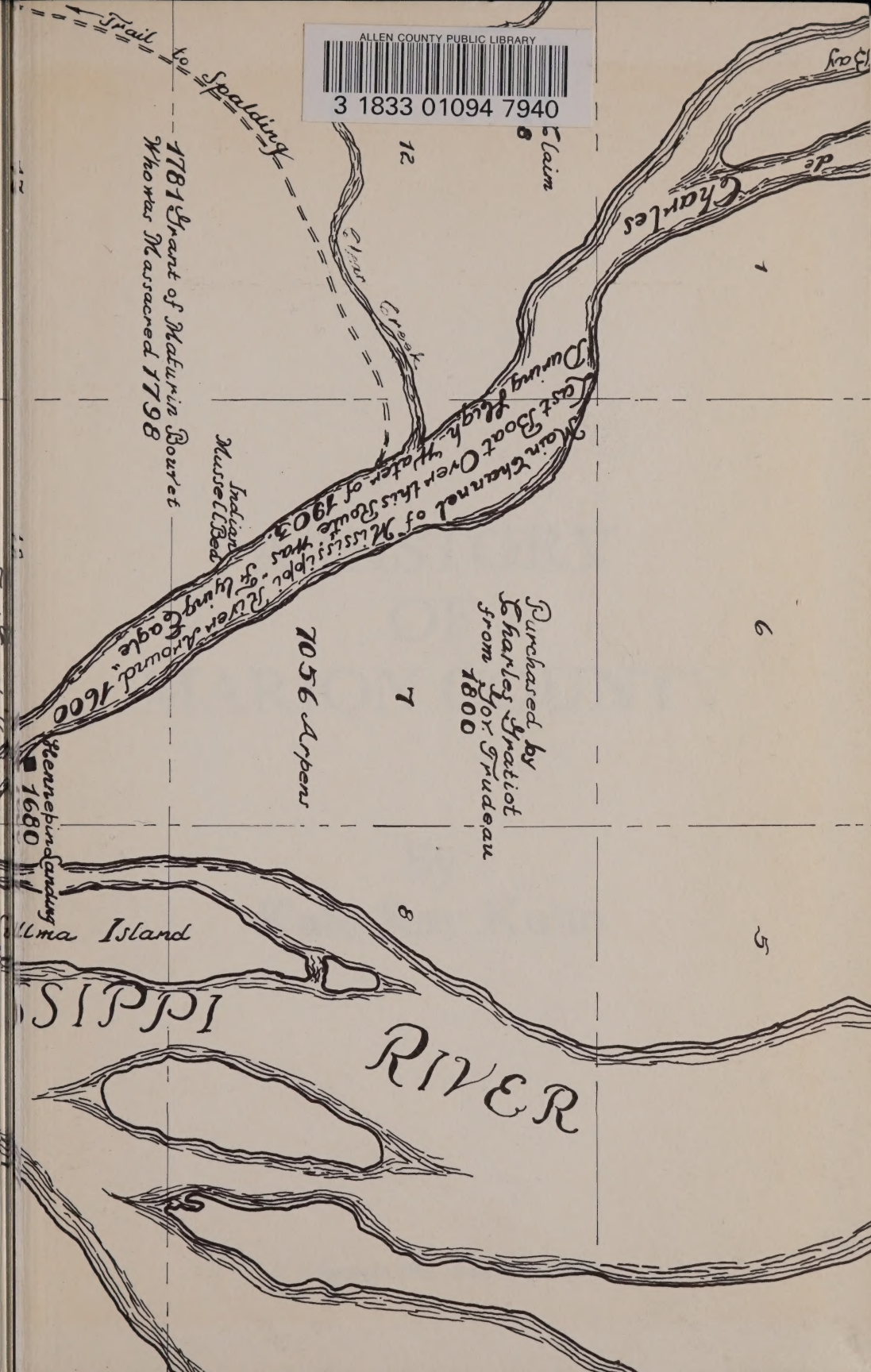
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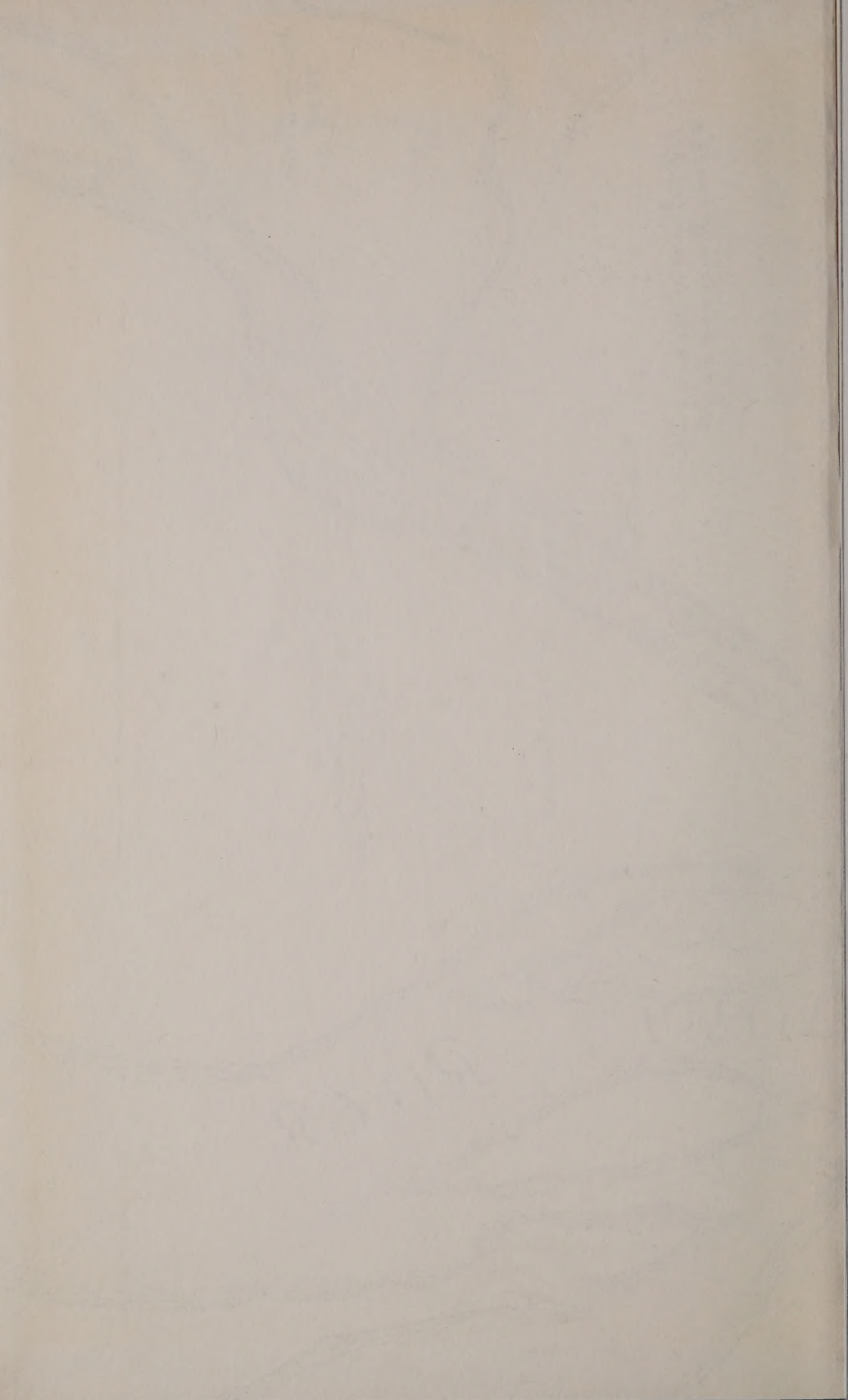
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A HISTORY
OF
MARION COUNTY

By
Kate Ray Kuhn

I dedicate this book to my beloved Father, James Thad Ray.

50
WESTERN PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY
HANNIBAL, MISSOURI

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CLARENCE CANNON

Marion County Representative in Congress Since 1923

Rep. Clarence Cannon, who has been in Congress since 1923, filed today for another term from the 9th Congressional District.

Cannon, 83, is chairman of the House Appropriations Committee and is an authority on parliamentary procedure. He has presided over the appropriation of more money than any man in the nation's history—over a trillion dollars.

A lawyer and a Democrat of the old school, he lives at Elsberry and hasn't faced a serious challenge in his northeastern Missouri district for many years.

He is the first congressional candidate to file for the 1964 primary election.

WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA

1954-55

CANNON, Clarence, congressman; born Elsberry, Mo., April 11, 1879; s. John Randolph and Ida Glovina (Whiteside) C; A.B., William Jewell Coll., 1903, A. M., 1904; LL.B., U. of Missouri, 1908; LL.D., William Jewell Coll., 1930, Culver-Stockton Coll., 1932; m. Ida Dawson Wigginton, Aug. 30, 1906; children—Ida Elizabeth, Ruby Melinda. Prof. history, Stephens Coll., 1904-08; began practice of law at Troy, Mo., 1908; parliamentarian Nat. Ho. of Rep., many yrs., and of Democratic National Conventions, 1920-52; served as member 68th to 72nd Congresses (1923-33) and 74th to 83rd Congresses from the 9th Missouri District. 73rd Congress (1933-35), Missouri Regent Smithsonian Instn. Author: A Synopsis of the Procedure of the House, 1919; Procedure in the House of Representatives, 1920; Cannon's Procedure, 1928; National Conv. Parliamentary Manual, 1928, 1951; (article) Parliamentary Law, Ency. Britannica, 1929; Ency. Americana, 1940; Cannon's Precedents, 1936, 49. Editor: Manual and Digest of the House of Representatives, 1918, 19; also compiler of precedents of House of Representatives. Home: Elsberry, Missouri.

HE DEFIES TIME

Clarence Cannon of Missouri has been a fixture in the Congress of the United States for 38 years.

The Elsberry Democrat, successor to the great speaker Champ Clark, whom he once served as secretary, has been re-elected every two years to Congress since he was first chosen from the 9th district in 1923. Few men have proved more valuable in the house.

Congressman Cannon has been for many years chairman of the House Appropriations Committee. He has fought hard to prevent waste in government and through his committee he has been called upon to direct the appropriation of more money than was spent by the federal government during the first 140 years of the nation's history.

Congressman Cannon, the most noted parliamentarian Congress ever has produced, has not fought for popularity. He speaks his mind, and, naturally, there have been some dissatisfied people left in the wake of his remarks. He has, however, placed national interests above that.

In 1962 the 82-year-old congressman filed for renomination on the Democratic ticket. This is fortunate, not only for his district and his state, but for the entire nation.

Congressman Cannon is a house member of the stature of the late Speaker Sam Rayburn. It is too bad there are not more like him in our Congress. A truly great statesman.

PREFACE

In the vast universe is a system of planets surrounding a sun, hence called the solar system. The third planet from the sun is called Earth. On the Earth's surface is the United States of America.

In observing the United States, we find much to convince us that an Almighty Overruling Providence designed from the first to place here a great nation.

This country was named after Americus Vesputius. In the center of the United States is Missouri, and in the northeast part of this State lies Marion County.

To every county belongs a history; for whenever the inhabitants of any large portion of the earth are united under one government, important public events must have taken place. The record of these events constitutes the history of the county.

The purpose of this book is to review some of the important events in the history of Marion County.

The authenticity of data contained in this book can be questioned if you wish, and any typographical errors and unavoidable mistakes were not intentional. Excerpts were taken from *Marion County Atlas*—1875, *Marion County History*—1884, *Hannibal Mirror*—1905. Information was also taken from the writings of Judge Thomas L. Bacon, Judge Thad Ray, W. L. Brown, B. B. Watson, Frank Russell, and Allen Eichenberger.

It is hoped that, as it grows older, the book may be read by children yet unborn and be a valuable contribution to the county.



MARION COUNTY

In compiling the history of Marion County we depend on records, old books, and tales handed down in families—which sometimes differ. We know that before us were Indians of different tribes who claimed certain parts of the lands just as we have boundary lines of states. They left the pictures which are on the vertical rock escarpment on Salt River near Cincinnati, Ralls County. The Mound Builders were the builders of the great mounds in Miller Township. One is on a hill on Highway 36 on the Tip Graves' farm; one on S. R. Head's farm; another on the bluff on Pennewell's farm. These were used as signal mounds. Before that we know not what, but evidences of man further back have been discovered in Marion County.

There is a record of Marquette, La Salle, and Souldard, Frenchmen paddling up the Mississippi River. There is no record of their landing in Marion County. The records do show, however, that Father Hennepin, a French monk, in 1681 started down the Illinois River from (Broken Heart) Peoria, then up the Mississippi, and landed on the point 200 yards from where the Bay De Charles and the river meet. He erected a cross, had Mass, and proclaimed the land for the King of France. About that time the Continent of North America was divided among France, England, Spain, and later Russia. France held all the valley west of the Mississippi River except Texas. Later the United States obtained Texas after it revolted from Mexico, and Alaska by purchase from Russia. Great Britain held Canada by right of conquest. At the close of the French and Indian War, France gave the Province of Louisiana, or what was known later as the Louisiana Purchase, to Spain. For 37 years Spain retained it, then by treaty returned this land to France; and in 1803 James Monroe, sent by President Jefferson, bought the territory for \$15,000,000.00.

The main course of the Mississippi River ran down the Bay De Charles in early days, the river entering the Bay at the north where the new \$9,000,000 R.E.A. Power Plant is located. This was also the site of the phantom Marion City of Muldrow fame. The silt and debris from South and North River pushed the main channel toward the Illinois shore, and Bay Island was formed. The last boat to sail over this bay was the Flying Eagle in 1903, during the high water before the levee was built. Father Hennepin was especially accurate in topography. One place he described was Still House

Hollow, where there was a large spring. About 1844, as this was a natural amphitheatre, a great political debate was held here between Stephen A. Douglas and Thomas H. Benton.

The next record we have of Marion County was in 1781 when Maturin Bouvet, another Frenchman, was granted thousands of arpens of land (an arpen is 75/100 of an acre). His grant extended from the mouth of Salt River (the Auhaha) to a point on the bay about where O'Donnell's Camp is now in 1958; the southwest corner was Spalding Springs; and the northwest corner in Shelby County was never located. As salt, at \$6.00 per bushel, was in demand in St. Louis, and Salt River not navigable up to Spalding, Bouvet founded his settlement just below the mouth of Clear Creek. About 1781 or 1782 he induced several families to settle here, and the late Peter R. Rush, who built Rush's Mill or Bay Mill, was born near the site. As late as 1825 traces of the French cabins remained. Peter Snyder, of the same age, told of a dozen stone chimneys on this rounded bench of land. In 1900 stones were plowed out of this field, known now as the William Bowen farm, and many pieces of pottery and artifacts have been recovered from this ground. The pack horse trail to this saline in Ralls County followed west around the first bluff to what is now black-top highway 168; to the old Walker Farm, now owned by Arthur Bush; up the ravine to the Nelson Farm on Highway 61; on to the Turner lands, southwest quarter of Section 34, Twp. 59, Range 5. A quarter of a century later the settlers, who had not heard of Bouvet, found and used this trail. Some thought the Indians had made it. A bastion was built at Spalding Springs and the salt water boiled down, but the Indians always destroyed everything they found when Bouvet returned to the Bay.

As the French had Indian squaws for wives, the settlement was warned that Indians led by the great Chief Black Hawk of Iowa were on the war path, and all left but Bouvet. His cabins were burned and he was either massacred or burned in one of the cabins. Below the crinoid ledges on the upper part of the bluff, beneath the sod, lay the bones of a stalwart pioneer from the farthest north of the French settlements. This closed the first period of white settlement on the soil of Marion County. The Bouvet tract was sold to Gratiot, and this line can be seen on all county maps.

Down the bay from the Bouvet Settlement are large mounds of fresh water mussel shells; the present road was dug through one large mound. If we follow the road south we come to the Schultz Farm, later Dr. Clark's, and a large spring and cave back in the hill. On the west side of a road, in the field south of this house, was Campbell's Trading Post, established in the year 1814, before Hannibal and Moses D. Bates were heard of. This field has yielded quantities of Indian relics. The landing just below was called Port Scipio. Scipio was the famous Roman general. Hannibal was named for his enemy, the great Carthaginian general. Scipio was the landing of the keel boats, as it was more accessible out into the county. The high white granite bluff south of Scipio extended straight down to the river, and the passage was only a foot path until finally by hand and oxen it was dug out. It was called the Dug Road until the Burlington built the railroad and the Wabash Bridge was erected. Then the road was widened, especially along the steep

bluff around the tunnel. The first road from Scipio into Hannibal ran up the hollow to the spring back of the brick house of Griffins, which was built for the office of a distillery, thence up to what is now Riverpoint Addition, then down to Hannibal.

In 1817 Whaley, Foreman, and Adams left Bourbon County, Kentucky, to find new land. They came overland to North River, turned east and south until they came to Clear Creek. Whaley staked his claim around the large spring, Sect. 10, Twp. 57, Range 7. Foreman went on into Ralls County near Rensselaer, and Adams settled in Saline County. They returned with their families in 1818. Whaley's log cabin built by the spring is long gone, but a large two story red brick house is still standing, and is owned by the Whaley heirs. The Foremans are still on the original grant. The same year the Gashes, Longmires, and Culbertsons settled in South River Township near South River; the Sees and Calverts in Warren Township; the Mathews in Fabius Township; Vanlandingham at Palmyra Spring; and also the Dickersons.

The reason for not landing at Hannibal in the early days was that a large island, formed north of the mouth of Bear Creek, stood in the way. It was heavily wooded. Originally there was one log cabin erected, which during the high water of 1832 was washed away.

About October 4, 1847, Scipio was plotted and filed, being a town of several hundred people and several distilleries. The old houses have vanished; the foundation of one old ice house is on the lot where a garbage hauler who raised hogs lived. This lot now is a summer cabin resort. The McCooey ice-house is used as a boathouse. On the point of the island at Scipio was a large cottonwood tree. This tree was cut and the log floated down the river to the Pettibone saw mill under Lover's Leap. The center boards measured 7 feet wide and were exhibited at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904.

In early days when ice became ten or more inches thick a crew of men with horses would cut the ice in four-foot cakes and start filling these icehouses—a man's job! The river at Hannibal in earlier years was frozen the entire width so that sleighs and wagons could drive across.

The formation of the land of Marion County along the river is of several different kinds of white granite or limestone. Along the River Road is the upper bed of the crinoid strata which rests 300 or more feet above the high-water mark. South of Bear Creek there is blue shale which is used for cement. A sand drift, extending along South Fifth Street, also crops out on Lindell Avenue and over in Illinois. This is known as Sand Ridge. When the railroad was built west, the sand drift on Fifth Street, extending to within twenty yards of the bluff in South Hannibal, was graded down and used to fill some of the numerous holes in that vicinity. Bear Creek was named because so many enormous cottonwoods, which were hollow, were used as bear dens. In early days it must have been a sizeable pond above this sand drift, which passed through a narrow neck and spread out to Main and Broadway. Bear Creek then turned and veered back to the channel where it flows into the river now.

The boulder clay, which was above the pipe clay or potter's clay, was at

the head of the draw on Westfall hill in South Hannibal, just north of Mt. Olivet Cemetery. In excavating a cellar at the Westfall House, a bed of said material was opened. About 1858 John Rodgers, a clerk in the office of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, moulded statuettes of this clay. They were of unusual artistic merit, and John Rodgers, being socially attracted to the Westfall home, became interested in the properties of this exposed stratum. Boulders, or niggerheads, are to be found in all ravines, left during the glaciers or ice age period. Some look like gray granite. South of Bear Creek on Tadpole Road, the first road after crossing the railroad viaducts on Hwy. 61, a huge block of half-buried red granite may be seen. It suggests a cabin shape with gable ends. In 1832 some one drilled holes and blasted off fragments to be made into millstones used in Ralls County. To the north the white granite in Soap Hollow was used in making the Wabash Bridge piers, the old stone calaboose at the corner of Rock and First Street, and the slaughterhouse. The stone building in the alley back of the city parking lot on North Main was the icehouse of the Alger family. In fact, all foundations and steps to old homes were made of this granite. The limestone in some of the hills has great caverns through it, such as the Mark Twain Cave and Le Beaume Cave at the Cement Plant. The entrance of another cave, in South Hannibal at the corner of Walnut and Birch Streets, was closed because so many boys became lost in it in early days. The Sims of Ralls County accidentally discovered the Cameron or Mark Twain Cave when dogs were chasing some kind of wild animal (supposedly a panther) which took refuge in this cave. Many dates and names are carved and painted on the sides of the rock.

The 640 acres upon which Hannibal is situated have changed title many times; one owner never recording it properly. On the morning of December 16, 1811, occurred the earthquake in New Madrid County, or the Boot Heel of Missouri. Congress passed a law providing that any person impaired by loss of land in this catastrophe be allowed to relocate on like quantity of land in Missouri. On the west side of the northeast quarter of Section 29, Jean Baptiste Grimard took out a relocation certificate for the part known now as Broad Axe Tract. There is nothing of record except in Howard County where it is mentioned with some other land. Then the 640 acres was granted to Abraham Bird, New Madrid Certificate No. 379. Bird never saw his grant; he died in the state of Louisiana. In 1818 government surveyors, undoubtedly the Rectors of St. Louis, as William Rector was Surveyor General of Missouri at this time, and one chair bearer, Moses Bates, surveyed Marion County and named it for General Francis Marion, who was known as the Swamp Fox of Carolina in the Revolutionary War. In December, 1812, St. Charles County was surveyed and it was St. Charles County to the Iowa line. As settlers became more numerous, Lincoln County was surveyed, which at that time went to the Iowa line. Then Pike County was surveyed, Ralls County, and in 1818 Marion County. If you wish records of first grants, go to the prior county or St. Charles County.

On August 10, 1821, the territory of Missouri became a state; so, in a sense, Hannibal is older than the state of Missouri. On December 5, 1824, the

United States patented the original town site (Book 5, pages 16-18, Record of Donation Patents). On December 1, 1829, Mary Bird, widow of Abraham Bird, and sons, John Bird, William Bird, and Mary Bird Vail and husband deeded to Thompson Bird (Book B, Page 36), retaining $\frac{2}{3}$, which on June 22, 1831, was deeded to Stephen Glascock and Moses Bates. In 1831 Thompson Bird contracted to convey all of his interest to Stephen Glascock. Glascock owned $\frac{2}{3}$ and Bates $\frac{1}{3}$. Thompson Bird's authority later proved void (Ashley and Bird, 1-Mo. 640). In 1839 Hannibal was incorporated. In the ensuing season Stephen Glascock made a public sale of Hannibal lots and out lots. The record made by the Clerk of that sale is found in the Court of Common Pleas (F-24. 1845). In 1845 a charter was granted to the City of Hannibal (L-1845-Page 115). The Town Company formed included Stephen Glascock, James Hewitt, William Clifton, Paul Anderson, Churchill Samuel, and Jameson Samuel, Henry Von Phul, Theodore McGill, James P. Shropshire, and Zachariah G. Draper.

IN MISSOURI COURIER—JAN. 11—1855

ANNEXATION

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Missouri.

We the undersigned citizens of Marion County in said State respectfully represent, that we believe it would be of our interest and to that of Ralls County that a portion of Marion County, hereafter named be stricken from Marion, and added to Ralls, nearer to County Seat of Ralls County than Marion.

The undersigned are all inhabitants, and citizens of the territory included in said Boundary.

Committee

J. F. Hawkins, Capt. A. S. Robards, and Dr. R. N. Anderson.

From Mississippi River, Section 17-20, Township 57—Range 4 West.

Nothing more can be found about the decision of the court, so Hannibal was not annexed to Ralls County, although a portion of Oakwood is in Ralls County.

Stephen Glascock, through Bates, surveyed the blocks 1 to 33 in the City of Hannibal, each $\frac{1}{2}$ block from the middle of the street to the center of the alley, exactly one acre. Lots 1,2,3, and 4, of Block 1, of the city of Hannibal appear to have been in the Mississippi River at that time, or on the swampy ground of Bear Creek.

The space lying and being included between the river and the blocks numbered 2,4,5,7,8,33 is intended for public use of said Town, and if used for any other purpose, are to revert to the heirs. This information is to be found in the Palmyra Court House, Hannibal Court House, *Marion Co. History*, and included in Deed to Planters Hotel which is on file in Hannibal City Hall.

In the old French (Livre Terrien) or Land Book at St. Louis can be found Maturin Bounet grant of land in North East Missouri, as follows: 'Maturin Bounet humbly supplicates, and has the honor to represent to you, that hav-

ing obtained of your goodness the saline "Du Bastion" on the river Auhaha (Salt River) it becomes indispensable for him to have an establishment on the Mississippi in order to raise buildings thereon to deposit the salt manufactured at his works. On account of the difficult navigation in said river Auhaha, he contemplates making an establishment and plantation at the foot of the hills of the Bay De Charles, etc.'

St. Louis 1795

Governor Trudeau fully granted the land. Don Lenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of western part of Illinois. After having examined the demand made by M. Bounet's petition, we have granted to him the concession of 20 arpents square, situated on the Auhaha River, at 15 leagues from the mouth which falls into the river, at the distance of about 35 leagues from this town. The survey of this land shall be at his charge.

Lenon Trudeau

This grant was in Ralls county, known now as Spalding on section 25, twp. 56, range 6 and about three miles south of the village of Rensselaer. He transported his salt on pack horses from the Bastion to a warehouse near the mouth of Bay De Charles. He then asked Governor Trudeau for another subsidy of land.

To M. Lenon Trudeau, Captain in the Stationary Regiment of Louisiana, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Western Part of Illinois. Maturin Bounet humbly supplicates and has the honor to represent that having obtained of your goodness the concession of the Saline Du Bastion on the river Auhaha. It becomes indispensable for him to have an establishment on the Mississippi in order to raise buildings thereon to deposit the salt manufactured at his works.

He was granted eighty-four arpens in length to be taken six arpens below the outlet of the Bay De Charles distant about forty leagues for village and eighty-four arpens between the hills and said bay. As near as can be determined, a little south of the mouth of Clear Creek in section 12, twp. 57, range 4 and 5, are on both sections.

In year 1798, Governor Trudeau was succeeded by Charles Dehault Delassus, a Frenchman. In January 1801, Charles Gratiot, the purchaser of the Bounet estates, petitioned Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Colonel attached to the Stationary Regiment of Louisiana and Governor of upper part of same province.

Charles Gratiot, merchant of this town, father of a very numerous family has the honor to represent to you that on the 30th of November, in the year 1800, bought at a public sale, of which a copy certified by yourself is here annexed, etc. In consequence, he lays the foundation of his hopes of obtaining the augmentation of land, which is necessary to the establishment requiring such a consumption of wood, on the generosity of a government of which he has always experienced the liberality and kindness. The concession of land or 7056 arpents, which was granted and as soon as any settler shall appear in the vicinity of the named place, shall have land surveyed without delay. Don

Antonio Soulard, Surveyor General of this upper Louisiana, shall take cognizance of this title.

Registered by order of Lieutenant Governor pages 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 of Book of Titles of Concession No. 3 and No. 4.

Soulard

St. Louis truly translated March 30, 1833.

In Office of Surveyor Research for Illinois and Missouri, St. Louis, Missouri, February 5, 1852. The above plot of Twp. 58, north of the line and range 5 west of 5 principle meridian is strictly conformable to the field notes of Survey there on file in this office which have examined and approved. The line runs by Perry A. Curry in consequence of the annulment of Survey No. 1833 as detailed above are staked on the right. The amount to 69.07 chains which were paid for to said Curry on the 29th of March, 1852 and charged for to the United States as per rocker of my account correct. 1831 under the appropriation of \$2,000 made on 3rd of March 1851.

M. Lewis Clark

Surveyor General

The red dotted lines in section 35 and 36 represent the several lines of Missouri Survey No. 1833 executed in 1819 to satisfy the claim of Charles Gratiot an assignee of Maturin Bounet for 84 by 40 arpens, erroneously located unconformed at that time, but which is identical with the claim surveyed and designated as N. 3000 confirmed to Maturin Bounet or his loyal representative, by the act of Congress, July 4, 1836. The said survey No. 1833 has been annulled, but the lines of the same through section 35 and 36 hold good as boundaries between the several outside tracts heretofore sold by the United States and inside return to public lands. The southeast front quarter of section 35 outside of the annulled survey No. 1833 having been sold by the United States prior to 4th of July, 1836, the interfering part of the area is included.

Survey No. 3000

The impressive 12 by 18 inch plaque commemorating the 100th anniversary run of the first railway postal car purchased by the Chamber of Commerce and presented to the Marion County Historical Society, who will then present it to the Burlington Railroad to be affixed to the replica mail car during the centennial ceremonies in Hannibal, July 28. The plaque will be unveiled July 28 by official Tom and Becky (Robert Cavanagh and Mary Lou Till). Eventually the historic car will go on permanent display in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. The first mail car was built in Hannibal and made its initial run from Hannibal to St. Joseph by July 28, 1862. Postmaster Cecil Schwartz was Chairman of the Committee and the Rev. Chandler Crawford, president, represented the Marion County Historical Society.

Frederick E. Batrus, Acting Assistant Postmaster General of United States was present to celebrate the centennial.

Chief Black Hawk

MA-KA-TAI-ME-SHE-KIA-KIAK

1767 - 1838



Black Hawk was seventy years of age when this portrait of him was painted by James Byrd King. Taken from the McKenny & Hall Collection of North American Indians.

INDIANS

OF

MARION COUNTY

The Sacs and Fox (called by Canadian trappers Les Reynors in testimonial of their thievish propensities) called northeastern Missouri their territory, and woe to any other tribe caught poaching on this territory. As late as 1836 the Sacs-Foxes came down in hunting parties and encamped on Bay Island. The wooded retreats of this county made it abound with game.

One good trait the Indians had was taking and killing only what they needed for food, shelter, and clothing, and like all wild life, left enough for seed and another year. The little squirrel busies himself burying nuts for winter, and if he does not need them they grow into another tree. The Bay Bottoms and Sny (Snia Cartier) had large groves of pecan trees and every fall the Indians gathered the ripe nuts. They also gathered persimmons, which were mashed and made into a thick paste. Now the pecan trees are gone, felled to raise more wheat and corn, which helped produce our surplus.

Each hill in Marion County has had some Indian burial mounds, and regularly each year the Indians visited their dead. In the mounds have been found arrows, tomahawks, etc., even bones of a special horse or dog, so that in after life they might be used again. They worshiped the Great Spirit and knew that someone ruled the sun, moon, stars, etc.

In the Bay area before the levee was erected, many sand bars could be seen during dry weather, and on these bars quantities of mussels could be found. The Indians used these for food, and great piles of the outer shells have been discovered.

The Indians moved camp often because of sanitary conditions and game. The warriors made arrows from a type of flint rock found in this vicinity. Flint Hill, south of Hannibal in Ralls County, contained this flint which they used to make beautiful arrows, some pink, some gray. The large ones were to kill big game, and the very small ones for birds and small animals. Large limestone rocks, worn from use, have been found where the squaws pounded corn or maize into meal.

South of Hannibal we have a Lover's Leap, a bluff rising about 300 feet above the river. The fill of rock and debris at the foot of the bluff has pushed the river channel east, and the railroad filled in a large area with sand pumped from the river bed. The legend is that a beautiful Indian maid of the Fox tribe met her lover, a young brave from across the river, on the top of

this cliff. The Chief, the father of the maiden, followed his daughter to this trysting place and aimed an arrow into her heart. The young brave clasped her in his arms and jumped into the Mississippi River.

About 1818 a keel boat had pushed its way from St. Louis with a small party of men and women to make a new home in the Bear Creek Valley. The names of some were Masterson, Babb, Armstrong, and Fleming, which have been recorded. A keel boat's power was only long poles which the crew put into the sides of the bank along the river; then all pushed together. This was a slow mode of travel against the current. Often stops were made to go ashore and kill game and rest from the travel. It took 16 to 18 days to come from St. Louis. In the boat they had brought a few hogs which were turned loose to forage on the rich mast, acorns and hazel nuts. One day while cutting logs for a cabin, the men heard dogs bothering the hogs; and seeing an Indian with the dogs, Sam Thompson shot the Indian because he had lost some relatives at the hands of Indians and hated them. The other Indian, swearing vengeance, bore the body of the slain Indian to their camp on the Bay. Meanwhile, Masterson and John Babb, aware of the seriousness of the incident, tried to induce Thompson to leave and go to Louisiana. It was already too late, however, for in a few minutes Jonathan Fleming came running hatless, with blood streaming from a wound in the hand where three fingers had been shot away. He was hewing logs to build another cabin when the Indians approached and opened fire on him. The settlers hurried into the cabin with the exception of French Joe, who took a horse and galloped up Bear Creek to the Gash and Palmer settlement to spread the alarm. Some 150 or more Indians descended on the cabin in which Masterson, Babb, Thompson, and Fleming, Mrs. Masterson and two children had taken refuge. At the head of the Indians was Campbell, the first trader from upon the Bay, an agent of Hudson Bay Company. They demanded that Thompson be turned over to them. This the group refused to do. Campbell eventually induced the Indians to leave the matter to his father down at Louisiana, and that night the Indians left. The next morning the women and children were taken to the Jordan settlement down on Salt River. In the meantime the men scoured the South River area for men, finding only 16. They came and some 300 Indians came down from the Bay with Campbell as interpreter. The council was held, a treaty made, and Thompson and the Indian who shot Fleming's hand were taken in a canoe to Louisiana for trial. The two were allowed to escape on the way to St. Louis, and the matter ended.

Masterson moved to a farm seven miles northwest of Hannibal in the Mt. Zion neighborhood and built a stone house with high windows to keep Indians from peering in. The house is still standing in good repair with a beautiful cherry winding stairway in it. The Indians had a habit of silently appearing at the cabins; the women or men would look up and see an Indian standing or sitting, just looking at them. The last Indian teepees were seen in Blacksnake hollow leading up the ravine at Scipio where the Fairy Spring was. The blacksnakes were huge and had a habit of crawling

up in the timber and, as you walked through, dropping in front of you. Some were as large around as a man's arm and 8 to 10 feet long.

Indian Joe Douglass was a character in Hannibal around the early 1900's. During the smallpox scourge in the late 1840's a party of Indians with a small baby came and camped near Port Scipio. Joe's young mother died of



the smallpox, also the other Indians; and a Negro woman by the name of Douglass raised Joe, and he took the name of Douglass. The Negro woman had a cabin in Douglassville, located in the hollow back of Eighth St. in Hannibal, and Joe inherited this. His head was bald and his face badly marked with the pock dents. Somewhere he had found a wig with matted yellow brown hair about 10 inches long; he wore this with a stiff hat on top. He made hickory baskets to sell and met trains to carry luggage. His wife

did washings, which he delivered. He was harmless, but the looks scared all the young children, and they would run and hide.

Another character in Hannibal was a Negro named Llewellyn Butler (Old Hannibal). About 1841 he was born a slave of the Dr. Hampton family,



'Old Hannibal'

who came from Kentucky. Butler had the misfortune to be born with withered legs; there were no bones in them. He was, of course, very strong in body and arms, and his mode of moving was by clasping iron pieces in his hands and a leather seat on his pants, and he could travel at a good rate of speed. Later he lived in the Bear Creek bottoms on Mill Street. He had his own home and caned chairs for a living. He had a two-wheel cart and drove a jennet with usually a jack colt by its side. He also scared the small children, but was harmless. He was buried in the old Baptist Cemetery off Palmyra Avenue.

In 1826 the Sac and Fox tribes deeded to the U. S. their land with the right of free warren. Black Hawk went to St. Louis to sign the contract and returned with his canoe in a measure loaded with a ballast of silver half dollars. He stopped at Scipio and bought corn from Ed. Whaley, who, seeing that Black Hawk was going to make the squaws carry the corn, hitched up his team and hauled the corn to the river.

The Indian name of the Mississippi River is derived from the Algonquin language, one of the original tongues of our continent. It was spoken by every tribe from the Chesapeake to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and westward to the Mississippi. The Algonquins proper were Ottawas, Illinois, Sacs, Foxes, Mohegans, Delawares, Shawnees, etc.; all spoke dialects of this widespread language. The Indians had a calumet, one for peace and one for war. Carry one with you and you could march fearlessly amid enemies.

The calumet for peace was made of polished red stone, like marble, so

pierced that one end served to hold tobacco, while the other was fastened on a stem which was a stick two feet long and as thick as a common cane. This peace calumet was adorned with the feather of a white eagle and the bearer of it could go anywhere without fear because it is held sacred by all tribes.

The calumet for war is distinguished by color of feathers, which are red. The calumet dance is very famous. The Indians select a place, surrounded by trees so as to be sheltered beneath the foilage against the heat of the sun. In the center they spread large partly colored mats made of rushes, as a carpet, on which to place with honor the god of the one who gives the dance. To the right, they place the calumet. Each Indian puffs the lighted calumet and inhales the smoke. The dance usually lasts the entire day or until sunset.

About 1812, there occurred a considerable skirmish between the Sac and Fox Indians and a band of traders, led by a white man named Burns. This skirmish took place at a point five miles north of Hannibal above Campbell's trading post. The whites encamped and the Indians made the attack at daylight, surprising the whites, but the Indians, after a brisk fight, were repulsed. They carried their dead and wounded away as was their custom, so the loss was not known. The whites lost two men, who were buried by their comrades where they fell. Their graves are unmarked on the side of the bluff above Bay De Charles. Back in the middle 1800's two men from the State of Delaware came to find the burial site. Dr. F. W. Bush accompanied the men to the spot.

Indian Chief Black Hawk murdered Maturin Bounet of Marion County. He was Chief of the Sacs, one of the double tribes of Sacs and Foxes, or to use their own vernacular, the Saukees and the Musquawkees. A year or so after his death, the tribes were removed and assigned lands in the Indian Territory in Kansas. The age of Black Hawk at his death is questionable, but Governor Ford of Illinois gave his age as eighty and places his death on the third of October 1840. He is said to have been aid-de-camp to Tecumseh in the war of 1812-15. A Mr. William Garrett, an old resident of Burlington, Iowa, places his death about 1838 or 1839.

The story of the old Chief's illness and death and the stealing of the body is told in a letter of D. C. Beaman, Esq. of Van Buren County, Iowa, written February 18, 1873. He states he called on James D. Jordan, who owned the land on which Black Hawk lived and died, and who resides within a few rods of the place of his death. He was personally acquainted with Black Hawk, his family and his tribe. Mr. Jordan was an Indian trader at a post called Iowaville. Mr. Jordan states that a few hours before his death Black Hawk sent for him to come and see him, that the Indian doctors had exhausted their skill upon him without success, and that unless a white doctor could be obtained there was no hope for him. No white doctor was in that section of the country and about 12 (at noon) Sept., 1838, Black Hawk died in his lodge about 10 rods from Jordan house and about a mile above Iowaville, on the northeast side of the Des Moines river on Lot 4 in section 2, twp. 70, range 12 in Davis County, Iowa.

Prior to his death, he expressed a desire to be burned on the spot where he had held his last council with the Iowas, which was on the lot above

named, and his request was complied with. This was the manner of burial: he was rigged out in a full suit of regimental frock coat with gold epaulettes, worth several hundred dollars, a cocked hat, sword, belt and spear cane. Also, fastened on his uniform, were three medals, each nearly the size of a dinner plate, one presented to him by General Jackson, one by President Madison, and one by the British Government and were quite valuable. The sword and cane were given to Mr. Jordan and he presented them to the Masonic Lodge at Keosauqua in whose possession they now are.

THE GRAVE

A puncheon wide and long was placed at an angle of about 30 degrees, one end resting in a place hollowed out in the ground and the other upon a fork two or three feet high, and the chief's body lay on its back upon this puncheon. Over all was a covering made of puncheons, with the bottoms on the ground and the tops coming together like a house roof, the ends being closed in like manner, and the whole covered with soil. Around the grave was a strong palisade of posts six to eight inches in diameter, driven in the ground four feet. Above it were eight or ten posts standing within a few inches of each other.

In the winter of 1838 the head dropped off and fell upon his lap. In the spring of 1839, one Dr. Elbert came with two men whom he hired for the purpose of carrying off the body, and stopped at Mr. Jordan's house in the evening. The Doctor accepted the invitation to remain all night in the house, but the men declined, saying they would stay in the wagon. That aroused Mr. Jordan's suspicion of the object of their visit and of their intention of stealing the body. He immediately informed some of the Indians, and when the two men, as expected, undertook to get the body, they were driven off by Indians. Other attempts were made through the winter and summer to obtain the body, but without success, until the night of July 3, 1839, one Dr. Turner of Lexington succeeded in getting the head and in the following winter also got the body and the medals, and took the body to Alton, Ill., for the purpose of having the bones wired together. The loss of the body caused the widow and sons of the chief great grief and they made application to Governor Lucas to try and recover it. The man who wired the skeleton fell out with Turner about the price, and wrote Gov. Lucas that he had the skeleton. The Governor sent and recovered it, and wrote to Jordan that he had it. Jordan informed the family, and they went to Burlington to get it. But as the tribes were about to move west and the bones were in safe keeping, they decided to leave them with the Governor until the Tribe became permanently located and then send for them. The bones were deposited in the Museum of the Historical Society at Burlington and were soon destroyed by fire. The burial place of Black Hawk is still plainly distinguishable by a slight mound and a number of stones lying around upon the ground about a fourth of a mile north of Mr. Jordan's residence.

Whether the bones of Black Hawk ever went to Alton to be wired is debatable, but there is indisputable evidence that they were in the office of Dr.

Hollowbush, a dentist in Quincy, and were taken there by an agent of the Governor of Iowa.

So even his bones could not be permitted to rest in peace where the hands of friends and relatives had laid them. Such was the fate of the Savage! Driven from his hunting grounds step by step, towards the ever receding West, by the overpowering March of Civilization, he falls by the wayside, and his grave is overrun and ruthlessly desecrated. Who is there to mourn? Not one.

(This was taken from a 1873 publication, printed at Hamilton, Ill., by Thomas Gregg, who was an early publisher and a representative of the New York Times.)

INDIANS

The Sac and Fox Indians were plentiful in Warren Township. About 1827 John Cobb heard his father's sheep bleating and running and thought the wolves were after them. Taking his gun, he ran out and found a large dog among them. The dog had already killed several sheep and was upon another. The boy was about to pull the trigger when an Indian popped up behind a bank. It was plain the Indian had sent the animal into the sheep fold to kill a few sheep which he intended to carry away to camp. That night the Indians who belonged to the Sac Tribe surrounded the Cobb cabin, yelled, hooted, and made other hostile demonstrations, but did not attack the cabin. There was uneasiness for a few days, but the Indians soon became quiet again.

In 1830 two black bears were shot on North River. A notable wolf chase came off in Warren Township in the winter of 1844. A very large gray wolf had long inhabited the vicinity. He was bold, skillful, and was chased in vain. On one occasion he had lost his tail in a trap set for him. So troublesome did he become that a reward of \$50 was offered for his scalp. The notoriety of the brute served to stimulate a general desire to capture the lupine outlaw.

John Maston then owned a large and valuable greyhound, fleet runner and fierce fighter. One morning Maston and a Dr. McElroy, well armed and with about fifteen dogs, mostly deerhounds and greyhounds, set out in pursuit of "Old Bob Tail." The greyhound soon overtook the wolf and, catching him by one of his hind legs, jerked him backward. The wolf with one snap laid open a fearful gash in the hound's neck. A desperate fight resulted. The other dogs and men was one-half mile in the rear, but arrived just in time to save the greyhound. A fearful fight took place, old Bob holding his own. The wolf was winning the fight when Dr. McElroy detached a steel stirrup from his saddle and, seated on his horse, rode up close and, swinging the stirrup by the strap, decided the combat by beating the wolf over the head, stunning him. The dogs finished him.

THE WHITE BEAR OF BEAR CREEK VALLEY

This legend of Indian lore was handed down from early tribes of this vicinity. A white or albino carnivorous mammal (belonging to the genus

Ursus) roamed the Bear Creek Valley. Large, pure white, it did not hesitate to attack human beings as well as animals. Many an Indian lost the battle in trying to escape this creature, as one blow from the large paws would kill.

An Indian Chief told the young braves that the one who brought him the hide of this white bear unblemished could have his beautiful daughter. One tall and fearless brave loved this maiden and was told by an ancient Indian squaw that on Lover's Leap he would find a stratum of limestone rock to make an extra long arrow with and, in chipping, to look for a half-moon design in this certain piece and he would be the chosen one to kill White Bear. This brave found the stone with this sign and made this arrow about three feet in length with the half moon clearly defined. When the moon was full in the month of June, on the north side of Lover's Leap, the Indian brave met the white bear. The huge animal reared on his hind feet and, with mouth wide open, charged. Quickly aiming his selected arrow straight into the throat of the bear, the Indian brave succeeded in killing the bear without marring or blemishing the hide. He married the beautiful maiden and lived happily ever after. White Bear Lime Kiln and a station on the old Burlington Route were named for this animal.

ARTIFACTS OF CAMPBELL'S TRADING POST

Follow the North River road from Hannibal and you come to the site of the first Indian Trading Post in Marion County, established about 1812 by Campbell, an agent of the Hudson's Bay Company. On this field after each plowing, artifacts would be uncovered and the Schultz boys would pick them up. This collection pertaining to the early history of Marion County was given to the Marion County Historical Society by Lawrence Schultz, who was born near the site. They are on display in the Stone House, corner of Third Street and Highway 36. Included are over one hundred arrows, four pipes, four tomahawks, grinding rocks, two fleshers, two oxen shoes, odd pieces of pottery and so forth. Man's life in the country, at an early age, can be traced with these artifacts.

A BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF NORTHEAST MISSOURI

by J. Allen Eichenberger—1962

Paleo Period (Ending about 10,000 years ago)

To the best of our knowledge, the first people to inhabit this land were nomadic hunters. This was during ice age times more than 10,000 years ago. These people, traveling in small groups, followed the great animal herds including those of mammoth and mastodon, made their kills as necessary and moved on wherever the herd led. For weapons they used stone tipped spears. The climate was much colder and damper than at present and the large continental glacier covered much of the land to the north. The glacier was in retreat about 12,000 years ago but advanced again about 11,000 years ago to a maximum that carried it to within 300 miles of Hannibal to the north and northwest. The forest contained conifers as well as deciduous trees. *Archaeological evidence:* Fluted lanceolate spear points, Clovis variety.

Archaic Period (10,000—4,500 years ago)

As time passed the big animals became scarce and finally extinct. The people turned to the smaller game for meat and for additional food they harvested the wild fruits, grains and nuts, storing them for winter use. At times they lived in natural shelters such as caves and under rock ledges. There were seasonal movements of the tribe to places suitable for specialized foraging activities but for the most part they remained within a localized area. A new weapon, the atlatl or throwing stick was invented. With this device, short spears were hurled greater distances with accurate aim. The climate had become warmer by 9,000 years ago, causing the glacier to recede rapidly. During the period between 6,000 and 4,000 years ago the weather became quite warm and dry. *Archaeological evidence, beginning of period:* Lanceolate points with no fluting or with fluting less pronounced, also side notched points. Choppers, mortars, pitted (nutting) stones, some ground stone. *Archaeological evidence, latter part of period:* Many diversified projectile point styles, some highly specialized. Ground stone industry well developed.

Woodland Period (Beginning about 4,500 years ago)

The ability to stay in one place for longer periods of time brought about a new stability not enjoyed by the people of former times. Arts and crafts developed and innovations were made. Pottery came into general use, the bow was invented, and the custom of burying the dead in mounds commenced. Pipe smoking began, probably associated with ceremony and ritual. Population was greater than during archaic times and villages were larger. The people lived in houses made of poles covered with mats or skins. Farming was not a major pursuit but some agriculture was practised. The weather gradually became less hot and dry and by 2,000 years ago was much like at

present. *Archaeological evidence*: Grit tempered pottery, small notched flat flake projectile points, elbow pipes, flexed burials in mounds.

Middle Woodland or Hopewell Period (Beginning about 2,000 years ago)

Beginning about 2,000 years ago a new influence developed in Ohio, spread westerly and made a tremendous impact on the way of life of the people. For the past several millennia there had been a trend toward a more urban life. Also, a more general practise of agriculture had flourished, making for an easier economy and more spare time. These two factors combined to bring about a cultural upsurge that carried with it many of the aspects of civilization. A priesthood or ruling class emerged and great emphasis was placed on ritual and ceremony, particularly in connection with the burial of the dead. More spectacular mounds and ceremonial earthworks were constructed and grave offerings became profuse. Among the grave offerings were many articles made of materials brought from distant places, indicating a network of travel and trade. *Archaeological evidence*: Broad hook-notched projectile points, platform pipes, silver knives, punch and boss pottery decorations, profuse grave offerings, ceremonial earthworks, exotic materials.

Mississippian Period (Beginning about 1,000 years ago)

Another culture developed in the Southern Mississippi Valley and spread northward toward this region. Its principal influence fell short of this area but 100 miles to the south near where St. Louis now stands, a great center was established. At that place the largest of the temple mounds was built. In former times the mounds had served as burial places for the dead but now they were pinnacles upon which temples were built. Interment was principally in cemeteries and grave offerings, particularly pottery, were plentiful. The pottery was tempered with shell rather than grit and included many unique effigy forms. Many of the villages were quite large. The temple mounds and the plaza were a part of the community with houses surrounding them and fields of maize nearby. This culture was still flourishing in the south when the first Europeans arrived. *Archaeological evidence*: Small core technique triangular projectile points, shell tempered effigy pottery, temple mounds, extended burials in cemeteries, notched hoes, rectangular house remains, southern cult symbols.

Oneota (Beginning in late seventeenth century)

Along the big bend of the Missouri River a hundred miles to the west, a settlement was made during the latter part of the seventeenth century by a branch of the Chiwere Sioux. These were the Indians who bore the name of the state and who were destined to become extinct as a tribe before the year 1800. These people were intruders into the state from the north as were the

Sauk and Fox, but the Missouri may have been natives returning home. There is archaeological evidence that their culture had an early development in the area near St. Louis. Near relatives of the Missouri were the Winnebago of the Great Lakes area but closer still and of the same linguistic group were the Iowa and Oto. In former times these people were a single unit but for some reason there were migrations and separations. The Iowa broke away and settled in Northeast Iowa and Southeast Minnesota; the Oto went westward up the Missouri River, leaving the central Missouri River valley to the Missouri. The principal village of the Missouri, now known as the Utz site, was occupied during the period 1673-1728. The Missouri had a mixed economy of agriculture and hunting. The men roamed a wide area in search of game and to secure peltries for barter with traders. Crops such as corn and beans were raised and stored in deep pits for winter use. Houses were probably fragile, oval shaped, bark or mat covered wigwams. *Archaeological evidence:* Pottery vessels with strap handles and incised designs, small triangular arrow points, end scrapers, disk pipes of limestone and catlinite, engraved catlinite and hematite tablets, trade materials.

1849 SALE

Having sold my farm and am leaving for Oregon Territory by ox team, will offer on March 1, 1849, all of my personal property to wit: All ox teams except two teams, Buck and Ben, Tom and Jerry; two cows; 1 gray mare and colt; 2 ox carts; 1 iron plow, with wood sole board.

800 feet of poplar weather boards; 1000 three-foot clapboards; 1,500 feet fenceraills; one 80-gallon soap kettle; 85 sugar troughs, made of white ash timber; 10 gallons of maple syrup; 2 spinning wheels; 30 pounds of mutton tallow; 20 pounds of beef tallow.

1 large broom made by Jerry Wilson; 300 poles; 100 split hoops; 100 empty barrels, one 32-gallon barrel of Johnston-Miller whiskey, 7 years old; 20 gallons of apple brandy, one 40-gallon copper still; four sides of oak tanned leather; 1 dozen real books; 2 handle hooks; 3 scythes and cradles; one dozen wooden pitch forks; one-half interest in tanyard; seven 32-caliber rifles; bullet molds and powder horn; rifle made by Ben Miller; 50 gallons of soft soap; hams, bacon and lard; 50 gallons of sorghum molasses; six head of fox hounds, all smooth mouthed except one.

At the same time, I will sell my six slaves—2 men, 35 and 50 years old; 2 boys, 12 and 18 years old; 2 mulatto wenches, 40 and 30 years old; will sell all together to same party; as will not separate them. Terms of sale, cash in hand or note to draw 4 percent interest with Bob McConnel as security. My home is in McConns Ferry pike. Sale will start at 8:00 a.m. Plenty to eat and drink.

The good old days! This old sale bill was published in 1849 and sent to the office of Bob Gleason in Cameron, Missouri. The farm described above was in Miller County.

PIONEER LIFE

IN

MARION COUNTY

The expedients of the brave men and women who first settled this territory have been succeeded by the permanent and lasting improvements of the descendants. Upon the spots where they toiled, dared, and died are now comfortable farms and cities. The settlements were made on the water courses, whose navigation afforded them transportation, and near timber, which they chose as a matter of necessity. All were poor and they were free from the burdens of pride and vanity, and also from the anxiety and care that always attend the possession of wealth. All were on an equal basis; aristocratic feeling was unknown and not tolerated. There were no castes. Neighbors did not wait for an invitation or request to help one another. The very nature of things taught the settlers the necessity of dwelling together in spirit; that was the only protection each man needed—the good will and friendship of those about him. And the one thing any man might well dread was the ill will of the community. It was more terrible than law.

The first buildings were of logs. As soon as enough men could be gotten together to have a cabin raising, this was done. Many remember that the happiest times were in the log cabins with a dirt floor. The cracks between the logs were chinked or daubed with mud or clay. A window sash and glass were not to be had. The latch string always hung out for a stranger, neighbor, or traveler.

A cabin was built of round logs notched together at the corners, ribbed with poles and covered with boards split from a tree. A chimney of mud and sticks was run up at one end. A one-legged bed was made by cutting a stick the proper length, making a hole at an end at right angles with another hole in which poles were inserted. Upon these poles clapboards were laid with bark, small branches from pole to pole. That was the bed. There was no cook stove; the housewife cooked in pots or kettles on or about the fireplace. One advantage was that the stovepipe never fell down, and the pioneer was spared the most trying of ordeals, putting up the stove and the profanity that went with it. The meals were good and afforded healthful nourishment for a race of people who were driven to the exposures and hardships of the day.

Before mills were established, hominy blocks were used to crack the corn. A tree of suitable size, about 18 inches to 2 feet in diameter, was selected and felled; the kerf end was sawed off or chopped so it would stand steady when

ready for use. Then the proper height was from 4 to 5 feet and the end cut was square. The block was raised on end and the work of cutting the hollow commenced. When the cavity was thought large enough, a fire was built in it and carefully watched until the rough edges were burned off. When completed, the hominy block resembled a druggist's mortar. Then a pestle to crush the corn was made from a suitably sized piece of timber with a piece of iron, if available, attached with the large end down. Sometimes one hominy block accommodated the neighborhood.

Music of the natural order was not wanting. The pioneers were lulled to sleep by the screeching of panthers and howling of wolves. Game was plentiful. Deer, turkey, quail, and pheasants abounded and were used for food. Deerskin clothing was a must.

Pioneer weddings were always most interesting. The apparel was for the most part homespun, the material flax or wool. The men wore buckskin jeans or linsey-woolsey. The women also wore linsey-woolsey and buckskin. The bridal toilet was not expensive or elaborate; yet the bride was as well dressed as the groom in his coon skin cap, linsey-woolsey shirt, coarse linen trousers, his feet in home-tanned shoes, his hands without gloves. The entire settlement was invited. To neglect to give an invitation was to give offense; to refuse an invitation was an insult. Shooting matches and all sorts of merry-making went on. At night a dance was held, with many barefooted, but the soles of the feet were covered with a coating and the splinters of the puncheon floors could not penetrate it. The wedding cake was corn pone; the champagne consisted of good old Kyor Missouri whiskey, undiluted. Venison steaks, roast turkey, and grouse were a part of the wedding feast, with maple syrup for sugar to sweeten things. When babies came, as they did come and always will, they were lulled to sleep in cradles fashioned by hand, made by the fond father with seasoned hickory bars attached for rockers.

The real history of this county was made around the hearthstone where women reign. Each pioneer woman has added her little molecule to the glory of the State. Matches were guarded, and if a fire went out some had to ride several miles for a live coal. The names of pioneer women are written in human lives and not in books. They lived and loved and made a home, bore children and lived life to the full. Most women of today in the mad rush do not realize what the pioneer woman did for us. Her risks were many. When going for a bucket of water she might step on a coiled snake and, to save her life, quickly put a bucket over it. She was happy with the calico dress for herself, a little flannel for the baby. When it came time for her to go down into the dark valley, a doctor was often 40 miles or more away. Then a birth was a natural process of nature; now it is becoming an event that disturbs everyone—two or three doctors, trained nurses, long hours of lounging in beribboned lingerie. The modern woman does not have the physique of her pioneer forebears.

The buffalos, which once roamed over the plains in countless numbers, had become extinct before the settlement of Marion County began. But the first settlers found bears, a few elk, deer, wolves, panthers, wild cats, wild hogs, foxes, raccoons and other small game. Many a herd containing fifty-

odd deer was seen. These supplied their families with an abundance of venison. The wolves were plentiful and preyed upon the sheep and hogs of the settlers. Two men on a hunting expedition, having a large powerful dog that ran something up a tree, fired and a wounded panther fell to the ground. The dog seized it. Seeing the dog was about overpowered, one man caught the panther's tail; then the dog let go. The panther turned on the man, who defended himself by jerking its tail severely so as to keep the fighting end away from him. Meanwhile his partner tried to reload the gun, which chocked the ball. The faithful dog, seeing his master in danger, re-entered the ring and got a firm hold on the panther's nose. The hunter retained his hold on the tail with his left hand, then drew his knife with the right hand and disemboweled the beast.

Miss Montana Rice, one of Marion County's outstanding teachers, whose parents came to Marion County in early 1830 and settled north of Palmyra, tells of her mother never leaving the cabin without her gourd of sugar. Sugar was one thing the Indians would steal. She also tells of her parents being out in timber and the dogs treeing a large panther. Mrs. Rice stayed with the dogs to watch the panther, while Mr. Rice ran to the cabin for his gun. Finding he had no bullets made, he hurriedly melted a pewter spoon to make the bullets before returning to kill the animal.

A copy from the Autographs on the Record of Old Settlers Association by G. W. Lane from Marion County Atlas—1875.

A		James Baker	1839
Thomas Armstrong	1819	Catherine Baker	1839
Thomas Anderson	1830	Adline Baker	1839
B		Carey Allen Boyd	1831
W. W. Brown	1832	Wm. Bryant	1837
J. C. Bullock	1831	Louis Bogy	1813
Francis Bourne	1830	C	
Amos Bibb	1835	Abraham Curts	1833
John Bush	1816	Liba Calbert	1819
John Baker	1831	James Culbertson	1825
Robert Buchanan	1803	Samuel Culbertson	1817
Taylor Barton	1818	Rezin E. Coontz	1836
Elvira Brown	1818	W. J. McChristy	1828
J. R. Baxter	1829	Jacob Creath	1837
Rebecca Buchanan	1837	Jacob Clayton	1836
Benton Coontz	1838	G. M. Crane	1838
R. D. Brewington	1835	Wm. P. Cochran	1827
George Brown	1827	A. B. Coombs	1830
M. J. Bradley	1834	Thos. M. Carroll	1817
Ed. Bright	1840	David Clark	1831
James Bates	1834	Taylor Chandler	1832
Susan Baker	1839	William Carson	1819

Alethea Carson	1807
John Calvert	1836
Wm. Carstarphen	1830

D

H. P. Durke	1812
H. B. Dunn	1820
N. W. Dunn	1827
J. D. Dunn	1828
Noah Donley	1818
D. M. Dulaney	1816
J. C. Duncan	1829
John S. Darr	1839
Williamson Dunn	1829
John Devenricks	1838
James M. Dean	1830
Benjamin Davies	1834
Henry Drescher	1838
John D. S. Drydon	1829
Phil Diminitt	1827

E

Joseph Easton	1812
John Ellis	1830
James Easton	1832

F

Henry Fagan	1820
J. D. Feagan	1820
Cabet Forguere	1826
W. J. Forguere	1832
Eddlica Fram	1828
Charlotte Feagan	1819
Clarissa Fields	1819
John Foster	1830
Julia Foster	1830
Nathan Fuqua	1817
S. M. Feagan	1820
Vincent Foreman	1819
H. T. Fort	1820
C. M. Frazel	1825

G

Wm. Greathouse	1830
John Graves	1817
Wilson Gill	1829
Elizabeth Graford	1814

Nancy Gentry	1818
W. M. Gordon	1838
Stephen Gupton	1820
Catherine Greathouse	1840
Adline Gentry	1819
Moses Gash	1823
Jefferson Glascock	1820
A. M. Gupton	1820
A. M. Gupton	1829
B. Gilbert	1827
O. H. Gentry	1836

H

E. B. Hayden	1822
Thomas Henson	1838
Mary Hawkins	1827
Mary S. Hawkins	1818
Thomas Hatcher	1820
H. D. Hollyman	1827
John Heather	1827
Eliza Heather	1820
S. M. Holland	1820

J

Obed Johnson	1837
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K

Levi Keithly	1817
Wm. Knox	1839
Thos. King	1836
Michael Keath	1826
Geo. Kincheloe	1832
John Keath	1830
Charles Kake	1830

L

Presley C. Lane	1827
Ezra Lake	1823
Sam Le Ferne	1820
Thomas Lear	1823
Z. Lear	1820
James Longmire	1819
Geo. Lemons	1835
Van. Buren Le Fefere	1832
Caroline Lyle	1817
Lycurgas La Fon	1830
Wm. Longmire	1819

James Lear	1826
Henry Lipcomb	1825
Wm. Lenard	1830
A. J. Loudermilk	1819

M

Dan McCloud	1829
J. G. Munn	1829
Wm. McFarland	1820
John Mays	1827
W. C. McChristy	1828
Perfus Mathews	1818
Samuel Miller	1818
John Maston	1832
Wm. Mosc	1816
Marse Masterson	1817
Chas McWilham's	1832
John McAfee	1836
Thomas Millan	1831
Louisa Murry	1839
John Moss	1820
Hester Moss	1829
Thomas Moss	1818
Wm. McFarland	1820
Geo. Muldrow	1922

N

John Nickols	1830
George Nailton	1835
Wm. Newland	1929
Geo. Nesbitt	1817

O

J. D. Overton	1828
John O'Conner	1836

P

John Palmer	1817
Geo. Parker	1830
C. P. Parish	1817
Wm. Payne	1830
Wm. Prichett	1828
Wm. Pepper	1831

R

Thomas Reise	1838
A. W. Rush	1824

W. H. Russell	1824
John Russell	1836
James Ross	1829
Thomas Ross	1831
Andrew Ray	1818
James Rolhins	1830
Drusella Rice	1819
Cyrus Ritchie	1818

S

Ben Spalding	1819
Theophilus Stone	1825
S. J. Stevenson	1830
Ed. Schofield	1831
John Sanfrod	1834
Van Swearing	1831
Wm. Sites	1824
Verdner Suter	1839
H. E. Smith	1832
Robert Shacklett	1836
J. P. Shropshire	1831
Warren Shammon	1827
J. H. Shropshire	1831
Thomas Shropshire	1834
E. P. Robinson	1828
Sara Smoot	1839

T

Robert Tilkson	1822
John Turner	1818
Jasper Turner	1832
Enace Turner	1818
Susan Turner	1820
Geo. Todd	1836
Robert Tomler	1830
Charles Taylor	1837
Ellen Taylor	1837
H. S. Turner	1840
J. W. Turner	1837
Thos. Thompson	1835
Lemuel Tittle	1835
H. K. Terrill	1830
Stephen Thrasher	1819
Julia Lane	1818

V

R. R. Vanlandingham	1818
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L. P. Vanlandingham	1818
W. H. Vanlandingham	1817
S. W. Vanlandingham	1818
John Valiant	1838
John B. Valiant	1838

W

Joseph Willis	1829
Wm. Walden	1835
Homer Winchill	1838

C. S. Wright	1836
John B. White	1818
Ed. Whaley	1828
M. C. White	1825
H. M. Walker	1819
T. B. White	1819

Y

B. Young	1818
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THE RELIGIOUS BACKGROUND

OF

MARION COUNTY

written by B. B. Watson, Palmyra, Mo.

Any history of Marion County, Missouri, which fails to take into account the influence of religion on the region has left out the heart and core of the character of Northeast Missouri residents.

With the establishment of a land office in Palmyra in what was then frontier country, Marion County soon had a large influx of settlers, most of them from Kentucky, or from Virginia by way of Kentucky.

Among these were a group of Kentuckians who settled the area along South River, including in the group Hawkins Smith, who had a mill and still house near a large spring; John Longmire, Martin Gash, John Palmer, Robert Masterson, who built the first home in the county, William Gash, Boone Gash, and Lee Sams.

It was in 1821 that the Rev. William Fuqua, a staunch Baptist of the Primitive, or Old School, persuasion, became the pastor of a log church which Primitive Baptists in the area built close to the old spring where Hawkins Smith had erected his mill and still house. This was the first church to be erected in Marion County.

The first members of this church, including the children, included some Indians and Negroes. Settlers of the area spoke Old French, Sac, Fox, Saukee, and Sioux quite as fluently as they did English.

In spite of this, or perhaps because of this, the introduction of the Bible in the area brought immediate demand for schools, to enable the oldsters as well as the children to read and "figger."

This demand was recognized by several denominational societies, including the Methodists and Presbyterians, and later on the Episcopalians.

About the year 1829, the Rev. Dr. David Nelson, a Presbyterian minister, emigrated to Marion County from Kentucky and settled in Union Township, 13 miles northwest of Palmyra, which had by that time become the frontier border.

Soon after his arrival Dr. Nelson engaged the assistance of Dr. David Clark and William Muldrow and made application in the winter of 1830-31 to the Missouri State Legislature for a college charter, which was granted January 15, 1831.

Financing and construction was begun on Marion College, as it was named, located on Section 6, Township 58, Range 7. Two colleges were

built—an "Upper College" in what is now known as Philadelphia, and a "Lower College" six miles southwest of Palmyra. Faculties for both colleges were ministers from the East, primarily Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Financial difficulties resulted in the college being moved to Lexington, Missouri, a few years later, where it became the Masonic College, and later a female seminary under Methodist control.

Lack of sufficiently thorough research prohibits the naming of the third or fourth churches built in the county, but it is known that in 1838 a lot in Palmyra was presented as a Christmas gift to the Methodist Society in Palmyra by a board of trustees composed of John Randolph, John R. Copelin, John Lydick, Thomas E. Parker, Thomas J. Wise, S. W. B. Carnegy, Henry Millan, George Bacon, and Benjamin Davies. In 1839, a church was built on this site at a cost of \$4,000. It had two entrances, as was the custom in that day, the men being seated on one side of the church, and the women on the other. Benches were reserved in the rear of the church for the slaves, who joined regularly in the services with their masters.

The Rev. B. S. Ashby had organized the Methodist Society in Palmyra in 1828, and built the first church house of logs. The second building erected in 1839, remarkably well-preserved, is still standing on the original site at 302 West Church Street, Palmyra, and is today used as a residence.

The tradition carried on in Marion County, for in later years the Methodists built and operated, under the late Prof. Lanius, Old Centenary College, and in 1847, the Right Rev. Cicero F. Hawks, second bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Missouri, bought land in Palmyra from the executors of the Edmondson estate, for the site of the Gov. Clark Mission School, later to be known as St. Paul's College.

For several years, the Episcopal Church had operated a parochial school at Palmyra, and this school was re-opened in one room of the new school begun on the property purchased by Bishop Hawks. The purchase price was listed at \$1602. The school opened in 1848 with 15 boarders, a like number of day pupils, and 2 teachers.

In the same month of August, 1848, a two-stock brick building was begun, as the school building program got under way.

The building program extended over several years from 1848 until 1854. These buildings, too, still stand today, and are used for residential purposes.

This bit of county history, incomplete as it is, gives a good indication of the influence of these churches in the affairs of the county—an influence which was extended to the state in such force that Palmyra was known throughout the Midwest for many years as the Athens of the Middle West.

EARLY CHURCHES OF MARION COUNTY

The old saying that the pioneer carried a gun in one hand and a Bible in the other still stands. The churches started in the cabins around the fireplace where the women reigned. During the Civil War some of the churches were divided by political consideration, but now a broader view and feeling of all religious denominations is evident. The old preachers were strong-lunged,

usually preached for two hours and could be heard in one-half mile radius, as the sermon was often delivered in the open. They worked to live, as any other settler, during the week, then preached on the Sabbath Day.

Barton W. Stone, born at Port Tobacco, Maryland, in 1772, visited in Hannibal often, as his daughter had married Captain Samuel A. Bowen, whose house stood on Lot 2, in Block 7, facing the river. Barton W. Stone was a contemporary of the great Alexander Campbell. Stone's followers were called "Stoneites." He died in Hannibal in 1843 while on a visit here and was buried in Cane Ridge, Kentucky. His preaching here was in the cabins and homes.

1804973

In Aaron Fry's Diary of 1834 is the statement that there was a great Revival of Religion in Marion County in 1833, sponsored by Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Christian Churches. Services were conducted by Dr. Nelson, Dr. Cockron, Dr. Stone, and Dr. Potts. Sunday school commenced in that neighborhood in the year 1834. Teachers were Massina Girard, Aaron Fry and Daniel Houck.

From Father O'Hanlon's history of northeast Missouri, this: Judge and Mrs. W. H. Harrison, feeling the need of a pastor in Hannibal, sent to St. Louis and in 1848 met the boat from St. Louis and conducted Father O'Hanlon to their home on the southwest corner of Center and Sixth Street. Services were held in this house until a small chapel was built on Church Street.

In Miller Township the old Stone Church "Zoar" or Hard Shell Baptist was built in 1835. The Rev. Charley Turner was one preacher. The church was built of native stone with the date carved over the doorway. The church is still standing in good repair.

In South River Township, near South River Bridge on Highway 61, the Rev. John Riddle preached his first sermon in 1820 in the woods. Text from II Samuel, Chapter 14—14-15: "For we must needs die and are as water spilt on the ground, which can not be gathered up again." In the War of 1812, Riddle was captured by the Shawnee Indians, who cut his ears so they hung in strips like wattles. Mordecai Boulware was another preacher.

In Hannibal the people gathered in log cabins; one was in the City Park. *Presbyterian Church:*

First sermon was conducted by a transient minister in the warehouse adjacent to the River. The church was organized by Lyman Nash and the Rev. David Nelson, August 19, 1832. For some years they worshiped in the building of the first Hannibal Court House on Fourth Street between Bird and Hill, then in the old Library building. In 1859 a handsome house was built on the corner of Sixth and Center Streets. On September 15, 1895, the present beautiful structure, built on the same site, was dedicated. Ezra Styles Ely was among the earliest preachers. The Rev. Bovard Cox III is the present pastor.

Evangelical Lutheran:

The Evangelical Lutheran, St. John's Church, was founded in 1860 on the northwest corner of Eleventh and Lyon. Now there is a handsome building on the southwest corner of Maple Avenue and Lyon Street. Founders included:

George Bambeck, President; John England, Secretary; Joachim Klintworth, Dr. D. Schneider, Chris Schroeder, Christian Mangles, Henry Knabe, John Meyer, Fred Boden, and Fred Octgen. The Rev. Mr. Drewes was early Pastor. In 1959 The Rev. Ralph Plautz became pastor.

The Christian Church:

Organized 1838 by Jacob Creath of Palmyra, it had a charter membership of nine. They met in a log cabin standing where the old Eagle Mill once stood, now a city parking lot on South Third Street. In 1848 they moved to Sixth and Broadway. In 1878 services were held in property where the Garth Memorial Library now stands; then in 1890 they moved to the present location. Names of some of the early Elders: David Morton, Wm. Tattershall, A. S. RoBards, John Dawson, Tandy Gouch and James Bridgeford. Present pastor, The Rev. Kenneth Kuntz.

Baptist Church:

On November 25, 1837, the "Zoar" or Hard Shell Baptist Church was organized for Hannibal by Robert and Mary Hendren, Francis Dunn, Stuart Self, James Brown, and Providence (colored). In 1845 they worshiped in an old-fashioned building, corner of Fourth and Church. A new church was organized in Meyer Hall over Meyer's saloon, corner of Broadway and Fourth in 1869. A new structure was built in 1895; now in 1958 there is another addition on the present location on North Fifth. Present Pastor, The Rev. Francis Kelly.

Trinity Episcopal:

In 1845 The Rev. Mr. Kemper, first Bishop of Missouri, visited Hannibal, and the first services of this Episcopal Church were held in Melpontian Hall, corner of Third and Center. The present church on North Fourth was erected in 1860. The Rev. Chandler Crawford is the present Rector.

Park Methodist Episcopal:

This branch of the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church had a regular Christian life and organization prior to A.D. 1835. The site was the northeast corner of Fifth and Center Streets, acquired September 1841. In 1881 the present structure was erected with a beautiful rose window. The Rev. A. C. Runge, Pastor.

Arch Street Methodist:

The Arch Street Methodist Church was organized December 15, 1872. In 1896 a new building was erected. Additions have been made. The Rev. Raymond Van Gieson, Pastor.

The First Methodist Episcopal:

The early church first held services in a building on the corner of Fifth and Center. Then they voted to withdraw from this church after the Civil War and held services in private homes until May 1, 1849, when the corner of Sixth and Broadway was secured. At the present time there is a new church, corner of Ninth and Broadway. The Rev. Charles Clark, pastor.

Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception:

Services were held in the home of Judge and Mrs. Harrison by Father O'Hanlon. The first chapel was on Church Street between Fifth and Sixth Streets. The Chapel is still standing, but has been sold. In October 1880 the

Catholics purchased the cathedral-like church from the Congregational members for \$16,000. It was dedicated by The Rt. Rev. Bishop Ryan, April 24, 1881. Recently that edifice was sold to The American Legion and the new St. Mary's Church built in the 1100 block on Broadway. The Rev. Father Joseph Bugler, Pastor. Assistants, The Rev. Father Leon Fuemmeler and The Rev. Father Michael O'Reilly.

Catholic—Blessed Sacrament Church:

In 1919 The Rev. Father T. C. Fox built the Blessed Sacrament Church after holding mass in the VanEvercooran Store building on Market Street. Now there is a large church and school at 2100 Broadway. The Rev. John Dreisoerner is pastor, and The Rev. James Fuemmeler, Assistant.

Congregational:

This church was organized in 1859. Site selected was at Lyon and Sixth Streets. Building was erected at a cost of \$70,000. A split in the congregation over some misconduct of members caused the church to be sold to the Catholics for \$16,000. Members organized and built another church, corner of Eleventh and Broadway, but the church did not survive. The building was sold to the Pentecostal denomination.

Calvary Baptist:

Corner of Hope and Locust. Addition was added on October 4, 1887, and recently another building. Pastor, The Rev. W. J. Heriford.

South Side Christian:

Corner of Cypress. The Rev. Elba Martin, Pastor.

First Church of Christ, Scientist:

Reading room, 115 South 10th Street.

Latter Day Saints—Mormon:

3131 Rendlen Avenue. Thomas A. Jackson, President.

Mennonite Church:

Corner of Lyon and Houston Streets. The Rev. Daniel Kaufman, Pastor.

Immanuel Baptist:

New building corner of Pleasant and St. Marys Avenue. The Rev. William McMichael, Pastor.

Apostolic Church of Jesus Christ:

1900 Irwin Street. The Rev. B. H. Fields, Pastor.

First Assembly of God:

Tenth and Lyon Streets. The Rev. Glenn Renick, Pastor.

First United Pentecostal:

Broadway and Eleventh. The Rev. C. S. Albert, Pastor.

Pentecostal Faith:

206 Bird Street. The Rev. Orville Doke, Pastor.

Pilgrim Church:

2117 Market Street. The Rev. Howard Beecher, Pastor.

Church of Christ:

Market and Singleton Avenue, Oakwood. C. Edwin Bills, Pastor.

Church of Nazarene:

206 Willow. The Rev. A. L. Roach, Pastor.

First Church of God:

501 Walnut Street. The Rev. and Mrs. Fred Vance, Pastors.

Lindell Avenue Christian:

1018 Lindell Avenue. The Rev. Neal Larimore, Pastor.

Jehovah's Witnesses:

1322 Lindell. J. H. Gilbert, Pastor.

South Side Baptist:

705 Fulton Avenue. The Rev. Coleman White, Pastor.

Undenominational:

2116 Spruce. The Rev. Mrs. A. V. Spencer, Pastor.

Center Street Baptist (Colored):

Corner of Eighth and Center Streets. The Rev. Lee R. Cunningham, Pastor.

Second Christian Church (Colored):

Broadway Extension. The Rev. Raymond Brown, Pastor.

Methodist (Colored):

Between 8th and 9th Streets on Church. The Rev. H. W. Bletson, Pastor.

Scott Chapel Methodist:

Corner of Hope and Griffith. The Rev. J. P. Johnson, Pastor.

Prince Avenue Baptist:

Prince Avenue and St. Charles. The Rev. E. M. Turner, Pastor.

Oakwood Methodist:

3512 St. Charles. The Rev. Dayton Grover, Pastor.

Oakwood Christian:

Prince Avenue and St. Charles. The Rev. Terry Foland, Pastor.

Church of God in Christ:

1912 Settles. Mrs. Myrtle Cole, Superintendent.

Helping Hand Baptist:

Corner Eleventh and Lyon. The Rev. W. S. Wooldridge, Pastor.

Reorganized Church of L.D.S.:

Ford Street and Highway 61—Elder Wayne Peters.

Calvary Assembly of God:

Corner of St. Marys and South Hawkins. The Rev. Aubry Grindstaff, Pastor.

Seventh Day Adventist:

Services on second floor of Hannibal Y.M.C.A. Mrs. Ethel Smith in charge.

The Salvation Army:

301 North Main Street. Lieutenant and Mrs. Robert Lennon, officers in charge. Services at outpost on Patchen Street.

Churches of the County and Palmyra will be found in later chapters.

SCHOOLS

OF

MARION COUNTY

When Missouri became a State in 1824, Section 16 in each Township was given for school purposes. In Marion County, the school lands were sold and schools were located in different districts. The money derived from the sale of the land started the School Fund that our forefathers left us. Afterwards, about 1885, the criminal costs and fines were added each year, with the interest. By 1950 the Fund had grown to the sum of \$119,133.94. This money was lent to people who wanted farm loans, and could not be used, as one Township learned when their school burnt, and they had to float bonds to rebuild.

The idea of cashing these bonds started in Hannibal and was taken up at the County Court. The law stated, it required a vote of the people to cash them and someone was contacted in each school district to talk to the voters to cash the bonds. It did sound good to the little schools and they fell for it. In the division of the money Hannibal received \$70,746.90, and the remaining \$48,387.04 was divided among thirty-nine country schools and the City of Palmyra. The division was made so much per capita.

The State of Missouri plainly stated that it gave 640 acres to each Township, and at that time Marion county had only three Townships, Mason, Liberty and Fabius. It appeared that Mason Township received money that should have gone to Liberty and Fabius, and the Townships formed from these. The country schools were very much disappointed. The savings of our forefathers were spent, not as intended. Again, as in Chapter Two, let me remind you that the Indian and the little squirrel were taught by nature not to take all. A nest egg of some of this fund might have drawn interest to be spent each year.

The first schools were in the homes or log cabins. In South River Township on the bank of South River, Patrick McGee taught in 1820. Logs were flattened for seats and there was a supply of hickory sprouts in the corner for discipline. But the children did learn the three "R's," "readin'," " 'riting," " 'rithmetic." Ink for writing was made from chips of white oak trees, put in water, then a piece of iron dropped in, and the tannic acid in the oak bark made a blue ink that was very good. When snows became too deep, a horse was hitched to one end of a log and a path made to school.

The first school in Hannibal was a log cabin in the City Park, also used as a church.

In 1854 the Hannibal Female Institute was held in the basement of the

Second Presbyterian Church. Principals were The Rev. D. L. Russel and Mrs. M. P. Russel.

A select school for males was also opened in the basement of the Presbyterian Church, September 4, 1854, rate of tuition from \$7.50 to \$14.00. Fuel was 25 cents per session. D. R. Colmery, teacher.

In 1864 the Catholic Sisters of St. Joseph bought the ground and buildings of the Hannibal Institute, in the eleven hundred block on Broadway. This school accommodated 120 boarders and 300 pupils. The school was originally built by Andrew and Robert Summers, Episcopal ministers, at the beginning of the Civil War. It failed.

Hannibal College was founded by R. T. Lakenan, J. L. Robards, J. W. Brady, John Ure, J. H. McVeigh and Wm. Drescher. It was opened in 1869 and had, until disbanded, 650 students. The Charter provided that the Bible shall be taught daily to all. Land was donated by Lakenan. Prof. Leo Baires and Prof. Ebers taught in a two story red brick which was dismantled and the J. T. McKnight frame home built. This house was sold to Elliot and then moved west, and the Cruikshank mansion built.

Other facilities included a private school of Mrs. Annie Dean, between 6th and 7th Streets on Church and a one room brick school of Mrs. Sallie (Ross) Hill, which is still standing at 1012 South Griffith.

In the first Baptist Church on the northeast corner of 4th and Church Streets, John M. Ray taught the boys in the basement, and Mrs. Hodge Foreman, the girls upstairs. A high board fence divided the playgrounds so the girls and boys could not play together, in the early days. Miss Martha Ray, a teacher in Hannibal Public Schools for fifty years, started her education in this school in 1855. The salary for teaching in this day, was \$40.00 per month.

Mrs. Sarah (Hawkins) Smith, descendant of Asa Smith, Revolutionary War Soldier, taught in the basement of the house at 2600 Broadway Extension. The house is still standing. Among students were the Fisher boys, Nellie (Shephard) Etkins and others.

A Miss Haerr had a select school near Center and Third Streets, attended by Laura Frazer, Norval and Jennie Brady.

Mrs. Maggie O'Leary kept a private school up Denkler Alley. The house is still standing.

Rev. J. M. Phillips and daughter conducted a private school in South Hannibal.

Hannibal City College, corner of Maple Avenue and Lyon Streets, was conducted by W. Welch, Principal. Miss Florence Holme, Miss Lou Myer, and Mr. Bolten, were teachers.

The old Central School on Center Street, between 9th and 10th Streets was erected in 1881. Cost \$20,000. Miss Agnes Mathews taught the first grade. Prof. A. H. Foreman was the first principal. A new building was erected in 1923, cost \$183,143.78. 1959 Principal, Paul M. Turner.

The first South Side school building, now named A. D. Stowell School, was erected in 1870 at 700 Fulton Avenue. In the year 1924 the sum of

\$48,000 was spent for another addition. Another addition was added later. John M. Ayers was the first principal, Frederic Kleiber is now principal.

The West Side School was a frame building erected in 1868. Present day called Eugene Field. Improvements in 1925 cost \$209,516.21. Miss Libbee Carleton, first principal, now in 1959, Charles O. Christian.

The North School, corner of Rock and 6th Streets, erected in 1872 at a cost of \$10,000, was replaced in 1924 by funds from W. Pettibone, and named in honor of his wife. Funds donated were \$212,299.25. Miss Amelia Kaley, first principal. In 1959, Ralph Spires.

The two room Mark Twain School was built about 1909 at a cost of \$5,000. In 1925 a large brick building was erected at a cost of \$120,699.68. Principal in 1959, Glenn Harrison.

The Douglass School was built about 1868 at a cost of \$5,000. In 1925 \$24,000 was spent and in 1933 an additional \$18,000.75. No distinction was shown in advantages extended to either race. Now this school, with the fine addition, has been discarded and offered to rent for \$1.00 per year. J. H. Pelham was first principal.

The first High School was on the corner of 6th and Hill Streets, in the year 1866, and was used for twenty years. Prof. H. K. Warren was first principal. Then the school was relocated at 1405 Pearl Street, and in 1893 the High School addition was built on the west side of Central School. In 1904 a beautiful building at 1020 Broadway was erected at a cost of \$103,252.01. In 1934 the Hannibal High School located on McMasters Avenue was built at a cost of \$298,870.00. Mr. H. V. Mason, principal. Mr. E. T. Miller was Superintendent of Hannibal Public Schools until 1962 when he retired.

The oldest tax record found of expenses of Hannibal Public Schools that were tax supported was for the year ending May 18, 1882. Expense for the year was \$37,355.03. In the year 1959, total expense for the year was \$1,089,418, which excluded food supplies. Activities of playgrounds that are self supporting.

Enumeration of school children in 1882 was 2,338 white and 729 black. Now in 1959, 4,389 white and 306 black.

Assessed value of taxable City of Hannibal property in 1882 was \$58,700, rate of taxation for school purposes \$.006. Valuation of taxable City of Hannibal property in 1959 was \$15,596,325.00 real estate, and \$5,424,935.00 personal, rate of taxation for school purposes, \$.260.

A new Junior High was built in 1959, corner of McMasters and Highway 61, at a cost of \$1,713,589.24. Floyd Cokerham, principal.

Tilden School, Oakwood, was first one room, built about 1860. The stone over the door, with this date, was hidden by remodeling in 1901 when enlarged to three rooms. The school was discarded and sold to Sims Nursery Co.

Washington School in Oakwood on Market and Singleton, was built about 1909. Now sold for a church.

The new Oakwood school, built in 1958, cost of \$325,000, at 3716 Market, has about 200 pupils. Principal A. M. Howard.

Hannibal schools are in good financial condition. Teachers with expert ability are employed each year. In fact the facilities are of the best in the State.

The Lutheran Church maintains their own school at 1317 Lyon and another school is in contemplation.

Catholic schools are also the best to be had. The large one in the 1100 block on Broadway was at first the McCooey school donated by McCooey sisters in memory of their brother. It is now called St. Marys, with a large annex built in 1959.

The Blessed Sacrament School, 2100 Broadway, has a large attendance. Built by Father T. C. Fox.

The St. Thomas Aquinas Preparatory Seminary, 245 North Levering was formerly the second Home of the Friendless. A new and large addition has been made, costing \$333,587, with a beautiful chapel built of marble from Italy.

In the Marion County Atlas of the Twentieth Century, 56 school districts were listed in the county. Now only 38, each year more consolidations are in view. In the early days, from 1850 to 1920, children walked to school, or drove a horse. Now buses are provided to transport children, picking them up at their homes in the county, and in Hannibal, if a child lives a mile from school he is eligible for transportation. Tuition is now paid for by the district. In 1896 tuition to Hannibal schools was \$40.00 per year, paid by the parents. Now the cost to the tax payers of the district is \$263.00 per pupil, per year. In the year 1961 only three country schools, Turner, Providence, and Clear Creek, remained.

Emerson has a fine building to replace one that was burnt. Philadelphia was the setting of the first school or college of William Muldrow and Ezra Styles Ely, before the Civil War. The upper college was built on the north side of the Highway, as you enter Philadelphia, and the lower college at West Ely. Muldrow and Ely made a trip east in interest of the college, and returned with \$150,000. The college flourished a few years before the war, then failed, sold to the Masonic order. It also failed. Now all traces are gone and an open field remains.

At West Ely there is a new modern Lutheran School.

Palmyra also had private schools at first. The Baptist School or Bethel College, 1852, was renamed Ingleside College in 1895. The buildings are used only as residences now. Hezekiah Ellis was the teacher.

St. Paul's Episcopal College north of Palmyra. The Rev. Mr. Corbin and The Rev. Mr. Wainwright were teachers in 1848. The Rev. Mr. Corbin was a very stern man. He kept two large dogs, and as the boys that were sent away from home to school would try to run away to the river and return to their homes in the south, Corbin would mount his pony, call the dogs and track the boys. When found, each dog would take hold of the clothing of the homesick lads, and herd them back to school for a week on bread and water diet. Some of the buildings are still used as residences.

Palmyra Public School System. Two school houses have been discarded and a new \$280,000 school has been started. Only after five school elections, did

the issue carry. Families that had been friends for years were split over the school question. Some wished a playground school. These advocates usually were the ones who did not pay taxes.

The Negro school has been abandoned. Education is a must now, and black and white attend the same school. Very few counties have the good schools of Marion County.

The Hannibal LaGrange College was moved to Hannibal. Acreage was purchased and large and beautiful buildings erected. At the present time, Dr. L. A. Foster is President.

FIRST SCHOOL IN HANNIBAL

Sometime during 1830 the first school was built in the public square. Heads of families at that time were Joseph Brashears, Zachariah Draper, Joshua Mitchell, Abraham Curts, Abner Nash, Isaac Williams, A. M. McGinnis, John Samuel Bowen, and Thomas Williams. In 1832 Anne Eliza Garrard came to Marion county, with her parents and settled on what is now known as the Fisher Estate on McMaster Avenue. Ann Eliza Garrard attended school in the log building in the square as testified by her son Edward McMaster. The log school was replaced on the same site in 1834 by a frame building that Alfred Bigelow Paine referred to when he said, "Jane Clemens, Little Sam's Mother, decided when he was five years old, that he must have some book learning. She declared she was willing to pay somebody to take him off her hands for a part of each day and try and teach him manners." J. B. Briggs was his seatmate—according to his daughter, Mrs. Gertrude (Briggs) James, of Center, Mo. Others who attended the school recorded by Paine were Will Bowen, Benton Coontz, and the Robards boys. George was the best Latin scholar, and John always won a medal for good conduct. Other students included Buck Brown, Von Pohl Draper, Bettie Ormsley, Arthesia Briggs, Jennie Brady, Mary Mills, Laura Hawkins. The teacher's name was Cross. Cross by name and cross by nature.

Evaluation of City Schools was recalled by Miss Martha Ray, for many years a teacher. One John Ray of Kentucky came to Hannibal in 1841 and in 1850 was put in charge of one of the crude public schools of Hannibal, for boys. The girls were taught by Mrs. Fannie Lewis. Like most girls of that era Martha was educated at home and then in a private school held in the front room of a brick house on Bird Street. Before that time there was no such thing as a public school as we know today. In 1858 it was decided to open a public school and Ray was asked to take charge. There he continued to teach until the Civil War broke out, ending the first period of education in Hannibal. With the coming of the War public funds were misappropriated to carry on the War and no money left in State's treasury. On the site of the Douglass school there was a little brown frame German Lutheran Church where The Rev. Carl Schmidt preached on Sunday and Miss Dora McKinney taught the primary grades during the week. This was one of the first grade schools. In the meantime a public school was organized, which met in the old Melpontian Hall, corner of Third and Center, now the Courier-Post

Building. Up to that time there had been no free schools attended by any but the poorest classes, since the people of Hannibal thought it degrading for their children to accept education for which they were not paying. Very few teachers in the school system were local talent, most of them coming from the East and North.

The Wathon building, which housed a grocery store near the present Eugene Field school, was bought by the city, and converted into a grade school. Miss Ray taught in the High School which was on the third floor. In 1886 the Hannibal public school system became focused into one unit with Mr. H. K. Warren as its head, as superintendent. One by one the grade schools were developed. First the West or Eugene Field was rebuilt. The city bought a building near the Third Street bridge and started the South Side school, later moved to A. D. Stowell school. Central School was built in 1876 and A. H. Foreman was the first principal. Miss Ashmore and Miss Ray were succeeding principals.

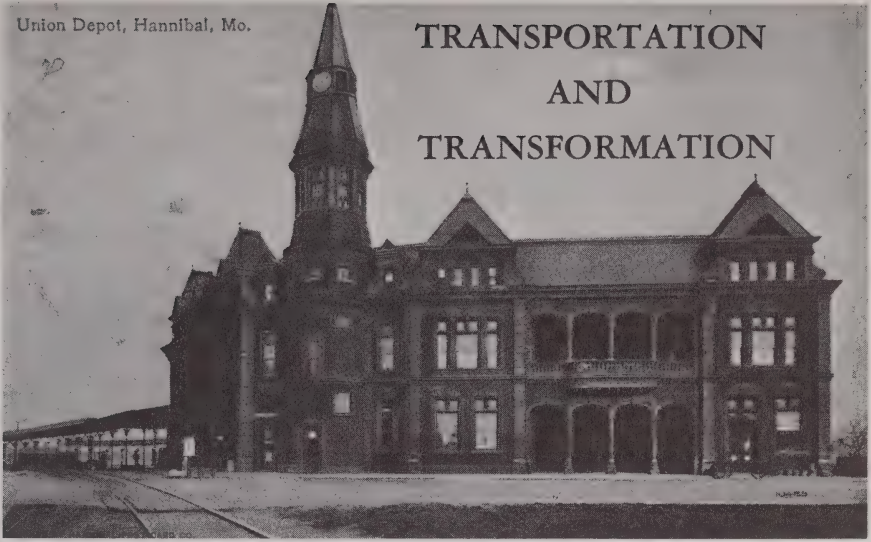
When the Eugene Field School was rebuilt, the high school was moved into one wing of the Central School. Then in 1904 the new High School was erected on Broadway. The new building was regarded as a miracle of construction with its marble window sills and its furnace replacing the old stoves. Miss Ray went to the High School to teach English. The journalism department was started in 1912 when Miss Watts, who studied under Walter Williams at Missouri University, began teaching. The domestic science department was added under Miss Rose Green. Athletic instruction was not added to the program until later. A fine new High School was then built on McMaster Avenue in 1934, a far cry from the crude houses during the first phases of education. Until the time of the old High School drinking water was dispensed to the pupils at recess via pails and dippers. Iron clad stoves warmed the schools.



Hannibal High School

Union Depot, Hannibal, Mo.

TRANSPORTATION AND TRANSFORMATION



First there were Indian canoes or dugouts; then, a keel boat manned by from ten to sixteen men who put long poles into the water near the river or stream bank and all pushed at one time. It was very slow and hard work. On land it was first a horse, then the ox-wagon. First a boat was used to convey people across to the Illinois shore. The fare was 25¢. They were conveyed by the Jordan Hyde Ferry boat built to accommodate people, later horses and wagons. In the year of 1846 Daniel Hafner built a steam flat boat called Hannibal. Upon the Bay was a cable flat boat which could carry a wagon and team and several people. It was pulled by hand over on the cable. Once a man by the name of Goodnight, anxious to cross, pulled his single horse and buggy beside the team. On the way over the horse began to back and the buggy pulled the horse and man into the water and both were drowned. Another time the cable broke and the flat boat floated down stream almost to the entrance of the river, finally catching in some willows. A man by the name of Fuqua and his son were on the boat, and they had made their peace with God as they thought it was really their end. Many people drove as far as the phantom Marion City to cross on the ferry up there. Then in 1870-71 the Wabash Bridge was built by the Hannibal Bridge Co. The site was at the most narrow point in the river, and the location involved a tunnel through the white granite cliffs. Away went the old landmarks. Lost was the Conway house, the door steps declared on record as the surface grade north of Craig's Alley; also lost were the Schanbacher Brewery and the old saw mill where Huck Finn's father used to work. The Wabash Bridge was for both trains and wagons. The first pier was sunk to a depth of 35 feet on rock bottom. The draw span to allow boats through was in the second span. The current was very swift. After the new bridge was built in 1935 only trains were allowed on the Wabash Bridge.

Besides the old trail of Maturin Bounet, from his settlement on Clear Creek to the Salt Spring at Spalding in Ralls County, we have in Marion County the old Hannibal and Centerville Road, part still in use. Centerville was a town in Clay County, now called Kearney. Another road still used is the old Hannibal and Paris gravel road. The Hannibal and Palmyra road turned south at Palmyra and ran west to Boonville, Missouri. The Hannibal and Chariton road, made in 1833 to Keytesville, was the oldest road in the county. At the top of Pleasant and Country Club Drive, these roads or trails ended and became Palmyra Avenue. Traveling along this avenue one came to Morgan's Tavern, where the horn was blown to announce the arrival of the stage coach, drawn by four horses or mules. Then on down the avenue to Coleman's, then to Vail's Tavern, which the widow lost to a prominent real estate man. For years Mrs. Vail stood on the corner of Hill and Main selling apples and pencils. The next stop was Conroy's Inn across from Denkler's Alley. This house was dismantled when Highway 36 was built. A wonderful rocked-up well was in front of the house with one-half gallon oaken buckets; when one went down to be filled with water the other rose.

Water was the only means of transportation before the railroads. The farmers up in Shelby and Monroe Counties would drive their stock to market. In early days hogs, cattle, and even turkeys were walked to market. Along the road to the river, inns were available for overnight stops. One Inn was the big barn on Highway 61, known as Higbee Inn, and one at Dr. Bush's farm near Mt. Zion. Dr. Bush made the statement that, when a young boy, he had seen as many as 1000 turkeys roosting on the rail fence around the house and barn. The farmer, on his way back from St. Louis, would walk and stop at these inns. Arriving at the river, some hogs were sold to the pork packing plants here, salted down and sent south. Others were loaded on the bottom decks of boats and a trip to St. Louis was made to sell the stock. This was a real event. On the way down, farmers who had stock to ship, would build a pole lot next to the river, and hail the boat and load. Amid the bawling of the cattle, the squealing of the hogs, there was also singing, and the captain swearing at the roustabouts. It was a trip of excitement never to be forgotten. Now that era has passed and we have one boat a year to carry passengers, but we still have many barges for grain, coal, and oil.

Before the railroad, rafts of logs were cut in Minnesota and Wisconsin, poled down the river to Hannibal and floated up Bear Creek. Some stopped at Pettibone's Mill under Lovers' Leap, others were taken on to the Empire Lumber Company. Later the lumber was sawed up North and loaded rafts floated down. Teams were kept busy hauling up Broadway, making ruts a foot deep. Lumber stacks south of Collier Street were made, awaiting shipment west. J. T. McKnight perfected a track that was submerged under the stream and the rafts were pulled up by an engine. This ended the team.

Two horse carriages or hacks were used to meet trains, but they disappeared as did the horse-drawn hearses for funerals. Heavy black meshed nets covered the horses, even to the head and ears. In the day of these, the

widow or next of kin who mourned wore a hat covered with a black veil to pull over her face when she rode in a carriage with the window shades drawn.

STEAMBOATS

Until the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad was built in 1856, all freight and passengers coming into or going out of Hannibal, when the river was navigable, came and went by steamboats.

In 1836 a boat named the Envoy made regular trips between Quincy, Marion City, Hannibal, and St. Louis. Later came the William Wallace commanded by Capt. Carlyle of Saverton. The cabin of the Wallace was not on the boat itself but on a keel boat which was towed alongside. Other early steamers between 1838 and 1845 were Rosalie, commanded by Capt. Cameron, the Quincy, the Boreas, the Annawan, the Olive Branch, and the Glaucus.

In 1848 the St. Louis and Keokuk Packet Company and Gaty McCune and Company were organized with the old Kate Kearney, Di Vernon, Edward Bates, Monongehela, New England, and others. Afterwards the Jeanie Deans and the City of Warsaw were added. After the Civil War the J. H. Johnson and the Andy Johnson were added.

Between 1852 and 1860 a number of mishaps befell the company's steamers, such as the collapsing of the flue of the Kate Kearney while racing near Canton, Missouri, the sinking of the Hannibal City (one of the best boats) just below Louisiana, the explosion of the Edward Bates in 1852, whereby many lives were lost, and the burning of the Kate Kearney just above St. Louis in 1858. The steamer Ocean Spray, an Illinois River packet, was starting a race with the Hannibal City, commanded by the veteran, Capt. Matson. The Spray owners were determined to pass the Hannibal City, if possible, and in pouring turpentine into the furnace, the barrel from which the fireman was dipping was accidentally upset and, catching fire, soon made a complete wreck of the Spray. The burning hulk floated down and set fire to the Kate Kearney, which was also totally consumed.

The Northern Line Packet Company was first organized under its regular charter in the year 1856. The York State, Excelsior, the Sucker State, Denmark, Metropolitan, and others were running through to St. Paul.

Other boat lines serving Hannibal included The St. Louis and St. Paul Packet Company with the "Eagles," The Diamond Joe Line, and The Streckfus Line. The Boat House was located between Bird and Hill Streets at the river's edge. The stock pens for cattle, hogs, and sheep to be shipped were built just above the house and extended partly over the water.

In 1905 The Diamond Joe Line had every convenience for safety, comfort and speed. In fact, passengers enjoyed the accommodations of a first-class hotel while they saw the magnificent scenery of the Mississippi River. Claud A. Pennoyer was the agent. In 1912 H. E. Wisherd was the agent for Streckfus Steamboat Line, which was the successor to Diamond Joe. Nevios became agent, then Mrs. Nevios until shipping by water became a thing of the past.

A RIVER TRIP IN 1853

Ben and Anne (Balthrope) Talbott made a trip from their home near Cherrydell, Marion County to Rectortown, Va. in 1853. From Hannibal they traveled down the Mississippi to St. Louis on the steamboat "Australia." From St. Louis to Wheeling, West Va. on the steamboat "David White" on the Ohio River. Then to Rectortown by train. They returned in a few months to Wheeling, then to Louisville, Ky., on the steamboat "Fall City." This boat struck a sand bar and was grounded. All passengers were transferred to the "Ben Franklin" and continued the journey. As the boat was crowded the men and boys slept on the floor, giving the staterooms to the women and children. While at Louisville Ben and Anne went ashore to shop. While in a shoe store they heard the boat whistle for departure. Leaving the shoes and a \$50 bill on the counter, they raced for the boat, but the "Ben Franklin" was in the middle of the channel far downstream. They traveled by train far enough to overtake the boat. The Captain charged extra for having to make a forced landing. The "Ben Franklin" brought them up the river to Hannibal, where a slave was waiting with a wagon and team to drive them 40 miles to their farm near Cherrydell.

STREET CARS IN HANNIBAL

The street car system was constructed in Hannibal under a franchise ordinance approved May 21, 1878, granting to John and William Van Every, W. J. Bremington, Charles H. Armstrong, and others the authority to provide for the operation of a line on Main Street from Hill to Collier, on Broadway Extension, down Houston to Market with the privilege to extend the line within the year to the suburbs or city limits. Cars were drawn by mules. In 1890 the Hannibal Railway and Electric Company operated four and one-half miles of electric road, affording rapid transit to all principal parts of the city. Fourteen modern electric cars were in service.

In 1901 the system was extended south to Mt. Olivet Cemetery. In 1905 it was extended to Oakwood. Smith's Park and Robal Park were both served by the Electric. On Broadway between Sixth and Seventh Streets double tracks were provided for cars to pass.



The street car era was in the early 1890's. A street car company was organized at this time; the line of track was from the Union Depot to the Wedge, the corner of Market and Broadway Extension.

The small car ran on a track pulled by two mules and the fare was 5¢. Later the line extended to Oakwood and to St. Marys Avenue and was then operated by electric current. Double tracks were built on Broadway between Sixth and Seventh Streets so the cars could pass each other. A motorman, standing up, always managed to clang the big bell just as he was beside your horse; and woe if you crossed his track in front of his car. The streetcar disappeared about 1921 and busses took over.

The horse and buggy era is now past, and if people keep horses they are not used on concrete highways. Formerly every farm had a family horse and from 15 to 20 horses and mules for work. Now every thing is mechanized and one man can do the work ten men did in the early days. Livery stables where one could rent a horse and vehicle by the hour are now parking lots. Blacksmith shops are now mounted on trucks, driving from farm to farm, charging from \$10.00 to \$12.00 to put four shoes on a horse, when in 1900 \$1.00, and on special days, 75¢ was all it cost. The Pony Express and the Stage Coach became too slow a mode of transportation.

Man is so constituted that in order to make any appreciable progress he must live in a state of civil society. Hence, trade and commerce became necessities. As with individuals, so with communities and people. An adequate means of transportation into the West where waterways were not available became a matter of importance. The railroads have been chiefly instrumental in transforming the wilds of this country into great and prosperous states.

The Iron Horse was next. The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad was built in March 1851. T. C. Thompson and T. C. Hatcher were appointed commissioners to take subscriptions. It was completed from Hannibal to Monroe City in 1858, then on to St. Joseph in 1859. Along this railroad for twelve miles on each side the company was granted alternate sections of land by the Federal Government. The old engines were fired with cord wood, which was certainly a man's job. Cords of wood were stacked along the rights-of-way. When the trains stopped the firemen, engineers, and conductor would load the wood. The first depot in Hannibal was a room on Front Street. The street was close to the river bank. All the land where the Electric Light Plant, Grain Elevator, and Nipper Park are was filled or made ground.

Buses did a thriving business until 1955, when sold. Now there are only school buses. Those who do not have cars ride in taxicabs. Walking is a lost art.

In 1923 the first concrete highway, Highway 61, was started to Palmyra, then Highway 36 going west. Marion County is blessed with good roads, an abundance of good limestone, also available gravel. Now in 1963 there are no dirt roads in the county.

HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD

In 1846 on the Northwest corner of Hill and Second street (now Main) was the first public meeting of Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. The room was

the office of John M. Clemens Esq. At the meeting Judge L. G. Draper presided and Robert Lakenan was secretary. Not more than one dozen persons were present. Incorporators from Hannibal were Samuel Harrison, Lachariah G. Draper and Erasmus M. Moffet. Either James S. Rollins or Robert Lakenan wrote the Charter.

In 1853 ground was broken for the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. It was a great occasion. Hon. A. W. Lamb was Grand Marshal, the St. Louis Grey's came up from St. Louis by boat. The company was perfectly drilled and executed a number of maneuvers on the levee. They marched out to Drapers meadow, a field south of Broadway and west of Seventh street. Large trenches about four feet deep were dug. Cordwood was deposited therein and set on fire until the bed of coals was ready. Then the carcasses of animals were suspended over the coals and slowly revolved and constantly basted to prevent scorching; then the barbecue was ready. Speeches were made.

Steamboats brought the rail to Hannibal which had been shipped from England. In June 1856 the road was completed to Palmyra, and to St. Joe in 1859. Along the railroad and for twelve miles each side of the road the company was granted alternate sections of land by the United States Government in 1852.

In March 1851 T. C. Thompson and T. E. Hatcher were appointed commissioners of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad to take subscriptions in aid of the enterprise at Palmyra. In July Hannibal voted \$50,000 to aid the project. Fabius and Round Grove Townships were opposed to the Court subscribing \$100,000 in stock for the county. A meeting was held at Palmyra Court House presided over by Jacob Hickman. They resolved that if the Court made the subscription the act would be on a par with the tyrannical measures of the British Parliament which led to the American Revolution. Another meeting was held with Col. R. M. Stewart—President of railroad present. Cater Governor of State of Missouri was the chief speaker on his side as were Thos. L. Anderson and R. T. Richmond. Speeches against were made by Col. Wm. Lear and Judge (Horse) Allen. The vote was 823 for and 402 against. Ground was broken in November. On June tenth the first train of cars over Hannibal and St. Joseph ran inside the City Limits of Palmyra. The train was a construction one. A passenger train did not run until July. The road to St. Joseph was completed on February 13, 1859 and Monday, February 14, 1859, Mr. Jefferson Thompson kindled the first fire at St. Joe, which fired the first through train to run out of St. Joe. Of this train E. Sleppy, master mechanic of the Western Machine Shops at Elwood was engineer and Benjamin H. Colt, Conductor. The first master Mechanic of Shops at St. Joe was C. F. Shiviell. Shops at Hannibal built the first rail mail car. The first engine west of the Mississippi was built in Hannibal Shops. It was named "General Grant." In 1860 A. D. Clark made the famous run to St. Joseph with the engine named "Missouri" and received the Government contract for the road to carry United States Mail. Up to that time the mail had been handled by boat. In 1900 the Hannibal and St. Joe became part of the Burlington route.

MEMORIES AND RECOLLECTIONS OF THE VANISHED

From the Missouri Courier, June 15, 1854, Published by W. L. Brown.

"Stephen and Peter Lee wholesale and retail, Foreign and Domestic Liquors, have moved from Wild Cat corner to Front Street. They have on hand 501 barrels of Double Rectified Whiskey 'Black Rooster Brand,' 200 barrels Cincinnati Whiskey 'Johnson Bud,' 100 barrels Magnolia Brand, 101 barrels of Bourbon whiskey, 100 barrels Monongahela Whiskey, five half pipes of Cognac Brandy, 20 barrels Old Bourbon six years old, five gr. casks of Alex Seignetti, one pipe Holland Gin, 50 barrels S. M. Wine, 10 boxes of Claret, 10 gr. casks of Burgundy Port, 5 barrels of Cherry Brandy imported, 1 pipe Madeira Wine, 25 barrels of Peach Brandy, 10 barrels of Cherry Bounce, 500 barrels of vinegar. Remember the location, Front Street in house formerly occupied by J. C. Waugh as an Iron Store."

"Fire Water" as the Indians called it was plentiful and needed no one to guard it.

At the end of North Main Street, on the northwest corner were the three long pointed-roofed stone ice houses, filled each winter. Across the street was the Roderick Buggy and Implement Company, where horses were shod. On the southeast corner stood the McCooey Grocery Store where the bacon counter in the center of the store sloped gently from about five feet where the bacon was cut, to half way up the block where a coating of salt and grease was several feet deep. On the southwest corner where the old Virginia House stood is now a rose garden. Next block south on the northwest corner in the Pillaster House was Doyles' Saloon, now a museum. Next was K. L. McEllhaney's Barber Shop, Chinese Laundry, and the Planter's Hotel—now a parking lot. There was also McDaniel's Candy Kitchen where you could get home made candies, and ice cream was only five cents a soup bowl. Then Brittingham's Drug Store, with the doctor's office upstairs where all school age children were sent for smallpox vaccinations. The doctor's method was a pocket knife used on the arm until the skin was broken, then dipped in vaccine, which was spread on the spot. It was never disinfected from one urchin to the next. But no one had smallpox. In the early days, next to Brittingham's was a livery stable, and on the corner the old Mill, later Jack Fitzgerald's second hand store. Now the corner is the home of the Salvation Army. Across the street, beginning at the northeast corner was

another saloon, Konders, (who tanned hides and made gloves to order), Dumeroff Bakery, and Smith and Hartley Grocery Store. From this side of the street Smarr, who was shot by Owsley, was carried to the west side of the block to Brittingham's Drug Store by Dr. Orville Grant. There was also another saloon on "Wild Cat Corner." Next came the 200 block of North Main, with a saloon under the old Collins Hotel on the northeast corner. In the hotel, upstairs, the corpses of fourteen soldiers were kept until buried in the old Baptist Cemetery north of Mark Twain Avenue. Next to the saloon was McDonald's Grocery, Busby Hardware and Farmer's Hardware. On the corner was Cobb's Men's Clothing where a fire sale was held each year. On the west side of the 200 block was Remley's Harness Shop and Brown's Drug Store, from whose upstairs windows the Confederate Flag was flown on a rope, connected to the Busby Hardware window when Col. Porter was in power. Then Caruso's Fruit stand, Hokes' Fish Market and the old Farmer's and Merchant's Bank.

In the 100 block on the northeast corner was Ed Ray's Drug Store, later Miller and Worley Dry Goods; then Sonnenberg's, who were shamefully put out of business by strikers; Little Dave and Sam's Clothing Store, now Bowles; Frank Richard's Drug Store, now Sears; Albertson's Dry Goods, now the Famous; Hixon Hardware, now Winnings; then Strongs, now the new drive-in to the Hannibal National Bank on the corner. Beginning at the northwest corner was a saloon; Logan's Shoe Store; Rendlen's Wholesale Liquor; Miller-West Shoes; and Ed Drescher's Men's Clothing.

On South Main was a quagmire where for years frogs and snakes held their own. In the early days saloons were places where liquor was sold and no decent woman would be seen going into a saloon, except by the side door. Now more women frequent taverns and clubs than men.

In the early 1900's Hannibal was a railroad town, averaging 33 trains a day, and the shops employed 800 men. Then came the strike of 1921 and the Hannibal Merchants made a mistake and took sides with the strikers and the railroad began to move all their equipment away. Now we are just a ghost town with four trains a day. We could have had the depot that is at West Quincy and which would have hidden the flagitious Boat Harbor, but that also was refused.

Milling was a big industry. The Eagle Mill, owned by Carter and Shepherd, was on South Third Street. Empire Milling Company, formerly called Dubachs on East Broadway, now sells feed, wholesale and retail. In the early days wheat was cut with a binder drawn by four horses, then put into shocks for about three weeks, after which a crew of some 25 or 30 men ran it through an old fashioned thresher. The men were fed by the women of the neighborhood who vied with each other in serving meals with every delicacy that the market and home could provide. Now the modern doctors tell us we must not eat when hot or overexerted, but then the crew would come in to the noon meal, hot, sweaty and covered with chaff, eat all they could hold, drink ice water, then return to the fields, with temperatures from 90 to 100 degrees. No one ever died of heart failure. Then wheat was put into sacks and hauled, at odd times, to the mill. There was always enough wheat

saved to furnish one or two barrels of flour for the family the next year. Hot biscuits were a must for breakfast, not a slice of toast as now.

Brick yards were numerous in the early 1860's to 1910. The last one was Richmond's, located at the end of Hope Street in the bottoms, because a stratum of clay in that vicinity made brick of good quality. There were coal and wood yards also, as timber was a source of the farmer's income.

Lumber was a good industry and several fortunes were founded on lumber from the early 1880's to 1913. The Pettibone sawmill was under Lover's Leap. Pettibone came from the north in 1889. The Empire Lumber Company, or Dulany yards, Cruikshank Lumber and Conlon—all maintained sawmills. After the railroads were built, lumber was shipped by train. The old Mississippi was a scene of great activity with much travel by boat and the shipping of livestock. Cattle and hogs walked to the boat house, then overnight steamers made the trip to St. Louis. A dirt bank was at the river front, given by Glascock to the people, until 1915 when the river bank was paved with pink bricks of Belgian stone. Nipper Park once had a beautiful fountain. All tourists drove down to the river to put their hands, and sometimes their feet into the Mississippi, and many a car was parked just to watch the mighty river roll on. But now, for the pleasure of the few, our outstanding river front has disappeared; the pink Belgian stones were dropped in the water to make a fill and covered with white stone. These bricks were put into the river about fifty feet north from the entrance to the pond. Some say "Oh, it did not cost the people anything. It was an appropriation of \$800,000 of Federal Tax money." Then more tax money was appropriated by the City Council for this project. Maybe the mighty Mississippi will claim its own. The water in the boat harbor should be tested regularly because not one, but two old sewers empty into the water at that point.

In 1890 Hannibal had a Rowing Club, just as popular as the Boating Club is at present. Norman Frost was president. But it waned, as all things do. Prizes were given for the best and fastest oarsman. The motto for rowing was: "Never hug anything except the shore while out rowing."

The old fire horses that pulled the fire engine at a gallop are gone; nothing left but a building, age unknown.

Next to the boat harbor are huge grain elevators on the land left to the citizens of Hannibal. Hannibal has three and one-half miles of river front, and only the choice area that all citizens could enjoy, given away. Never forget the conditions Glascock specified when he gave the water front to the people, on file in the Palmyra Court House, Hannibal City Hall, Marion County History, Marion County Atlas, and the Hannibal Mirror.

The corner grocery of the neighborhood, with the delivery wagon that made morning and afternoon deliveries, is gone. Supermarkets, with private parking lots, are now in vogue where you select your needs and carry them home.

The old Opera House, three stories high, is now the Masonic Hall, on North Fifth. The Park Hotel on Fourth and Center is now the McNally flats.

The Melpontian Hall was upstairs on the corner of Third and Center

Streets, now the Courier Post Building. One side of the hall held large letters "*Slaves Bought and Sold Here.*"

The Tabernacle located at Seventh and Church was a frame building covering one quarter of a block. All big meetings and bazaars were held there. It is now torn down and is the site of the Settles' houses.

At Eleventh and Collier was a factory making patented Roller Bearings. It failed and the patent was taken over by Ford, and all Ford cars have Timkin Roller Bearings that started in Hannibal.

Hafner's four big fat horses that hauled the sprinkling wagon each evening, driven along Main and Broadway to lay the dust, have earned their reward.

Out on Lindell Avenue on the flat ground that Bear Creek overflowed was the Circus grounds. If you would get up about four o'clock you could see the unloading of animals and equipment from the private trains maintained by the show. From ten to twenty elephants, camels, tigers, lions, bears, zebras, monkeys, in fact as good as any zoo, were brought to Hannibal. And the street parade! It was always advertised for 10:00 o'clock, but about 11:30 down Broadway it would come. Each wagon was drawn by four to six magnificent horses with plumes in the bridles, and brass trimmed collars and harness. Some of the large circuses had as many as forty head of these never-to-be-forgotten animals. The sleek white horses on which bareback riders performed; little donkeys and clowns, and at last a man mounted on a beautiful horse rode ahead saying "Hold your horses, the elephants are coming." There they were, each one holding on to the other one's tail, and a few wagons open on the sides with big lions and tigers pacing back and forth behind iron bars. In 1904 Buffalo Bill Cody and Annie Oakley, the crack woman shot, was here. Indians, stage coaches, and buffaloes—these things the present day youngsters have missed.

Hannibal had street fairs, and one year a Corn Palace at the foot of Broadway. Each merchant had his own booth in front of his store displaying his wares, and the money was kept in town. The Flower Parade was four miles long, with horses and carriages trimmed with paper flowers; one had real ferns and roses. There was always a Queen seated on a throne upon a wagon drawn by six horses. Cars can never take the place of horses in a parade.

Fruit stands have disappeared. At first we only had oranges at Christmas time, and the fruit was displayed on the sidewalks in front of the stores. Now supermarkets keep wonderful fruit and fresh vegetables all year, flown in by airplane.

Gone are the nickelodeons, the first picture show for five cents; then the silent movies, and the opera house where "Uncle Tom's Cabin" played.

The fashion of funerals has even changed. About 1900 they were held in homes and churches. Now they are held at the funeral homes, where a reception is held and people are gay, reminding one of the Irish Wakes you read about. In former days a funeral cost from \$100 to \$200; now \$800 to \$2,000, according to your pocket book. But it is the same box, with more elaborate covering.



"Taking a fire to a fire," within one block enough steam pressure was built up for power to pump the water—from the well or cistern.

The Poor Farm has disappeared. Now the Government or taxpayer pays the mothers for keeping the child. The poor, old, and aged get a pension of \$60.00 per month and live in rest homes. Some rest homes are better and charge from \$100.00 to \$200.00 per month.



Water Fountain, Broadway and Main Street

Gone are the water fountains for horses. The life sized bronze horse, given by J. T. McKnight in memory of his wife, was taken down, broken into bits and pieces, and hauled to Quincy and sold for junk. It cost \$4,500 in 1902. The value now, as a historical relic, would be untold. The fount on the side of the City Park was sold to a farmer in Ralls County, also the one on Palmyra Avenue.

On Tenth and Collier was the rope walk where rope was made. A great deal of hemp was raised around Hannibal. This walk was in a long narrow building, 200 feet by six feet wide, with a roof over it. The men twisted the hemp fiber as they walked.

A factory to make woven wire, in an alley back between Bird and Center Streets, did not last long as they could not compete with the big factories.

The little moccasin factory was sold to the Bluff City. The Chinese laundries are replaced by the 10-20 min. Washes. Baby sitting was unknown in the early days, now it is a profession as parents wish to go to taverns. Then they wonder why a Juvenile Office was created, paying \$5,000.00 per year.

Hannibal had five breweries at one time and several fortunes were made in the beer and liquor businesses. Rendlen—Riedel—Schanbacher—Herl—Schores.

There were four cigar factories besides the small hand-made cigars made in the back of stores. A wooden Indian stood in front as an advertisement.

The saloon of Mr. H. Meyer was next to the Becker's Candy and Peanut Wagon, which had a whistle to tell you when the peanuts were roasted. Mrs. Meyer gave her corner to the City for a public building, and the ornate City Hall is built upon it.

Hannibal needs industry, besides the shoe factories. We did succeed in getting one new one; but it had to be located in Ralls County. The new bridge across the Mississippi has done much to bring trade to Hannibal.

Up-to-date, ready to wear shops include Winning's, Famous, Keeling's, Emporium and Kilham's. Sonnenberg's was closed in 1958 as it was picketed by unions for six months. This happened the same as with the Burlington shops; two big industries gone because of strikers.

The iron-horsehead hitching posts are now replaced by parking meters. The citizens voted not to have meters, but the City Council overruled and they were put in. How long can people hold office? Young and new people have such different ideas, and no one is irreplaceable.

The little street car, first drawn by mules and then by electric current, is gone. Even the buses are gone. Each fifty years takes its toll. Concrete highways in fifty years will probably be abandoned and helicopters will be in each yard.

The Hannibal Gas and Coke Company, chartered in 1858; with a capital stock of \$100,000 has a capacity of 60,000 cubic feet per day. The large furnaces were located on the corner of Palmyra Avenue and Fourth Street where coal was burned until the coke was left. The gas flowed into a huge tank on the street corner, then rose and fell with the amount of gas it contained. At that time coke was a by-product and very cheap fuel. The City of Hannibal contracted with the Gas Company for forty street lamps on iron posts, that were lighted with an open flame each evening and extinguished in the morning.

Then iron towers were erected that burnt from three to five carbon lights. The towers were from 100 to 115 feet high and once a week a man would climb the tower and replace the carbons, and what a prize the youngster had if he found one of the discarded carbons. The one on the corner of Main and Hill Streets by McCooey's store served as a place to hang the rabbits, coons, possums, and sometimes a groundhog, until sold. The lower beam of the iron was out of reach of the young and dogs. If the animals were not sold they would hang until hot weather when they dropped.

At Hokes Fish Market on North Main Street the sign was a large fish extending across the wooden sidewalk. It was about six feet long and was a cross between a gar and some sea fish. It had large scales, about four inches in size. After serving as a sign it was taken to the river bank, and a jeweler on Broadway removed some of the scales, had them mounted and advertised in a curio book. Some were sold to England at \$2.00 apiece.

Huck Finn's old house and cooper shop became the home of "Cocaine Nell" and her little dog "Dewy." They lived in the basement. Nell would cause much comment because of her antics. Any saloon keeper that had a number of loafers whom he wished to get rid of, would give Nell a "toddy" to kiss them. Needless to say the swinging doors could not open soon enough, and no one returned until Nell departed. She is sleeping in the old Baptist Cemetery north of Palmyra Avenue.

PLANTERS HOTEL

Back in the ante-bellum days and long after, the Planters Hotel was one of the leading hotels along the Mississippi. If the old registers were in existence now, there would be found inscribed on the faded yellow leaves many names that for decades have emblazoned the pages of history. Here would be found Lincoln, Douglas, Benton, Richmond, Green, and many others. Here within the little parlor and spacious bar-room have been held many conferences that helped to shape the destiny of the nation. The fame of her bar and cuisine, once known far and wide, have departed.

In July, 1836, Joseph Brasher sold to Peter Rust for \$5000; lot 3 and 4 in block 10, in the town of Hannibal. In 1874, it was again sold to Brittingham and Anna Lowes. They had a partition sale and Anna Lowes sold to James Cadwell the unfinished four-story brick tavern. She traded her part for 160 acres of land 11 miles west of Hannibal and one Negro, his wife, and three children. Several other transfers were made—one of Cassidy and wife to George Storrs February 20, 1868. Then when he failed, he sold to Connie Kriegbaum. Later it was sold to Spirie, then to the city of Hannibal in 1954, when it was torn down for a parking lot.

Volumes might be written about the old hotel, as it was so closely associated with the pioneer days of the city, yet the pages of history are strangely silent about the place.

"THE RIVERSHORE PEOPLE" OF HANNIBAL

During the high waters that have occurred in Hannibal, many people have traveled north along the railroad track to see the Mississippi in its angry mood. As they walked north toward the bridge, they saw a number of tops of houses which were just above the water. These were the homes of the "Rivershore people," who lived on "No man's land" between the railroad and the river embankment. Of course, each flood drove the people from these houses, but the folks did not go far. They just would not leave the river.

George Winkler and his ailing wife found refuge in a shanty at the edge of the great hill, across the tracks, and seemed content. There was room for bed and stove. They got along. Others moved in a basement of a house at the foot of the hill.

The "Rivershore people" spent their time looking across the wide stretch of water. They knew the flood would go down sometime, and they were patient. They loved the great river, even when it dealt severely with them. Queer folks. Why on earth don't you move to higher ground? The "Rivershore" man smiles and shrugs his shoulders. No rent is collected in Rivershore land. Most of his fellow townsmen don't know he exists. Map and book peddlers and smooth fellows never think of climbing down the ladder to talk with these people. It is like living in a walled city. You can sleep and idle to your heart's content.

How did they live? Winkler and his wife had been "Rivershore people" there many years. As he pointed to a couple of rows of beans near his house he said, "You see them bean poles? The best beans we ever raised—also potatoes and tomatoes and other things." "But what about money?" He answered, "Catch fish—got a boat, you know."

The Riverside folks were great builders. Give them a hat full of tin, a few boards, and a hammer and they have a new house. As opportunity comes, they tack on queer little rooms here and there.

"Are you not afraid the train might jump the track and fall on you?"

"Well, the moon might fall on us. Never did believe in borrowing trouble. Got enough in the larder for supper—something will turn up tomorrow."

Some passengers on the old "Belle of Calhoun," noting the twinkling lights in the shacks along the shore, asked a Hannibal man about them. This is his reply:

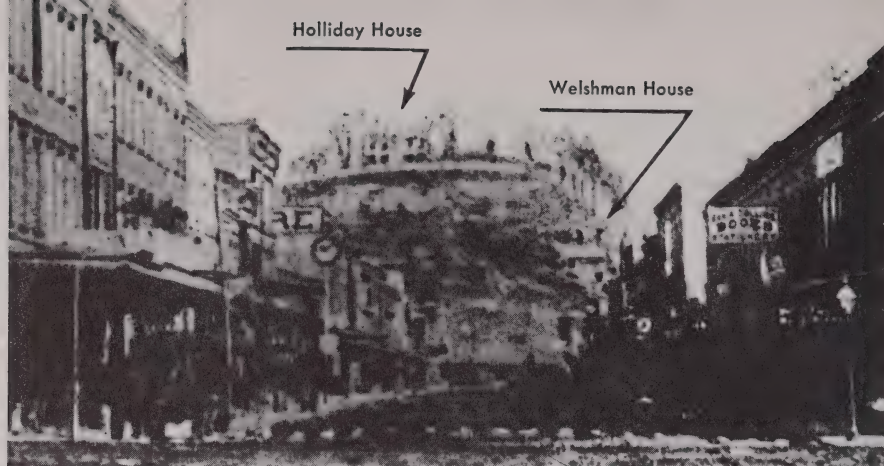
"That strip over there is a sort of sanctuary for the down and outers. They come from the four corners of the earth, and when they come, no questions are asked. They have no other place to go; and that initiates them into a brotherhood. They will often sit for hours, gazing across the river. I sometimes wonder what they are thinking about—or if they think at all."

At the present time, this type of people receive a pension and live a better life, we hope.

VANISHED

Before refrigeration, ice was used to cool and preserve food. Daily covered wagons drawn by teams of horses had regular routes in the city. On the back of the wagon hung a pair of scales to weigh the ice in small pieces. The cakes weighing 300 lbs., were frozen at Stillwell Ice Company. Many boxes held only twenty-five pounds, so the delivery man would place a gunny sack on his shoulder to keep the water from saturating his clothing, and climb from one to three flights of stairs, wait until the house wife made room in her box, and wrapped the ice in paper to delay the melting, and then receive 10 cents for the ice.

Another horse drawn wagon, usually driven by a Hannibal character would slowly take one street at a time, and ring a brass bell, calling, "Any old rags or iron for sale." Fastened to the axle of the wagon was a tar bucket to grease the wheels of vehicles. Usually a mangy dog or two followed behind.



HOLLIDAY HILL

About the time of the Civil War, Holliday, who was a freighter, moved into the tide of immigration and went westward with his family. He built a large house on the top of the hill over-looking Main Street. During the great rebellion, the old Holliday mansion was used as a pesthouse for smallpox patients. In those days smallpox meant certain death, and many are the gruesome tales of the long procession of the dead borne from out of this house, in the dead of night, to a secret burying place. Following the close of the War, the house got the reputation of being haunted. Family after family moved in only to stay a short time, and leave telling weird tales of shrouded figures and strange sounds. Finally the house became vacant. It was a place to be shunned and evaded. There were a number of young "dare-devils" who would slip away to the deserted house at nightfall to indulge in a little game of cards.

In reminiscing one day, Judge John Fitzpatrick, who was one of the boys, told the following story. We frequently went to the old Holliday house to play cards. The unbelievers were George Wagoner, Ben Carr, Charles Armstrong, and others. We decided we would have a little ghost party on the side. Another member, Ned Hudson, who lived in Quincy, came down and hid in the basement of the room under which we played cards. It had a trap door leading to the basement. We began the game, and were seated around the table, when all at once we heard stealthy footsteps coming up the stairs below the trap door. Our faces blanked. Nearer came the tread, then in the dim light we saw the trap door start to rise, and as it rose inch by inch, so did our hats. Then all at once the trap door was thrown back and there stood a white robed figure ready to spring. Pandemonium broke loose. The boys did not take time to find the paths home. Several were badly hurt by falling into the old quarry.

Finally the old house was purchased by a man not afraid of ghosts and remodeled. The house later burned.

Holliday house is known as the Widow Douglas home in Mark Twain Books.

SINKING OF FLYING EAGLE ON JUNE 3, 1903

River excursions were very popular and made an excellent money-making project for organizations about this time. The ticket charge was usually 50 cents. The average trip was as far as Quincy, but if the days were long, a few boats would go to LaGrange or Canton or a special to Louisiana.

The channel of the river at the old bridge is very deep and swift. Some say 35 feet in depth. The reason this spot was chosen for the bridge was the solid road foundation that was available at this spot.

On the morning of June 3, 1903, the river was 22 feet 6 inches above flood stage and it was raining. The boat did not leave until ten o'clock. A large barge was fastened by the side of the Flying Eagle. The Park Methodist Sunday School Class teachers and officials sponsored the excursion. Some names connected were Sade Conlon, Marguerite Rightmire, Fanny Ober, Lonnie B. Curts, Katie Eichenberger, Olive Orr, and others. About 175 excursionists were aboard. As the boat neared the bridge, the Captain Adams and his co-pilot tugged at the wheel, but the swift current ripped the wheel from their hands and the boat slammed into the bridge pier. The big wheel struck the float and was sheered off. Both boat and barge began to sink.

The bridge tender turned the draw span around so it was close to the deck of the barge. Many passengers were about to jump on this. The Captain and the co-pilot were helpless after the wheel of the boat was broken. Someone cut the barge loose from the Flying Eagle as they realized that the barge would be dragged to the bottom of the river as the boat sank. The barge floated down the river and was nudged toward the shore at Cave Hollow where about 40 passengers were taken aboard the ferry which had come to aid the boat.

Women and children screamed and made a rush to climb on the bridge pier and draw bridge. Many passengers were able to jump on this. Lonnie B. Curts, a charming young girl in her teens, missed the span and fell in the river. Her escort, Harry Eichenberger, a handsome lad, jumped after her and lost his life trying to save his sweetheart. Martha Coppedge, another young girl, missed the span and disappeared in the swift water. James Harvey, the cook, also lost his life. The steamer "Satellite" and numerous small craft rescued and aided passengers. The fireman, Thomas Meyer, of Quincy, was the last man to leave the boat. The bodies of Lonnie B. Curts, Harry Eichenberger, and Martha Coppedge were recovered a week later.

The remains of the boat, Flying Eagle, were seen during the low water of 1936, sitting upright—about 30 feet of the hull above water. On August 8, 1936, some youths dived and brought up a light bulb, that after being under water 33 years, would still light. They also brought other souvenirs.



Flying Eagle at Departure

FROM A FADED COPY OF THE MEMORIAL PROGRAM

Services were held in memory of Lonnie B. Curts, Harry Eichenberger, and Martha Coppedge at the Park Methodist Church, Sunday, June 14, 1903, at 2:30 p.m.

Presiding—Rev. A. C. Thomas

Organ Music—Mrs. J. F. Williamson

Opening Prayer—Rev. A. C. Johnson, pastor of Arch Street Methodist Church

Scripture—Rev. E. P. Little, Episcopal Church

Resolutions—C. A. Albertson, Sunday School

Dr. R. H. Goodier, Class No. 11

Grover Harrison, Class No. 6

Remarks—W. T. League, Superintendent of Sunday School

Song—"Safe in the Arms of Jesus"—favorite song of Martha Coppedge

Song—"Nearer, My God to Thee"—favorite song of Lonnie B. Curts

Song—"Anchored"—favorite song of Harry Eichenberger

Remarks—Rev. A. C. Thomas

Rev. A. F. Smith of Kirkwood, Missouri

Rev. J. H. Jackson, Fulton, Missouri

Prayer—Rev. H. W. Cole



Flying Eagle sinking.

The Mississippi claims many lives each year, some by accident, and some not by accident, as despondent souls take this means of ending their sorrows. Marion County has had the usual run of shootings and murders, the same as other counties. It is best it is not recorded.

THE TRAGEDY OF SAM SMARR

As stated in chapter one, tales handed down by families sometimes differ. In talking with 3 citizens who were born around 1840, 1853, 1854—the following is recorded. Sam Smarr was shot by Owsley on the east side of Main Street about the middle of the block, near Collin's Book Store. Smarr was carried across the street by Dr. Orville Grant and others, to Brittingham's Drug Store, where he died in a short time. In the Court proceedings on file at the Palmyra Court House vault pertaining to the trial of Owsley, the testimony states he was shot in front of Collin's Store and carried across the street by Dr. Orville Grant. Owsley was acquitted of the murder; the reason being that all who testified said they heard the shot but no one saw Owsley point the gun at Smarr.

* * *

From page three of a scrap book in the Hannibal City Hall, of Dr. J. N. Baskett, Hannibal Mayor in 1903: An ordinance passed that no house boat or private industry be allowed on the River front. Then he described the original ground that Stephen Glascock gave the City of Hannibal, County of Marion, April 17, 1836, Plat Book A, page 17. The reason for this ordinance passed was to keep the River front for the people of Hannibal.



Staff Eng.

Henrietta Meyer

CITY HALL

In 1903 Mrs. Henrietta Meyer, widow of Henry Meyer, gave to the City of Hannibal 71 feet of Lot No. 8, Block 17 and the south half of Lot 7, Block 17 for 99 years and the lot cannot be sold.

The City Fathers in 1909 built the two story ornate building on this lot and the city offices were moved from over the fire station to this building. In front of this building, which faces Broadway, on each side of the steps were placed fifteen foot high iron lights, each having four large claw feet for the base which suited the style of the building, being of Renaissance architecture a cornice projected at the top. On April 14, 1960 these beautiful pieces of architecture were removed and slender stems of steel, with inverted aluminum discs replaced them. The modern and the antique on the same building. The lights were stored and in time may follow the bronze horse on the water fountain.

Mr. and Mrs. Meyer were natives of Lippe Detmold, Germany, and owners of large amounts of Hannibal property. The building was completed in 1910 built by the City voting bonds \$75,000. Her Will bequeathing the City Hall site provided that the title is to remain with the city so long as it is used for the purpose of a City Hall and public building but "any sale or offer to sell within 99 years after my death would terminate the estate granted."

HANNIBAL'S PROMINENT CITIZENS

IN 1884

Edwin Adams, Massachusetts, 1842; Cyrus Albertson, North Carolina, 1847; Eli Albertson, North Carolina, 1853; John T. B. Anderson, Maryland, 1825; Nicholas R. Alvey, M.D., Kentucky, 1849; Albert L. Allen, M.D., New York, 1830; Thomas H. Bacon, Palmyra, 1839; Stephen P. Barnes, New York, 1849; L. Llewellyn Boswell, North Carolina, 1802; Milton Bradley, Kentucky, 1811; James Brittingham, Maryland, 1816; Dana F. Breed, New Hampshire, 1823; Benjamin M. Briggs, Kentucky, 1819; Hon. James B. Brown, West Virginia, 1827; William Busby, Kentucky, 1833; Henry Buchanan, New York, 1805; Alfred Buckley, Macon County, 1841; Dr. F. W. Bush, Marion County, 1850; John C. Carstarphen, Ralls County, 1833; S. M. Carter, Kentucky, 1826; Capt. John E. Catlett, Virginia, 1841; John Marshall Clemens, Virginia, 1798; Jerome B. Clement, New York, 1815; John Chamberlain, M.D., Virginia, 1833; Dr. Charles Clayton, Virginia, 1822; Charles N. Clark, New Hampshire, 1827; Major Albert B. Cohen, Virginia, 1823; Charles W. Collier, England, 1842; George Collins, Illinois, 1837; Thomas Collins, Maryland, 1822; Charles E. Colston, Ontario, Canada, 1850; John Conlon, Ireland, 1820; Benton Coontz, Monroe County, 1838; William Crawford, Monroe County, 1847; William Curd, Kentucky, 1849; David Dean, Ohio, 1823; John Dickison, Pennsylvania, 1836; John Decker, Pennsylvania, 1845; Michael Doyle, Ireland, 1833; William Drescher, Germany, 1824; Benjamin N. Eales, Kentucky, 1832; Edward B. Easton, Palmyra, 1844; George W. Easley, Clark County, 1842; Daniel Ely, Hannibal, 1852; J. Woods, Elliot, South Carolina, 1845; Henry S. Elzea, Virginia, 1831; Lloyd Elzea, Virginia, 1849; Edwin Emmerton, England, 1843; William Eustall, Ireland, 1820; George Farley, Michigan, 1843; Capt. Christian J. Flanagan, Ireland, 1834; Richard Fleming, Ireland, 1827; George M. Frazer, M.D., Ralls County, 1853; Evans Fritz, Pennsylvania, 1846; Luther Fry, Marion County, 1842; Thomas Gatts, Kentucky, 1852; Joshua A. Gibbs, Kentucky, 1841; John L. Gleason, M.D., Vermont, 1839; Robert Graham, Pennsylvania, 1844; Robert H. Griffith, M.D., Delaware, 1800; W. A. Gordon, M.D., New York, 1833; Daniel Hafner, Virginia, 1820; Thomas Hagan, Kentucky, 1824; Chauncey H. Harris, Illinois, 1841; George M. Harrison, St. Louis, 1841; George Hawes, Tennessee, 1811; Edgar C. Hayes, M.D., Ralls County, 1840; Cyrus Helm, Kentucky, 1827;

Edward Harriman, Missouri, 1858; Charles P. Heywood, Massachusetts, 1833; William Hibbert, Palmyra, 1854; Capt. Philander A. Hickman, Virginia, 1823; Hinton and Storrs, Kentucky, 1829; Nathan Hoffheimer, Germany, 1836; John T. Holme, Illinois, 1837; John Hollyman, Kentucky, 1834; John S. Howell, M.D., Palmyra, 1857; Thomas Howell, Monroe County, 1852; William Hubbard, North Carolina, 1806; Dr. Albert Ireland, D.D.S., New York, 1843; Joseph J. Johnson, Kentucky, 1830; James Johnson and Price Ireland, 1843; Daniel Price, Illinois, 1853; George H. Jones, Kentucky, 1823; Even Jones, Maryland, 1835; Hanel Jordon, Virginia, 1815; William C. Kealey, England, 1832; Thomas Kidwell, Maryland, 1830; Jacob Kirkland, Boonville, Missouri, 1826; Bathasar Knoepfel, Germany, 1839; Philip Kornder, Prussia, 1827; Conrad Kriegbaum, Ohio, 1856; John Leonard, Pike County, 1827; A. R. Levering, Clark County, 1839; John A. Lodge, Cuba Island, 1840; James Long, Vermont, 1830; Hugh A. Maddox, Ralls County, 1836; George A. Mahan, Marion County, 1852; Niel C. Matson, M.D., Pike County, 1856; John F. Meyer, Germany, 1848; Samuel A. Miller, Pennsylvania, 1842; James P. Minieare, Virginia, 1829; Charles H. Moore, New York, 1841; George C. Moore, Pennsylvania, 1836; Thomas C. Moore, Hannibal, 1855; Henry W. Morris, Delaware, 1826; Herman Nerlich, Prussia, 1827; James M. Nickell, Virginia, 1841; James O'Hern, Ireland, 1842; William Owen, Montgomery County, 1836; John M. Patten, Virginia, 1837; James M. Perry, New Jersey, 1829; William Queally, Ireland, 1813; George F. Riemann, Prussia, 1828; Joshua Richards, Pennsylvania, 1820; Archibald S. RoBards, Kentucky, 1797; John L. RoBards, Kentucky, 1838; Thomas Robinson, Ireland, 1848; Simeon F. Roderick, Iowa, 1839; Judge Joseph Rowe, Virginia, 1812; William Sausser, Maryland, 1818; John M. Schaeffer, Pennsylvania, 1842; Samuel Seibel, Germany, 1833; Andrew Settles, Marion County, 1827; Alvin Shenker, Germany, 1836; Henry Shedd, Vermont, 1834; D. Howell Shields, M.D., Hannibal 1846; Samuel Singleton, Virginia, 1812; William Spencer, New York, 1844; Isaac Stackhouse, Pennsylvania, 1823; Rev. Benjamin Stevens, England, 1801; Dr. Benjamin Stevens, Marion County, 1837; Theophilus Stone, Jr., Virginia, 1804; Milton Strong, Pennsylvania, 1827; William Suter, Ohio, 1852; Francis Tabor, Massachusetts, 1841; Judge Adam Theis, Prussia, 1831; C. H. Thorndike, M.D., Maine, 1844; Alfred Toll, New York, 1824; Cornelius A. Treat, New York, 1828; Simeon H. Treadway, Kentucky, 1828; Phillip Tucker, England, 1825; John Ure, New York, 1840; Joseph Underwood, Kentucky, 1834; Alfred B. Vredenburg, New York, 1836; William Walden, Kentucky, 1817; Henry Walker, Bavaria, 1834; Hezekiah Waterman, New York, 1840; Henry West, England, 1835; Hiram A. Westfall, Ohio, 1813; Stephen O. Whaley, Marion County, 1831; Oliver Whaley, Marion County, 1833; Scott Williams, New York, 1852; Hon. John R. Wisdom, Randolph County, 1820; George Worthington, St. Louis, 1842; James F. Wright, Marion County, 1838; William Yancey, Monroe County, 1836; Charles H. Yancey, M.D., Hannibal, 1850.

Another character, whose name is connected with the Huck Finn home was "Handsome Cat." His body was found hanging from a rafter in the two story

part of this house, by a group of boys. The undertaker said, "Let him hang until dark so we can be sure he is dead."

The old Baptist Cemetery records show it is 147 years since the first burial. The cemetery is situated on North Ann Street and two blocks north of the new express Highway 36. On the left side as you enter the open gate are graves of eleven Civil War soldiers. They were killed in a skirmish near Hannibal, 1867. The bodies of these men were put in coffins and placed in the Old Collins Hotel located on southeast corner of North Main St. As no one claimed the bodies, they were entombed in this cemetery. The poison oak, brush and weeds took over, until 1960, when the city cleaned up the ground. Several stones having dates of Historic value are to be found. One is of the ancestor of John H. Garth, whose wife donated the beautiful Free Public Library. Another shaft is of Asa Smith born in Scott Co., Ky. 1787 and died in Hannibal 1864. On another side of the shaft is the date of Jenny Hatch, 1858, his daughter, who married Hatch the father of William H. Hatch, congressman, whose statue is in the city park. Many others sleep beneath the weeds. The Boy Scouts of this area have offered to clean up and maintain the grounds as a project. But one name is lacking to deed this ground to the City of Hannibal.

JOHN ROGERS STATUES

In the year 1858 John Rogers came from the East. He was employed as a clerk at the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad. Rogers, finding potters clay in the hills south of Hannibal and having studied the art of molding, began making the now famous statues. An outstanding collection of 60 various pieces is owned by William Hawkins of Marion County, including the first one, known as the "Nightmare," which Rogers gave to his friend Mrs. Josiah Hunt. Another collection is in New York City. One cannot visualize the detail of the workmanship. These are real works of art.

The "Nightmare" depicts the Devil with wings outstretched and looking over the head of a bed while two small Devils are sawing the leg off the victim. A skeleton is sharing the bed, which adds to the distress of the dreamer.

WILLIAM HENRY OWENS

From an old and faded article found in a scrapbook the following was taken, "William Henry Owens, thought to be the only surviving member of Quantrill's Band or Bushwhacker Gang quietly celebrated his eighty-eighth birthday at home of son, Harry Owens 700 N. Section St., Hannibal. "Uncle Tip" is enfeebled by age yet his eyes brightened as he recalled the days of "The War." By birth and tradition a southerner born in Marion County, it was but natural his sympathies should lie with the south. His people had all come from below the line and were slave owners. His wife also was of Southern ancestry, although born in Palmyra, Mo. She was Jannie Cabell Sloan. The Cabell in her name was for General Cabell of Texas, a relative.

Espousing the southern cause during the war were many bands of men, not belonging to the regular army, but organized for home duty. They were known as bushwhackers and two of the most famous leaders of such bands, were William Quantrill and Bill Anderson. Quantrill came into prominence at Independence, Mo., Aug. 11, 1862 and a few days later at Lone Jack. In Independence, he assisted Hayes and Col. Hughes in attacking Buell, who had sent for reinforcements to try and break up the Confederate recruiting camp near Lee's Summit. Buell was defeated. A short time later Quantrill came into limelight of the entire civilized world by the sacking and burning of Lawrence, Kansas. His act was discussed by both congresses of the Union and the Confederacy. Mr. Owens was not with Quantrill at Lawrence; but assisted him in a number of his exploits in Mo.

He was with Quantrill, at the time Price made his famous raid through Mo. He started at Ft. Doniphan in 1864 and his campaign ended with the battle of West Port. This was called the "Gettysburg of the West." Mrs. Owens was a student of Troy Female Seminary, N.Y., and became an author of ability. Her "Reminiscence" of meeting with the "Younger" Brothers and others are of great value.

CIVIL WAR

COL. PORTER

Before explaining the campaign against Col. Joe Porter in Marion County, it is only proper to give some account of the operations of Col. Joe Porter, of the Confederate Army and the Federal forces sent against him.

Col. Porter lived in Lewis county, a little east of Newark. He had seen service at Athens, Shelbyville, Lexington, Elkhorn and elsewhere. He was a brave and skillful soldier, a man of mature years. The news passed that Joe Porter was coming and wanted brave men, horses and arms, to fight for the red, white and red flag and he gathered a large force. Upon hearing of this Col. Henry Lipscomb swore he would chase Porter out of the country. So Lipscomb with Majors Benjamin and Rodgers set out with the 11th. M. S. M. and followed him to the town of Colony. Porter was said to run like a deer and double like a fox and kept the Federalists confused, always turning up behind them. Skirmishes were fought in Newark, Memphis, on to Fulton, then back to northeast Mo. to Philadelphia and Benbow. Then on to Kirksville. It was said the troops numbered 2,500 Confederate men and 1000 Federalists. Porter then went to Chariton County. Col. Porter, in Sept., with 400 returned to Palmyra. At daylight they marched upon the town through the fields of the Berkley Summers residence on through Sloans Addition to Main Street. The house of Col. Lipscomb was entered.

Sometime during the winter of 1862 Captain Robert Emmett Dunn was taken out of the first company from Marion county to fight for the cause.

He was arrested at Savannah in Andrew county for forming a secret Confederate organization, called "Emmanant." He was brought back to Palmyra and put in jail. On giving his parol honor, he was permitted to occupy a room in the jail or residence. About nine o'clock the night of March 14, Captain Dunn called upon one of the guards to accompany him to the public spring to obtain water for a sick man. When near the spring Dunn suddenly drew a knife, sprang upon the guard and threatened him with instant death if he moved a muscle or uttered a word. He disarmed the frightened soldier of his Sharps Carbine and revolver and made him accompany him out of town. Dunn made his way safely to Monroe City and joined David Dean, Charles McCutchen, Breden and Hawkins, who wished to join the armies of the Southern Confederacy down in Dixie. On

the banks of Salt river, in the brush, a skiff was built and launched. They passed St. Louis and Cairo within twenty feet of the guns of Bird Point and at last they reached Dixie. Dunn died in Mississippi in 1864.

Joseph Winchell, the Radical editor of the Courier, when Col. Porter came to Palmyra, secreted himself in a wardrobe, covered with female attire. He remained concealed until the danger was over.

Another house Porter visited was the home of Andy Allsman, and hurried him to camp never more to return. The main body of Confederates were stationed on Olive, Church and Hamilton Streets between Dickerson and Spring Sts. The Federalists took refuge in the Court House under Captain Duback. In the jail were 45 Confederate prisoners. The principal design of Col. Porter next to capture of arms and supplies had been to release the prisoners, which he did. Porter, seeing he could not capture the Court House without undue loss of life, determined to leave town. Probably 250 shots were fired at the Court House. Windows were broken and the ball cupola was badly scarred. Porter paroled 24 Federal prisoners upon their taking oath, "You do solemnly swear that you will not take up arms against the Confederate States of America, nor the State of Mo., nor give aid and comfort to the enemies of either during the present war, so help you God." Andy Allsman, Charles Maddox and a soldier named McKenny were not paroled. Many shrewd observers in the county saw that slavery must go. In 1860 the slave population of Marion Co. was 3,017; in 1862, only 2224. About May 1862 an emancipation meeting was held in Hannibal. Moses Green was President; S. S. Allen, A. J. Stillwell, T. R. Slems, J. T. K. Hayward and Dr. R. H. Griffith were the Committee on resolutions.

A Col. Kutz of the Provisional Militia was in command at Hannibal. He closed the Catholic Church in Hannibal because the stars and stripes had not been placed over it. By a previous order he had directed that the American Flag should be hoisted on all churches, schools and prominent business establishments in the county.

The priest in charge, said the house has been consecrated to the service of God, and that no flag save the Banner of the Cross should ever wave over it. In July 1864 an enrolled Militia was kept in the county and a company of Home Guards was formed for the protection of the county from bushwhackers and marauders, that were infecting the county. Confederate guerrilla bands under Quantrill, Bill Anderson and others, were desperate characters that robbed and murdered without mercy. In 1864 Col. Joshua Gentry died at his home west of Hannibal.

In Oct. 1864, not long after the Centralia Massacre, a suspicious character was arrested at La Grange. He was a hard customer and intoxicated. He was accused of being a bushwhacker, belonging to Bill Anderson's command, which he admitted was true. He also stated he had participated in the Centralia massacre. He was brought to Hannibal for his trial. One night he was guarded and the next day executed on the Levee at the foot of Broadway. One volley settled the case and his body with five bullet wounds was placed in a coffin and hastily buried. A few days after Lee's surrender

to Grant many a Marion county soldier who wore the gray, lost his life and filled a grave in the Sunny South. The news of President Lincoln's death April 14 was received in the county with profound regret, notwithstanding the southern soldiers who were killed. Much lawlessness was in the county. Bands of men combined for the sole purpose of plunder and robbery, as the arms of many people had been seized by military authorities. This was a good field for their operations. On the 7th of May a band of 8 or 10 robbers took ten fine horses from P. B. Moore, Palmer Gallagher and Dingle, going on into Warren Township about three miles west of New Market, surprised the family of Henry Spaw and began firing at the family. Spaw sprang to his feet, returned the fire and fell dead twenty feet from his door. The band then robbed one Negro of 50 dollars and went on into Ralls County. A company of minute men overtook them in Audrain Co. where they were indicted for murder, placed in jail but escaped.

The Drake Constitution, named for the leading spirit in its construction, Hon. Charles D. Drake of St. Louis was presented to voters for adoption. All of those who had participated in or given any sort of voluntary aid or encouragement to the rebellion or the Confederate cause, were, by the 3rd section of the new Constitution debarred from voting or holding office, as well as teaching, preaching, practicing law, etc. Many citizen non-combatants during the war, and men of education and influence were disfranchised by this 3rd section and denied the privilege of the ballot. On the other hand, the Radicals and friends of the new Constitution maintained that the citizens by their acts had attempted to destroy the government and had committed treason. In the state of Missouri only 85,478 votes were cast in the election. (For 43,670, against 41,808.) Also included was Sec. 9. No person shall assume the duties of any State, county, city, town or any other office, to which he was appointed, otherwise than by vote of the people, nor shall any attorney or councilor of law be permitted to practice nor shall any person be competent as a bishop, priest, deacon, minister, to teach, to preach and solemnize marriage, unless such person shall have taken an oath that he had never given aid to the Confederacy and that he was loyal to the union. No person shall serve on a jury without taking said oath. On March 1866 fourteen preachers of the gospel were indicted and arrested for not taking the oath. Rev. James Greene, L. B. Wilks, H. K. Boland, J. W. Dunn, Eastham Ballinger, Henry Willis, John Sanford, William Turner, Charles Fuller, and Rev. Father Cronin. Teachers arrested were Annie Highland, Mrs. Elizabeth Tillery, Sister Mary Theodosia, Sister Mary, Bridget Burke. Marion county was decidedly Radical. There were sixty-five engagements alone in Missouri.

CAPTURE OF CAPTAIN TOM SIDENER

Captain Tom Sidener of Monroe County, whose home was in Shelbyville, had been in service against the Federal Government since the summer of 1861, and had commanded a company under Joe Porter. His company

suffered severely at Kirksville and after Porter's last disbandment, intended to leave the Confederate service for good. About the 1st of Oct. 1862 a Confederate Officer, trying to get to the state of Illinois, and prevent being captured enroute, disguised himself in female wearing apparel.

With two lady relatives, a sister and a cousin, and his brother Jack, Captain Sidener, set out in an open carriage from his home for Canton, and expected to cross the Mississippi. The party passed Shelbyna and on through Shelbyville but in going through, the ladies and Jack Sidener were recognized by a militia man named Frederick Blessing, who informed Col. Benjamin that some of Sidener's folks just passed, with baskets and bundles. He believed they were taking supplies to him. Col. Benjamin ordered the party pursued and brought back. This was done. As soon as Captain Sidener alighted from the carriage his boots betrayed him. He was stripped of his dress and bonnet and sent to Palmyra. A few days later he was shot to death as one of ten who were executed by order of Gen. McNeil in retaliation for the killing of Andy Allsman.

THE WINTER OF 1861 IN MARION COUNTY

During the months of January, February, and March of 1861 there was great interest manifested in public affairs by the people of the county. The prospect of war was fully discussed, and many prepared for it. A large portion openly sympathised with the seceded States, but the majority preferred to take no decided steps to aid either side. But numerous secret meetings were held by both Union and Secessionists. The war fever prevailed here however and was spreading. Certain young men in Hannibal sported secession cockades (small blue rosettes) and Marion county was declared to be the South Carolina of Missouri and Palmyra a miniature Charleston. On the 1st of March, the first organization for defense of our State was held at the Bear Creek School house in Miller Township. Captain Barbee presided, and after a few speeches, a company of thirty men enrolled, called the "Southern Guards"; T. W. Grimshaw was Captain.

On the 16th of March, 1861, certain citizens of the northeast portion of the county met at Emerson in Round Grove Township and raised a flag. The banner floated from an unbarked hickory pole, fifty feet in height and was an exact copy of the Confederate Flag.

On March 30, 1861 a large concourse of the citizens of Marion County assembled at Palmyra. Every Township except Mason was well represented. A pole seventy feet high was raised near the southeast corner of the Public Square. The flag was composed of eight stars on a blue field and three stripes, red, white, and red. It was charged the pole was "Abolition hemlock" from the forests of Wisconsin. In the afternoon a large meeting was held in Circuit Court room. Dr. Lynn S. Banks of Emerson was Chairman, John Grier and H. M. Drummond were Secretaries. The Resolution committee from Liberty Township, were B. H. Jones, Robert Shacklett and J. G.

Longmire. Miller Township, S. O. Hendren and Thos. Paschal. Mason, no representative. South River, D. G. Davenport and Dr. N. G. Vowles; Warren, James Feaster and Wm. Moss; Union Township, James Procter and Wm. Hiter; Round Grove Township, John W. Priest and Joseph Shumate. Fabius Township, George Mathews and W. C. Dingle. Senator James S. Green addressed the meeting and claimed it was the duty of Missouri to join the fortunes of the Southern Confederacy.

The firing on Ft. Sumter by the Confederation April 12, 1861 and the proclamation of Pres. Lincoln calling for 75,000 volunteers from Missouri, and Governor Jackson's indignant refusal to respond were noted. The long existing feud between some of our citizens and the abolitionists of Illinois was intensified. Numbers of citizens refused to patronize the merchants of Quincy, Ill., because they were Northern and when our people visited Illinois, they were insulted because of their Southern beliefs. On the 12th of May it was reported that from 400 to 1500 Federal Troops were to be sent to the county to guard the railroads. As Governor Jackson had abandoned the State Capitol and moved it to Marshal, Texas, he had distributed previously throughout the State 12,000 kegs of gun powder (Duponts Best). About 300 kegs of this powder were sent to Marion County arriving at Hannibal. A number of kegs were brought to Palmyra escorted by Harry M. Mills. The powder was taken to the old calaboose for safe keeping and from here by night it made its ways into all parts of the county, and finally got in the powder horns and cartridge boxes of the Mo. State Guard and did good service in behalf of the Southern Confederacy. This powder was secreted in different parts of the county in out of the way places. Months later some boys north of Palmyra "holed" a possum in a large hollow log. Cutting in, they were surprised to find kegs of Clait Jackson's powder. On the 11th of May an artillery company called the Marion Artillery was organized in Palmyra. Captain Wm. B. Drescher, 1st Lieutenant Wm. Paine, 2nd Lieutenant Fritz Berghoefer, 3rd Thomas Smoot. This company had sufficient funds to purchase one nine pound cannon cast in Hannibal by Cleaver and Mitchells foundry. The cannon passed on to the Secessionists and became the nucleus of Kniesleys battery. Cleaver and Mitchell cast two more cannons, for General N. Y. Slack of Mo. State Guard at Chillicothe. The guns were loaded into covered wagons but were captured in Linn County, near Brookfield, by Union Home Guards. Another company formed in Palmyra called "Silver Grays," composed of men over the age of 45 who were not liable to military duties under the laws of State—Captain Samuel South, Lieutenants George Dunlap, James C. Willis and John Crane. Others were Robert Canaan, Thos. P. Cole, W. C. Dingle, John Withers, Wm. Claggett, Levi Barkley, D. A. Stewart and John Foster. Marion could in six hours place 1,000 men in the field. About this time a number of avowed Union people left the county. These refugees went to Quincy. The Union men, though in the minority, were fairly well organized. They held a meeting near Emerson, Joseph McAfee as chairman and Dr. J. B. Grayson, Sec. The Unionists of Hannibal composed largely of Republicans kept well together and informed Federal authorities as to the

movements of the secessionists. On the 18th of June the 16th Illinois Infantry with Col. R. F. Smith landed at Hannibal, being the first Federal troops to tread the soil of Marion County. A few days later 2nd and 3rd Iowa Infantry arrived and on the 22nd marched into Palmyra and raised the Stars and Stripes over the Court House under the command of Captain Fritz. Four companies camped in Sloans Addition. About 75 pickets were put on the principal roads and one company at the South River bridge. The war clouds were black in Northeast Mo. and at last the storm broke. Hon. Thomas Harris, the Representative of this county, who had been appointed Brigadier General of the Mo. State Guard, had established headquarters at Paris, near Florida, Monroe County. On the 16th Capt. R. E. Dunn's company of near Philadelphia of this county took up the line of march for the rendezvous at Paris. On his arrival at Paris the men were mistaken for Federal troops and quite a panic and fright ensued among Harris and his men. By the 5th of July Harris had about 500 men in camp near Florida. By their scouts and spies the Federals were informed and Col. Chester Harding under authority of Gen Lyon, ordered Col. Smith of the Ill. 16th to march upon the secessionists and break up their camp. On Monday evening Col. Smith, reinforced by four companies and one piece of artillery, a six pounder, left Palmyra by rail to Monroe City, where they disembarked. A storm kept them from surprising Harris at daylight. So Tuesday after his men had informed half of the people of their destination, Col. Smith with his entire command, not leaving even a guard at Monroe City to protect the town, train and his store of provisions and ammunition set out for Florida. As Monroe City is situated on an extensive prairie, the progress of the slow moving troops could be noted for miles and ample preparations were made to receive them. Passing through the Swinky Hills, the Federal troops reached the farm of Robert Hagar. Here in thick timber and brush they encountered perhaps 50 mounted secessionists under Captain Clay Price, who had been sent out to reconnoiter. They opened fire at close range, severely wounding Captain McAllister and others. During the night Col. Smith learned the secessionists were all around him, some had gotten to the rear and were playing havoc at Monroe City. He began to retreat and coming in sight of Monroe City the Federals discovered the station house, outbuildings, 6 passenger coaches, and 10 more freight cars in flames. They had been burned by Captain Owens Company of Warren Township. The value was placed by the railroad at \$22,000 and the station house and government stores \$18,000. Reaching town and finding himself surrounded, Col. Smith marched his men into a two story brick academy known as the Seminary and sent word for reinforcements. The greatest excitement had arisen. The news that 500 Yankees were "holed up" or treed spread. Persons living within ten or twelve miles, mounted horses and rode to the battle, some out of curiosity, others to fight. The firing had little effect on the thick brick building. Gen. Harris sent for the cannon hidden under a hay stack on the farm of Blair Todd, north of Palmyra. George Brashears and George Millon, who had assisted in hiding it, as well as another six pounder and a lot of balls under cord wood west of Palmyra, were sent for

them. The cannon came the next day and the bombardment began at 6 o'clock. As they had only a few nine pound balls, nothing was left but the smaller ones and a six pound ball in a nine pound gun could not be accurate. It was said the only safe place within the range, when it was discharged, was immediately in front of the cannon. No serious damage was done to the academy and not a man killed on either side. General Harris failed to tear up the railroad track so there was nothing to prevent the arrival of reinforcements from Quincy and Hannibal. At last they came, with a flat car on which was a brass cannon, gleaming in the slanting rays of the sun. The Federals opened up with grapeshot and Gen. Harris and his troop skedaddled in short order. One body of troops for Col. Smith under Ex-Governor Wood of Illinois came down the river from Quincy and landed at Marion City, then marched overland with 1200 troops from St. Joe. The evening of the 11th the greater portion of Smith's command returned to Palmyra. In a few days all was quiet again.

On the 16th of July, the 19th Illinois under Col. Turchin was sent into Marion County. A portion was scattered to guard bridges and railroad tracks. This regiment was made up of the hardest characters of Chicago-roustabouts, thieves, and bullies. Turchin had been an officer in the Russian army and was scarcely civilized. He gave his men permission to commit certain outrages. Sunday, July 21, several of Turchin's regiment left Palmyra, and went on a scout to Emerson. They arrested several citizens, gathered up about 100 horses and mules, several hundred pounds of bacon, dozens of chickens, and frightened the people. When they left Palmyra in August their departure was hailed with great satisfaction. They carried away many valuable slaves. A Union home guard was formed of loyal Germans, Captain Christian Happel, John Baum, C. C. Bemis, F. M. Miller, Geo. Priesman, Antoine Hebling, Carl Nix and others.

In August, Col. Joshua Gentry was made prisoner at his home in Miller Twp. by some 30 secessionists of Col. Price's army and they took him away to retreats in the Salt River hills. Upon the news of Gentry's captivity, Captain Loomis caused Mayor B. F. Hixon, Thos. W. Hawkins, Harvey Jordan, William Collier, David Dean and E. H. Turner to be seized and kept under guard three days and nights in a box car, until Gentry was released. After the battle at Athens in Knox Co. Col. Martin E. Green's secession forces fell back to reorganize, then left Marshalls Mill in Lewis county on the Fabius. The Federal Troops had temporarily withdrawn from Palmyra and on Sept. 2 some of Tom Stacy's men dashed into the place and despite the remonstrances of Mayor Pryor, Judge Redd and others, made a prisoner of Sulter of the 16th Illinois. They also took horses when they left. Meanwhile the Federal authorities had noted the movements of Col. Green and his men, and sent Gen. Hurlburt to the field in person. Col. Green moved to Philadelphia and on southward to join Gen Price.

General Price's recruiting agents penetrated into this county and encamped near the residence of Judge Ritchie in Miller Twp. near Withers Mill. Their leader was Wash. McDonald. They left the next day and went west-

ward to the village of West Ely where they robbed A. J. Dallas of 100 dollars and then crossed into Ralls County.

Re: Dedicated Historical Relic
Nov. 15, 1958, 1:30 O'clock

Appropriate ceremonies were held at the Court House in Palmyra Saturday afternoon, for the replacement of the bronze ball, from the second Marion County Court House, on the base in front of the present building. A program of music was given by the Palmyra High School band. The color guard of Boots-Dickson Post of American Legion presented the colors and the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by the members of the Boy and Cub Scouts. Following the invocation, given by The Rev. Thomas S. Hickman, Judge Cecil Teed spoke in behalf of the Marion County Court and Mrs. Kate Ray Kuhn gave information concerning the second Court House and the ball which adorned its cupola. The ceremonies were under the direction of the Marion County Historical Society. It seems unfortunate that so little attention is paid to the past events of our county, city and even state. In school, we are taught history of our nation, and of the world, but the beginnings of our own section are neglected. Our State Historical Society, under the able direction of Floyd Shoemaker, has done a magnificent work in finding, preserving and publishing the history of Missouri.

The ball which was rededicated Saturday is a mute reminder of the Civil War and one of its most tragic events. The earliest courts were held in local residences but in 1832 the first court house was erected on this site. It was demolished to make room for the second building of its kind. A contract for the building was let to Felps and McLeod on December 19, 1853 for \$75,750.00. The commissioners were A. D. Sprague and Thomas E. Thompson. The members of Court at that time, were John Rice, Thomas McMurry and M. R. Teague. This handsome structure served the people until 1900, when it was rased to make room for the present building.

Near fatal accidents marked both its building and its destruction. In September 1854 one of the contractors, Mr. Felps, fell a distance of forty feet from the top of the building when he was struck by a falling derrick. He escaped with only slight injury. While the building was being torn down a long heavy stone, probably a step or door sill, was being dragged across the yard, by a team of horses, with a group of boys as interested spectators. One, more venturesome than the others, jumped on the stone to take a ride. A sudden lurch caused him to lose his balance and he fell; the team started to pull the stone over him. The driver saw him fall and only one of his feet was caught and pressed tightly into the earth. The stone probably weighed a ton or more and could not be lifted by the workmen present. A well known citizen carrying an umbrella, which was a constant part of his attire, rushed forward and attempted to use the umbrella as a lever to raise the stone. Needless to say, it bent like a reed in the wind, much to the amusement of

the onlookers. The stone was raised with a large jack and the youngster escaped with a very bad scare.

This ball is of copper and pierced with many bullet holes. When the only battle that took place in Palmyra during the Civil War was fought, the Union Forces were in the Court House and the Confederate forces, under Porter, were trying to oust them. Most of the firing must have been at the ball as it is peppered with different size holes. On Friday morning September 12, 1862 Col. Joe Porter, with 400 Confederate troops, quietly slipped into town at dawn from the west and began firing on the Union garrison quartered in the court house and jail. His principal aims were the release of a number of prisoners held in jail and the capture of arms and ammunition. He succeeded in taking the jail and releasing the prisoners, but was unable to gain the surrender of the forces in the court house. In the fighting the ball was hit numerous times.

This historic ball was stored in the new court house. Later the highway engineer Cooper had a base made in the court house yard and the ball placed upon it. A picture of the second court house was placed under glass in the base. The ball and picture disappeared and the ball later was rescued by Lloyd Schneider from the spring branch. Later he turned it over to the Historical Society. The County Court, Judges Turner, Teed and Foster had it repaired and placed upon the original base. It is to be hoped that it will remain in its present location, as a reminder of the local incident of history.

While in the city Col. Porter arrested Andy Allsman, a Union informer, who was much feared and hated by Southern sympathizers. When the Confederate forces withdrew Allsman was taken with them. Gen. McNeil, in charge of Union forces, was not in the city when the fighting took place. On his return he learned of Allsman's arrest. As an informer he had been quite a valuable source of information. McNeil wanted him returned and first made a threat that if he were not returned at once ten prominent citizens of the town would be executed. He was later persuaded not to carry out this intention, but instead issued an order to execute ten Confederate prisoners if the release was not made. Col. Porter released Allsman and placed him in charge of a squad of his soldiers to give him escort to within sight of the Union lines. Allsman was never heard from again, and McNeil had the ten Confederate prisoners executed. This was considered one of the bloodiest and most barbarous acts of the Civil War.

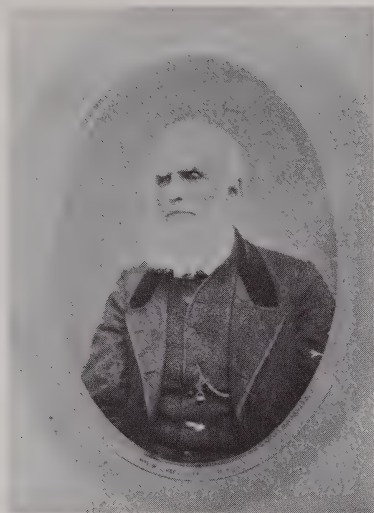
The Northern side of the Andy Allsman story as written by Ed Schaffer, as his grandfather (a northern sympathizer) told it to him: Andy Allsman lived on the west side of North Main, the second house north of Jackson St. in a two story house painted yellow. When Col. Porter captured Allsman he was taken to Shelbyville and was tortured to death. Mrs. Andy Allsman and daughter Miss Henrietta are buried in unmarked graves in Greenwood Cemetery, Lot 19 north of a sunken garden and flagpole by a big cedar tree. Another daughter married Woodruff Lee, uncle of Miss Belle Lee and Mrs. Jessie Kelton. The daughter of this union is Georgie Lee Cunningham, a noted singer living in St. Louis.

In the election of 1864 only one person voted for Abe Lincoln in Palmyra and he was chased out of town by men on mounted horses. Upon reaching North River on the Warren road this man took to the timber and eluded his pursuers.

From Hannibal Daily Courier established as a weekly 1840 and daily in 1863. From a paper dated December 30, 1889 this article was taken. 29 years ago the Daily Evening News, of this city, published the following list of men who voted the Republican ticket in Marion County. That it was considered a disreputable thing to do is shown by the fact that the editor of the press in his explanation endeavors to spot the voters and indicate the degree of disgrace attached to them. Happily quite a number of them have outlived the Evening News and are respected citizens of the county. Approximately over 200 names are listed, 36 as considered Abolitionists, 14 marked as respectable and law abiding citizens, who would not be guilty of doing anything unbecoming a gentleman. The rest unmarked are persons generally unknown. One marked unreliable, one voted illegally, and one W. E. Doane, the man who says "a nigger is justifiable in taking the life of his master to obtain his freedom." He left the city the next morning.

The Daily Evening News was published by A. C. Appler and Co.

Reuben St. John was President of the Republican Club; China Hall Vice President.



William Muldrow

MARION CITY

Muldrow's Phantom City

Colonel William Muldrow was a very visionary man, and his power of persuasion in making you see his point of view was most unusual. He was a man who foresaw the possibilities of Marion County and the growth of the West. One tale often told was that he could enter a cold store building where men were huddled around with overcoats and earmuffs on, open the door to the stove in which no fire was burning, toss in a few pieces of paper, but not strike a match to them, tell about how hot it was some place else and soon the men would remove the earmuffs and take off the overcoats.

Muldrow selected for his city Section 13, Township 38, and Range 5, right on the bank of the Mississippi River in 1835. This was just south of the REA Power Plant, where the channel of the river hits the shore and at one time continued on down the bay. A Dr. Green had established a steamboat landing and it was known as Green's landing. Before the levee was built, this ground was knee deep in mud and covered by several feet of water every spring, especially when the spring thaw in the north came. But Muldrow said St. Petersburg had been built on a marsh and Chicago on a swamp, so he set to work. James Gallagher furnished the funds to make the entry for the entire bottoms. Then the owners proceeded to lay out a splendid city on paper, called Marion City. Streets and alleys were laid out, blocks intended for public use, sites for churches and schools, opera houses, etc. Ezra Styles Ely and McKee had bought land extensively for Marion City and in the adjoining Shelby County, 40 miles west, where another city was laid out called New York. In Warren Township, New Market and Philadelphia were laid out. The mania for building towns on paper was

feverish, and lots in these towns were sold. Muldrow even visioned a railroad straight to the Pacific Ocean some fifty years too soon.

The first Railroad ever surveyed and graded in Marion County started from Marion City. It was to run west to Philadelphia, with side lines to Palmyra and Ely, but the main line to continue to the western border of the state, on to the Pacific Ocean. It was Col. Muldrow's fond prediction that ere long a man would wash his face Monday morning in Marion City and eat his supper Saturday night on the shores of the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. Muldrow and Mr. Ely went East with their plots, and in a brief time sold Marion City lots amounting to \$150,000 and Philadelphia lots amounting to \$35,000. In the spring of 1836 Marion City was started and the city began to grow. Early in the spring of 1836 the Eastern tide of emigration set in. Steamer after steamer, loaded with lot owners and large tract owners of Marion County stopped at Marion City landing. There were men of wealth, mechanics of all kinds, and soldiers of fortune who follow the crowds. Many lot owners brought with them houses of the Alladin type, of the present day, ready to be put together on short notice. A number of temporary log houses had been built, but the scene did not appear inviting to the newcomers and many returned on the first boat. The slave question was beginning to be a serious one in the county. The newcomers were pronounced abolitionists. The old timers scoffed at the attempt to build a city on the banks of the Mississippi. They knew the river claimed the lowlands at certain periods of the year. In May the river began to rise, there had been heavy snows in the north. Soon the water was standing all over Marion City at a depth of several feet, so the residents took to the second story or the roofs. Panic and distress prevailed. When the water receded it left the village a miry mass of mud. Sickness followed and there were many deaths. Some changed their minds and stayed on. A number of substantial buildings were erected in the fall, among them a Presbyterian Church, a good sized hotel, conducted by Charles Morgan, two houses for Mercantile business by Haines and Darrow and Rufus Bartlett. Considerable work was done on the proposed railroad, a large warehouse was built for steam boats to discharge cargoes. Hack lines made daily trips to Palmyra. Barnabas King established a ferry crossing to Illinois in 1839 and the same year J. H. Grey opened a saloon and John Watson a tavern. In 1845 Thompson and Heiskelf were operating a large pork packing establishment where many thousand of hogs were slaughtered.

Muldrow, returning from St. Louis after a trip, was asked, "How are things in St. Louis?" His reply was, "Fine; flourishing; everything will sell, even cockleburs!" A young boy, believing this, was at the next boat with 60 gunny sacks of cockleburs. A small purse was made up to lessen his disappointment. Some say that is how the burs were scattered in Marion County.

The high waters of 1844 and 1851 put out the prospects of Marion City's ever becoming a town. It gradually sank to decay. The snakes and fish and the mighty Mississippi reclaimed their own until the levee was built.

Muldrow's next venture was Philadelphia College, with Ezra Styles Ely, Dr. Nelson and Prof. McKee. He was selected to visit the East in the interest

of the institution. As stated before, his power over men was wonderful, and he was successful in obtaining funds even beyond expectations from the wise men of the East. The Eastern men began to invest in the wild land at \$1.25 per acre. The college assumed the airs of Yale and Harvard. \$100,000 was brought into Marion County. In 1836 a large tract was entered to erect a preparatory college. It was located 12 miles southeast of the upper college on West Ely prairie. The main building was built on the Frankenback farm. Even a cistern was dug 60 feet deep in the garden on that farm, and across the road many small brick cottages for students were built. The college perhaps would have flourished but for the opinions of Nelson and others on slavery. A body of pro-slavery citizens rode up to the college and called out Dr. Nelson. They informed him that he must leave the country, which he agreed to do. The financial distress of the college from 1837 to 1840 caused Muldrow to go East again to obtain help, but he was unsuccessful. The college and the lands sold and passed into the hands of the Masonic Order. Today the Buchanan farm stands there. The college buildings were torn down, and it is just a level field. There is nothing left at West Ely but a few people who remember the old buildings.

There is a marker, erected by the D.A.R. Chapter of Palmyra, showing where Muldrow's Phantom City was.

The \$9,000,000 Northeast Missouri Light and Power Company plant is built just above this marker. Sand was pumped from the river bed until an above high water mark was reached, then the government erected the plant. The ground where Muldrow dreamed of his city is cleared of timber, protected by a levee, and farmed by a company raising excellent crops. Good all-weather roads are maintained all over the area. Houses are modern, and not a horse is seen, as all farms have mechanized machinery.

In a May 9, 1838, faded copy of the *Political Examiner*, the weekly paper of B. F. Hayden and W. M. Carr, is a complete description of the college land to be sold at West Ely. Several thousand acres with houses and barns were to be sold, too. This copy of the paper will be kept in the Stone House at the corner of Third and Mark Twain Avenue, with many others of historic value.

The Rev. Mr. Nelson, while standing on the bank of the Mississippi waiting for transportation across to the Illinois shore, composed this song—

My days are gliding swiftly by and I, Pilgrim stranger would not
detain them

Through hours of toil and danger

Now I stand on Jordan's strand,

My friends are passing over and just before on the shining shore
almost can discover, etc.

On Highway 61, north of Palmyra, on the Gebhart Hill, on the south side of the highway, is an old vine-covered building used as a barn. The center of this building was brought from the "phantom" Marion City. It was evidently a warehouse 18 by 40 feet. One end was partitioned off. It had ornamental doors instead of heavy plain ones. The building is constructed of hand-hewn pin oak, native timber. Heavy wooden pins instead of nails were

used in construction. Gebhart bought the farm from David James Redd, who in turn had bought it from Rev. Winters, a former Marion County representative in the State Legislature. The Rev. Mr. Winters sent to France for vines and the entire hillside was set out in a grape vineyard which was kept up for thirty years and finally plowed up.

In November 1930 the Polly Carrol Chapter D.A.R. was made custodian of the marker that had been placed on the site of Old Marion City. Members of the Chapter drove to the site with Mr. and Mrs. Rinehart, who were the donors of the marker, and were told of finding the red granite boulder, moving it from Rock Cut Hill and placing it on the foundation. The Rock weighed three tons.

This stone marks the site of Marion City. Founded by William Muldrow 1835.

Donors—

Henry Huiskamp

Herman J. Huiskamp

Henry W. Huiskamp

Alfred E. Matless

Henry Scarborough

Joseph K. Scarborough

William A. Rinehart



INFAMOUS "GIVEAWAY"

Original Riverfront

In Book A. Page 196—Deed of Records in Ralls County: Grantors—The United States of America to Grantees Abraham Bird Sr. Certificate No. 379 signed by President James Monroe—George Graham of General Land Office—can be found in Ralls County.

Deed of Thompson (son of Abraham Bird) to Elias Rector for $\frac{1}{2}$ (one-half) of 640 acres certificate No. 379, June 19—1819 Price \$960.00, Recorded in Book N, page 388 St. Louis, Missouri, date June 28—1819, can be found in St. Louis.

In the Hannibal City Hall vault you may see the complete abstract pertaining to the land upon which Hannibal is situated, from the first grant to Bird on to Stephen Glascock. Then the description of land Glascock gave to the City of Hannibal, follows to wit:

The space lying and being included between the river and the blocks numbered 2-4-5-6-7-8-33 is intended for public use of said Town. Lot 2-34 in Block 26 is intended for church ground. The red square northwest corner of the plot of Hannibal the citizens of Hannibal have seen proper to select as a place whereon to bury their deceased friends. Lot 1-2-34 Block 1 appear to be in the Mississippi River. Glascock stated if this space were used for any other purpose, it was to revert to Glascock heirs. The river front along Block 33 was given with an easement through the Block to North River Road.

Hannibal has $3\frac{1}{2}$ (three and one-half) miles of frontage on the Mississippi River, and never let it be forgotten what has been done with the River front by the City Fathers. Nipper Park, the land the Grain Elevators are on, and most of the land the City Light Plant is on are made ground. In the early days there was no railroad track on the east side of the Light Plant. That

was the old river bank where the water lapped and made different marks with the rise and fall of our River.

In July 1959 one steamboat to carry passengers came to Hannibal and had to land in the mouth of Bear Creek, where the city sewage flows, as the rest of the water front has been given away; and if you read carefully Section 4 of the Contract of the Grain Elevator you will see who could have collected the wharfage if the boat had landed further north.

Read in the New City Charter of Hannibal, adopted by citizens, Section 2.21 Powers of the Council 52-53-54. Each generation construes laws to suit themselves.

In an opinion of a prominent Attorney of Hannibal he states on a part of lot in Block 33. "This is a very beclouded deed." A valuable piece of River front transferred by squatters right.

NEW CONTRACT FOR GRAIN COMPANY

Copied from the Hannibal Courier Post.

On the motion of Alderman A. R. Morris, the City Council authorized Mayor John R. Schroder to sign an agreement with Hannibal Grain Terminal, Inc., in an adjourned session of the Council.

Mayor Schroder stated today that the basic change in the agreement from the March 13, 1957, license agreement, is that the interest rate is established at five per cent and the terminal managers are not required to ask the Council's permission when they wish to replace a window pane.

License Agreement: This contract and agreement made and entered into this 21st day of March, 1955, by and between the City of Hannibal, Missouri, a municipal corporation, which has executed this contract through John R. Schroder, its Mayor, by authority of its City Council, party of the first part and Hannibal Grain Terminal, Inc., a corporation with offices in Hannibal, Mo., which is executing its contract through its officers under authority of its Board of Directors, party of the second part, hereinafter called corporation. Witnesseth.

Whereas the City and the corporation or its predecessor in interest made and entered into a License Agreement, dated the 13th day of March, 1951, whereby the City granted to the corporation the privilege of erecting and maintaining upon a portion of the Public Landing in the City of Hannibal, Mo., docks, wharfs, storage facilities, and loading facilities for the reception, storage, loading, and unloading of goods, wares, and merchandise, and specifically all sorts of agriculture products from crafts and vessels plying upon the Mississippi River upon certain conditions and undertakings of the corporation, and

Whereas it is deemed to be to the mutual advantage of the city and the corporation to amend and supplement said License Agreement by adopting a new License Agreement to supercede said License Agreement of March 13, 1951, and to affirm the rights, privilege, and license of the corporation to erect and maintain certain facilities on a portion of the Public Landing in Hannibal, Mo., upon the terms and conditions set forth herein,

Now therefore for and in consideration of the mutual understanding and obligations of the parties hereto, it is hereby agreed as follows:

1. The city has granted and does hereby grant to the corporation the right, license, and privilege of erecting and maintaining docks, wharfs, elevators, storage facilities, and loading facilities for the reception of storage, loading, and unloading of goods, wares, and merchandise, including specifically all sorts of agriculture products to and from craft and vessels playing upon the Mississippi River, railroads, and motor vehicles, which facilities are to be installed and maintained subject to the conditions hereof upon that portion of the Public Landing in the City of Hannibal, Mo., lying between North line of Bird St. extending to the Mississippi River, and the south line of Hill St. extending to the Mississippi River, and between the Mississippi River and the right of way of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Company (including such clearance along said right of way as is required by law or by regulation of Public Service Commission of Missouri or of the Interstate Commerce Commission and is needed for the ordinary operations of said railroad).

2. The corporation has already erected and constructed a terminal grain elevator with a capacity of 320,000 bushels more or less, together with necessary equipment for the loading and unloading of craft and vessels plying upon the Mississippi River, railroads, and motor vehicles, at the total original cost and expense of Three hundred fifty-eight thousand, five hundred eight dollars, and fifteen cents (\$358,508.15) as of May 31, 1954, the end of fiscal year of the corporation all of which said amount constitutes for the purposes of this agreement "the original capital investment." Such facilities as are now in existence shall be maintained and operated by the corporation in accordance with the terms and conditions of this agreement.

3. The corporation is hereby authorized to construct and maintain other facilities in addition to the facilities described in paragraph two above as are within the license as set forth in paragraph one hereof and the cost of such facilities and any additions, alterations, and improvements thereto or to existing facilities shall be added to the original investment, it being specifically understood that such cost shall include engineering, legal expenses, and the expense of securing any necessary permits or license as well as actual construction cost.

In the event that any of the facilities now in existence or constructed hereunder are lost, damaged, or destroyed by fire, flood, wind, or any other casualty whatsoever, then the corporation is authorized to rebuild, restore, or repair such facilities and the cost of rebuilding, restoring, and repairing such facilities which is in excess of any insurance recovered thereon shall be added to the original capital investment.

4. All such facilities shall be open at all reasonable times to the use of the public without discrimination, but the corporation shall charge reasonable storage, wharfage, and dockage charges which shall be uniform to all users and which in the case of grain shall not be greater than the schedule of rates as published in the last annual supplement agreement of the United States Department of Agriculture Commodities Stabilization Service Commodity

Credit Corporation or its successors. If the corporation shall use such facilities for its own goods and merchandise then for the purpose of this agreement a charge shall be set up therefore on the books at the same rate as the charges made to all other persons.

5. From the proceeds of such charges there shall first be deducted all expenses of operating, maintaining, and owning such facilities, and all taxes and assessments, including state and federal income taxes and next shall be deducted interest at the rate of five per cent (5%) per annum on the unamortized balance of the original capital investment and any additions thereto. Any balance remaining shall be retained by the corporation and credited to a capital investment account to amortize the original capital investment and any additions thereto. If such deductions exceed the proceeds of such charges in any year such loss shall be added to the original capital investment.

6. When the original capital investment together with any additions thereto has been completely amortized in the manner above set forth, said facilities shall become the property of the City of Hannibal, Missouri, and a sufficient instrument of conveyance therefore shall be executed by the corporation to the city. The corporation shall have the right to operate said facilities however until 1st day of January, 1963, and thereafter until the original capital investment and any additions thereto have been completely amortized provided, however, that at any time after the 1st day of January, 1963, the City may by the payment to the corporation of an amount equal to the unamortized balance of the original capital investment and any additions thereof secure the immediate conveyance of such facilities.

7. This contract and agreement may not be sold or assigned by the corporation except with the consent of the City Council of the City of Hannibal, Missouri, provided however the corporation is authorized to mortgage such facilities and any assignee, transferee, or purchaser of such facilities under and by virtue of any such mortgage or deed of trust may take title to such facilities and operate the same subject to the terms of this agreement.

8. The corporation or any assignee thereof agrees to keep the facilities open and available to the general public for the use herein above mentioned in accordance with the terms of the agreement. Should said facilities except for reasons beyond the control of said corporation or any assignee thereof be in operation and not open for the uses as herein provided for a period of one continuous year, the right of such corporation or any assignee thereof may at the option of the City be forfeited and said facilities may then become the immediate property of the City. In the event of any other willful breach of the covenants herein contained by the corporation the liability of the corporation shall be limited to the actual damages resulting from such breach of contract.

In 1961 F. T. O'Dell sold his interest in elevators to M.F.A., Mr. Heinkel, president.



Hannibal Streetcar, corner of Broadway
and Sixth Street

HANNIBAL

Hannibal was far from a handsome city because it is not built that way. Lack of towering edifices were quite noticeable. The wooden awnings in some parts of the business portion bore Noah's initials, which he cut with an antediluvian jackknife before the flood. Main Street fronts were painted red to awe the natives and country visitors. It is only a picturesque location on the majestic Mississippi amid the seven hills with Lover's Leap thrown in.

Several ads in an old copy of the Daily Courier follow: It never gets dark on Main Street. Why? Because they have a Star Brand Shoe Store down there. Cobbs Store. The weather being against us, we close out our fur caps regardless of cost. The low water of 1857 is beaten by the low prices at Gibbs, the jeweler.

NEWSPAPERS OF COUNTY

In Nov. 1837 the first newspaper was established in the County. Named the Commercial Advertiser its proprietors were Anglevine and S. D. Rice.

Anglevine came from St. Louis. The office of the Advertiser was located in Craig's Alley, between Rock and Hill Streets and Maine and Levee.

On August 3, 1839 the Palmyra Spectator was begun by Jacob Sosey and is now the oldest continuous paper in the State. Today it is owned and published by Donald Sosey.

On May 9, 1840 a (Whig) paper called Pacific Monitor was begun by J. S. Buchanan, editor. The cost was \$2.50 per year in advance, it was a 5 column folio. In 1838, the Political Examiner Weekly, by B. F. Hayden and W. M. Carr began. (Copy is in the possession of the writer). The Hannibal Courier began in 1854 with editor M. L. Brown. The paper was a weekly costing \$1.50 per year.

The Hannibal Morning Journal (Democratic) and Evening Courier

(Republican) combined on Feb. 26, 1918, and today it is called the Courier-Post.

The "Que Vive" was published at Philadelphia in 1880 by Charles Yater Esq.

In 1860 Daily Evening News was started.

In 1889 a Hannibal Daily Courier was published by Hartford and Roderick, 411 Broadway.

In 1841, a Hannibal Gazette was published by Henry La Cossitt, editor.

In 1850, the Hannibal Journal was sold to Raymond and Buchanan, who were succeeded the same year by Orin Clemens, who changed the name to Western Union, then sold in 1853 to William League. In 1860 League sold to Frasee, Ebert and Co. It was then consolidated under the name of Hannibal Courier. Birch and McDowell were the editors.

The True American, a weekly (Know Nothing) paper began in 1855, with Brown and Dalton as editors.

The National Democrat weekly was started in 1857 by Albert Clark, but continued only one year. It was succeeded by the Hannibal Democrat in 1860 by Ament, Appler & Regan and later changed to the Evening News. It was suppressed by Federal Troops for disloyalty.

The Evening Press, in 1861, owned by Dr. H. H. Meredith, was suspended as all hands entered the Union Army.

The Chronicle, owned by A. Sproul and William Frasee in 1862 was changed to the name of Monitor.

Other publications included a paper called "West and South" by Thos. Hawkins, 1868. The Hannibal Clipper, 1870, by Dowler Newberry was a monthly costing 25 cents per year. The Daily Clipper, in 1874 was sold to James Hayward and Coontz, who consolidated with the Herald under the name of Clipper-Herald and then changed the name to Morning Journal in 1883.

Today we have one daily, the Courier-Post, one weekly, The Labor Press.

On Feb. 26, 1918, the Hannibal Journal was consolidated with the Courier-Post. It has grown from a circulation of 2,500 subscribers to the present total of 11,500. The fire in 1925 when the office was located on the Northwest corner of Third and Broadway, was costly. When moved to the present location of Third and Center the paper became one of the most efficient newspapers.

In 1941 the Courier-Post was granted a permit to operate a radio station and K.H.M.O., a 250 watt station was built on Lindell Avenue. In 1948 a 5000 watt permit was granted and a new station was built in Ralls county. In 1953 K.H.M.O. was sold and the Courier-Post joined Lee Broadcasting, Inc.

E. L. Sparks retired after five decades of service, and was succeeded by his son E. L. Sparks, Jr. as publisher. R. C. Carroll, Editor, B. E. Emerson, Business Manager, P. R. Munson, Adv. Mgr.; B. B. Watson, Ed. O'Neil, and others are on the staff.

Established Weekly, 1840

Daily, 1863

EXCERPT FROM THE HANNIBAL DAILY COURIER

Dec. 30, 1889

29 years ago the Daily Evening News of this city, published the following list of men who voted the Republican ticket in Marion county. That it was considered a disreputable thing to do is shown by the fact that the editor of the press in his explanation endeavors to spot the voters and indicate the degree of disgrace attached to them. Happily quite a number of them have out-lived the Evening News and are respected citizens of the county. Following is the list of the names of the men who voted for Lincoln in the city and county. We have classified them under three different heads. All those marked with * we consider respectable and law-abiding citizens who would not be guilty of doing anything unbecoming gentlemen and law-abiding citizens. Those marked with I are considered Abolitionists in the true sense of the word. Those not marked are persons generally unknown.

I G. D. Bradway, M.D., not reliable; C. C. Dennis, S. N. Stephens, * Rev. William Handley, I S. G. Southerland, Railroad; Jno. W. Teichman, * William R. Loupe, clerk at Selmes; * John. Reed, I Geo. H. Nettleton, Railroad; I Reuben St. John, President of Republican Club. Robert St. John, son of above William J. Ellis, I J. B. Leeds, Plasterer; * John Ayer, Railroad, * Jacob E. Grove, owner of Grove House; I John A. Lemon, proprietor Grove House; Albert Lincoln, S. T. Troth, S. A. Oliver, Joseph Young, * William H. Fenner, Councilman; I Jos. N. Peyton, Councilman; I Jas. M. Morris, Railroad; * W. D. Alford, I T. D. McGilicuddy, Railroad; S. J. Levings, F. Lee, Geo. Wallace, I Robert Carr, Railroad, John B. Goosett, Spencer C. Tilby, Josiah Young, * Charles F. Armstrong, brick-layer; I L. L. Rich, Carpenter; Thos. N. Carr, William Disbrow, painter; H. W. Scott, Enos Coleman, I J. J. Treat, * J. R. Boyce, China Hall, Vice pres. of Republican Club, E. Laycraft, F. Montiville, I N. O. Archer, Spiritualist and Grocer, South Hannibal, Samuel Cash, Railroad, A. B. Loftland, I P. A. Austin, M.D. Homeopathist, * C. A. Treat, Architect, I L. Butler, Insurance Agent; Joseph Hibbey, Norman Young, Daniel Johnson, J. M. Fritz, Railroad, D. A. Winters, Clerk for B. F. Hixon; Jame Frame, carpenter; Albert Eisle, William Brown, I George F. Newcomb, W. B. Robinson, H. J. Tisdale, Railroad, W. Minks, W. C. Claxton, * W. M. Loomis, match factory, H. P. Basten, I C. L. Miller, Rhenich wine, beer saloon; J. L. Sheets, railroad, Joseph Snyder, Jacob Ragan, Charles Harney, Aaron Wright, I M. J. Van Buren, David Hubb, Samuel W. Hunt, Charles Murry, H. Schearer; William Booker, * Oscar Pindell, Isaac Miller, John Erenback, S. M. Gibson, Henry C. Choat, John Grounes, Benjamin, Herley Robert, N. Wilson, K. Collins, C. H. Angell, Henry Allen, L. H. Bursmaker, * R. Pendell, planing mill; C. A. Patton, carpenter; T. C. Jewell, W. A. Eppend, I H. S. Tafft, M.D.; R. C. Jones, David Robinson, C. Raminburg, F. S. Madison, Joseph Motley, Stephen Martin, Nelson Martin, J. B. Bassett,

M. Feasel, Leander Wells, David Springstead, Edw. Shelton, I R. J. Watts, carpenter, Chin Mingle, A. C. Barnes, William Webster, Frederick Heileman, Isaac Wighton, * W. H. Ide, railroad; L. O. Chapin, railroad; Gardner Clough, R.R., Robert Cash, R.R., William Keeley, Blacksmith, H. P. Jaques, R.R.; F. E. Bates, R.R., Charles Woolly, H. C. Peas, R.R., I George Budd, J. Purdy, R.R., W. Young, I Stanton Watson Tinner; Henry Miller, Uriah Hosburg, Frets Schneider, J. Barber, I L. A. Hall, candidate for recorder; W. E. Strong, I Isaac James, Brickmaçon, William Crowell, * A. V. Bohn, Ticket Agent, Charles Warner, J. L. Herrington, John Partridge, J. B. Kennedy, Oscar F. Brown, R.R., A. Waggoner, W. Martinowski, W. L. Voorhies, M. J. Burt, J. R. Burnett, I John Schroder, Thomas Lingle, M. C. Abraham, Andrew Sproul, carpenter; * M. L. Pierson, Match factory; I W. C. Budd, Hillard saloon; J. W. Strong, W. F. Dodge, F. Rhenleden, I John Davis, bookstore; Geo. Hutchins, R.R., I G. A. Bishop, bridge builder, E. Charles Hewell, voted illegally; A. Gould, P. H. Merritt, Fred Sets, Tailor; Edw. Hollman, Calieb Inhuman, Eldridge Baily, And. Hanson, Joseph Russell, Merritt Allen, James Troth, R.R.; J. B. Culp, Wm. Schroder, Jos. Thompson, I M. A. Wilbur, butcher; Arthur Bonfoey, Chas. Barand, John Neagle, J. R. Mooreman, John Leapold, John Stidd, Hudson Martin, J. C. Gilley, J. B. Scharpe, R.R.; S. Habbard, John B. Bryant, Levi Walters, Juluis H. Dixon, I W. T. Jackson, Clerk in Selmes bank; W. B. Black, R. W. Phelps, L. P. Hancock, D. Werts, W. C. Eagle, S. G. Williams, George Brogen, I J. S. Pierson, Alford Burton, S. Eshnaur, W. F. Bottwood; M. Whitney, R.R., I B. Irwin, carpenter; Hermon Wernichi, D. W. Wernisha, C. H. Hows, N. Foster, D. K. Ward, I C. H. Hickock, R.R., I Wm. Schanbacher, butcher; H. Hopkins, W. G. Rendbud, I Edw. Price, O. Horts-well, H. Reglan, John Fridel, C. Clintsworth, I T. B. Brooks, tobacconist; J. M. Hotchkiss, Lewis Brickinirs, John Barton, L. Hausnor, H. E. Throuppe, Martin Hopps, I W. E. Doone, the man who says a nigger is justifiable in taking the life of his master to obtain his freedom, he left the city this morning. Wm. Meyers, I George Hoffner, cigar maker; J. B. Chaste, F. G. Fisher.

The Daily Evening News was published by A. C. Appller & Co.

HIGH WATER OF MISSISSIPPI

Since the year 1831, records have been kept on the high water around Hannibal. The mighty Mississippi has shown its power and might during the spring seasons. An island, north of mouth of Bear Creek was washed away in flood of 1831. William Muldrow, phantom Marion City was inundated in 1838, again in 1853. The crests of the river at Hannibal were not as high until the numerous levees and dams were built. Records show, June 10, 1947 a crest of 24.1 feet, March 23, 1948, crest 21.4 feet, on May 12, 1951, 22 feet 6 inches, on April 8, 1960 it crested at 23 feet 3 inches at midnight the day before the levee broke near Meyer, Ill. and flooded 35,000 acres of rich farm land, relieving the pressure at Hannibal. The swollen waters of the Mississippi began subsiding, but the water-soaked levees were still subject to

wave wash, during the high winds. The river men have learned to never let down their guards. The Burlington railroad annulled all trains in and out of the city. Boats and fishing were good on Main Street. All traffic to south Hannibal was suspended. All business houses suffered from loss of trade. It seems as the high water is a regular occurrence that the business of Hannibal could be moved to the hills. The back water in Bear Creek reached to south Maple Ave. On April 9, 1961 the water rose again, and crested at 19 feet.



Flood of 1960. Corner of Main and Broadway

* * *

In one advertisement, the following, "Of all fishing in high waters, none equal the catches of bargains on our elevated dock—six inches above water"—Milton Strong Dry Goods.

THE SKIFF EDITION OF THE MORNING JOURNAL TUESDAY—JUNE 9, 1903

"The first floor of the Morning Journal building is a veritable ocean, —water being fifteen inches deep all over the office. On the 8th of June, 1851, the Mississippi River registered 21 feet, 10 inches, and yesterday, June 9th, 1903, the gauge at the bridge registered 22 feet and 6 inches.

Yesterday morning, the Lamb Ice House, owned by Creve Coeur Lake Ice Co., collapsed and fell with a crash. 10,000 tons of ice were swept into the raging waters. There is not a wheel turning at the Burlington Shops. All the pits and the boiler room are flooded. The Electric Light Plant is in such a condition that it will probably be a week before it can resume operations,—the floor is covered with 2 to 3 inches of water. Eighteen inches cover the floor of the Stillwell Cold Storage Plant. The Anheuser-Busch building is surrounded. The Hannibal Oil Company's office and warehouse had 18 to 20 inches of water. Four houses in the Velvet Avenue district floated out in the river and were carried away. The Wabash freight house is deserted. All the yards on the east side from Bear Creek to Spooner are covered from one to ten feet deep. The mouth of Bear Creek is one half mile wide. Three houses near Peanut Pond are covered with water. Bear Creek is navigable as far west as the Imperial Lime Company, a short distance east of Lindell Avenue, or about one and three-fourths mile from the mouth."

The "Skiff Edition" was a 2 page pamphlet, 12 by 16 inches, printed uptown as the building housing the Morning Journal was on East Broadway.

CITY COUNCIL NEWS IN THE "SKIFF EDITION"

The Council met last night. Hafner was awarded a contract for sprinkling in front of the City Park; \$75.00. The salary of J. F. Parsons, night engineer, was to be raised from \$45 to \$60 per month. Official bond of C. F. Shepherd, clerk; H. J. Lower, street commissioner; A. B. Huser, overseer of the poor; and J. P. Traynor, city treasurer, were approved. Alderman Kilian called attention to the absence of water in the watering trough on Palmyra Avenue.

At a cost of \$2,200,000 granted by the Federal Government a dam was finished in 1961 to try and control the waters of Bear Creek. It is some distance west of Mills Creek and Minnow Branch that cause so much flooding of Bear Creek bottoms. The channel at Third Street bridge has never been widened and water also runs up to meet the water of the Mississippi instead of entering down stream. Now a sea wall is being considered at a cost of several million.

NEW POST OFFICE

The Federal Government announced the purchase of Block 64 from Broadway to Church Street, between Eighth and Ninth Streets for the new Post Office. The cost of building and ground is \$2,387,000. The cost of building alone is \$1,813,000.

FIRE—1962

The old Windsor Hotel, formerly the Kesler Hotel, the Peterson Jewelry Store, and the Grace Sporting Goods Store were completely destroyed by fire in December.

HISTORY OF WOMAN'S CLUB OF HANNIBAL

In February, 1895, eleven women of Hannibal received a written invitation to meet at 10 o'clock, at the old Public Library, on the corner of Fifth and Church Streets, to organize a Woman's Club of Hannibal. There was no name signed to the invitation.

The eleven women responded and for the first year the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. L. P. Munger; First Vice-president, Mrs. R. H. Stillwell; Second Vice-president, Mrs. H. T. Morris; Recording Secretary, Mrs. P. D. Fisher; Treasurer, Mrs. G. W. Dulany.

The object of the club was to promote philanthropic and intellectual advancement. The course of study embraced history, literature, and occasional excursions in the field of art. Regular meetings were open only to members, with an occasional open meeting once a year to which friends were invited. The membership was limited to 40. The dues were \$2.00 per year with an initiation fee of \$1.00.

The members were Mrs. C. M. Alger, Mrs. W. J. Dakin, Mrs. George Dulany, Mrs. Annie Turner, Mrs. S. E. Worrell, Mrs. L. P. Munger, Mrs. H. T. Morris, Mrs. J. N. Primm, Mrs. A. R. Levering, Mrs. P. D. Fisher, Mrs. R. H. Stillwell, Mrs. J. E. Fisher.

In 1904, the Hannibal Club joined the General Federation of Woman's Clubs. Representatives from this club were present at the organization of the State Federation in 1896. The first Recording Secretary of the State Organization was elected from this club.

The most important event in the club's history was the gift of Mrs. J. H. Garth and her daughter, Mrs. R. M. Goodlett, of a permanent home in the beautiful J. H. Garth Library. The donors gave not only the spacious rooms upstairs, but all of the furniture, pictures, and ornaments which are used. They were formally presented to the club by Mrs. Goodlett in February of 1902.

Mrs. Helen (Kerchival) Garth was one of Hannibal's well-known and unusual women. Many a person received aid and gifts from her that were not made public. Mr. and Mrs. Garth maintained a town house on South Fifth Street, and a country estate in Ralls County. Her daughter, Miss Annie, was an expert horsewoman, and many remember her iron-grey horse, with Miss Annie seated on a side saddle, going out Broadway to the farm, always followed by the groom on a coal black horse. It was a picture that does not leave the mind easily.

The Woman's Club has changed with the times, and it now has over one hundred members of all classes and stations of life. When it was organized, Maple Avenue was the dividing line in Hannibal society. If you lived west of Maple Avenue, you just were not invited to the functions. If you lived in South Hannibal, you were just not around. That feeling has disappeared now, and all are more democratic.

The same is true of the Country Club. It now has its bar and anyone with the money to pay the dues may join. The grounds are one of nature's

wonders, with towering elms and broad expanse of green lawns. They make you forget what goes on inside the Club House.

The original Country Club included men and women prominent in social, professional, and business circles, who were patrons of amateur outdoor athletics.

The Labinnah Club, The Book Club, The Study Club, and Jr. Study Club, are at present members of the Missouri Federation of Woman's Clubs.

The King's Daughters have several chapters. The P.O.E. meets regularly. The Beta Sigma Phi has five active chapters. The Business and Professional Women have over 100 members. There are two chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Also there are Masonic Orders, Knights of Columbus, and others.

Knowledge is power—numbers are also power in the Federated Clubs now.

SOCIAL SEASON OF 1886 (In the Sunday Courier Evening Post)

Two brilliant Germans, compliments of Miss Garth for Misses Billingsley and Branch, were held in the Park Hotel. The German Cotillion was led by Charles Clayton and Miss Garth. One held in the same place by Mrs. R. Stillwell nee Voorhes in honor of Miss Leavenworth of St. Louis, was led by Mr. Frederick Dubach, and the hostess. Large parties held by Mrs. Lamb, McVeigh, Levering, Munger, Dr. Hearne. Medals for dancing went to Alta McVeigh and Will Beaubene.

Mrs. John Garth's levees, or morning teas, and her cotillions were events of the social season. They danced the Virginia Reel, waltz, polka, fantaze, lancers. In that era, each young lady was given a small pad with a pencil attached and the young blades would write their name for a certain dance.

The Paladins and the Amity Club fee was \$4.00. They were the centers of society. The Amity Club was more of a stag organization.

THE STUDY CLUB

Founded in 1900 by Mrs. H. H. Richmond and Mrs. J. I. Carter, the club occupies a prominent place in Civic and Social life of the Community. Twelve women were charter members: Mrs. W. B. Jones, Miss Annie Camery (only living member as of 1962), Mrs. George Camery, Mrs. W. W. Longmire, Mrs. C. H. Northam, Mrs. Joe Velie, Mrs. Walter Averill, Mrs. S. J. Harrison, Mrs. H. Appller, Mrs. H. M. Conger, Mrs. Harry Hutcheson and Mrs. J. F. Meyer.

Mrs. Les Deason is President in 1962.

SOCIAL EVENTS THEN AND NOW

One of the latest novelties is a shoe social. The ladies are all arranged behind a screen that only shows their shoes to the gentlemen. The latter can select by the shoes his partner. The price varies, and the purchaser has no idea whose shoes he has selected. But when he claims the purchased property, he receives the wearer also and conducts her to supper and supplies her with other delicacies as long as she will accept them. Of course, the size of the foot is no indication of the capacity of the owner for stowing away food.

The entertainment of the early 1900's and before was graceful and stately—so different from the present mode of making all muscles of the body move as the Indians did. But the modern fad will pass also.

In early days the children were taken to all affairs but did not eat until all grown-ups had eaten. Now the fond mother piles the children's plates before even the guests are served. The children are having their day as are the women of the country. In the early days a woman when she married was more of a chattel than a wife. Her place was in the home to cook, work, and raise children, with nothing in her own right such as property, livestock, etc.; that was the husband's to do with as he saw fit.

Then, euchre was the card game. Now it is bridge and canasta, and the ladies sit for hours at their game.

One outstanding social event was held at the Cruikshank Mansion in the year 1909. On the beautiful lawn of Rock Cliffe, the play, "As You Like It" was given, under the direction of Mrs. S. M. Lloyd. Consisting of five acts, the musical program was as follows:

Overture to Martha-Flotow

Slumber Song from the Japanese Girl—Vincent

Prelude and Siciliana from Cavalleria Rusticana—Mascagni

Angel's Serenade—Braga

Berceuse from Jocelyn—Godard

Orchestra—Mr. Shields Dierkes—director

First Violins—

Miss Mary Lane

Mrs. Adkins

Miss Pearl Lowrie

Miss McGary

Miss Edna Scott

Miss Ruth Lawson

Miss Neva Concannon

Second Violins—

George Brashears

Miss Mary Harrison

Miss Barbara Reardon

Miss Emily Troppman

Clarinet—Mr. Chester Stewart

Cello—Mr. Fred Coper

Bassoon—Mr. Earl Kenning

Drum—Mr. William Hinton

Cornets—

Mr. Chester Strong

Mr. Joe Pound

Mr. William Gilbert

Cast of Characters—Mr. C. C. Grimes, Mr. W. E. Stevenson, Mr. G. D. Yochum, Mr. G. Day Smith, Miss Vivien Dulany, Miss Gladys Neeper, Mr. Morris Anderson, Mr. A. Harlan Castle, Mr. Charles Walker, Mr. J. A. Sidney, Mr. W. C. Averil, Miss Beatrice Corbett, Mrs. Berryman Henwood.

Foresters—Mr. Archie Carter, Mr. Clarence Dukes, Mr. Clarence Parks, Mr. Charles Van Steenburg.

Pages—

Master Hinman Carter

Master Dan Hafner

THE UNSINKABLE MRS. BROWN

Margaret (Tobin) Brown was born July 1867 in a two room frame house, with a basement room on the corner of "Denklers Alley" and Butler Street, Hannibal, Missouri. Her father, John Tobin, and also her mother came from Ireland. Mag had two half sisters, Mrs. John Becker and Mrs. John Laundrigan, also a brother David.

Her father fired one of the coke furnaces on the corner of Third street and old Palmyra Ave. On this ground was the gas factory with the enormous big gas tank.

Mag had some education in grade school, worked in Garth's tobacco factory corner of Fourth and Palmyra Ave., later as a waitress at the Park Hotel, Center and Fourth Streets.

About 1883 David Tobin left Hannibal for Leadville, Colo. and the next year Mag followed. She met James Brown, whom she married Sept. 1886 at the Church of Annunciation of Leadville. They set up house keeping in a two room log cabin in a small village called Stumpville. After Brown discovered a gold mine, a mansion was built at 1340 Pennsylvania St., Denver, Colo. Four carved stone lions graced the entrance, two sitting and two standing. Mag tried to enter Denver's Sacred 36 Inner Circle, but was never accepted. Mag traveled abroad, studied French and German in Europe. She returned to the United States aboard the Titanic, which on April 12 was damaged by an ice berg and sank. Mag rowed a boat and saved several lives and was awarded a medal for her bravery. Occasionally her private R.R. car would pull in at the old Hannibal Depot, where Mag, with her red hair and mink coat that swept the sidewalk, awed the citizens. A Broadway play called "Unsinkable Mollie Brown" opened in 1960 and was based on her life.

THEATRES

Names of leading Stars of the Stage, who played at the Park Theatre at Fifth and Center in early days.

Madame Schumann Heinke, George Arliss, Maude Adams, David Warfield, Lew Fields, Lillian Russell, Eddie Foy, Trixie Frigansa, Mary Mannerling, Mrs. Harrison, Gray Fiske, Charlie Murray, the Four Cohans, William S. Hart, Walter Huston, Wallace Beery, Edward Arnold, Richard Mansfield, Olga Nethersole, and Nat Goodwins. In that early day the troupe traveled by train, with baggage cars for the stage property and costumes that had to be hauled to the Opera house. Then in Jan. 1922, the Orpheum or Tom Sawyer opened with the attraction, "Smiling Through" with Jane Cowl.

Hannibal in the year 1962 has a population of 20,028. Area contains 5 $\frac{2}{5}$ sq. miles. There are three Banks and six Building & Loan Offices. The Southwestern Bell Telephone has 10,720 telephones. Retail establishments number 350, employing 1,265 persons. Churches, 53. Two newspapers. Radio K.H.M.O. and K.H.Q.A.-T.V. 4 Hotels with 270 rooms, 12 Motor Courts, 125 units. 4 Truck lines, 2 Class A. Hospitals, 7 Elementary, 1 Jr. High and 1 Senior High Schools. 2 Catholic Elementary and 1 High, 1 Seminary. 1 Lutheran School and 1 Jr. College. City owned Municipal Light and Water Plant.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

1869

In the year 1860 the first fire fighting equipment was purchased for Hannibal. It consisted of a hand drawn cart, with several feet of hose and containers for carrying water. By strange coincidence the fireman was named Smashey. Today you have one by that name also. This equipment was housed in a frame building at the corner of 5th Street and Broadway, the present site of the Tom Sawyer Theater. At that time a fire bell was located across from the tracks on South Third Street at Birch Street on the foot of the bluff. Very large timbers formed the frame work for this iron bell. No one stopped to ask questions about city limits and the bell pealed long and loud.

In 1871 the fire department moved into the new building on South 4th Street, under the City Offices. The taxpayers should all go and see this building now, in 1962. The firemen on duty are very courteous, and many children visit the station. They can do anything but slide down the shiny poles, from the second floor. It is dangerous for the children to go to the second floor. The north wall might fall in on them. But it's not dangerous for the firemen on duty, who eat and sleep in this building.

A new hose cart drawn by one horse was purchased. Then a fire engine drawn by two large horses, which were picked by Theo. Parks for their size, conformation and disposition. The stalls were just back of the fire engine,

one horse on each side. A small gate was in front of each horse and when the fire bell or gong sounded they pushed over the gate and took their places, one on each side of the tongue. The harness hung from the ceiling over them and automatically lowered on their backs. Few extra buckles had to be fastened. A halter was always on the head of each horse and a bit was snapped to each side, through the mouth. A fire was always laid under the engine. When the wheel turned the flint struck a spark, and by the time the horses had galloped three blocks enough steam was ready for pressure. Some of the copper flues from the old engine are now used as door pulls at the 4th Street station.

The firemen in early days were allowed to sleep upstairs for helping, and if someone was out on a job, a volunteer would take his place. The pot-bellied stove is gone, also the cuspidors, but the roll top desk and ever present checkers and cards are left from the early days. The horses were exercised in the vacant lot where The Police Station now stands. An extra horse was always kept in reserve.

People in this community, for many years, fixed dates by the great fire in the Lumber yard in Feb. 1887. The entire Bear Creak bottoms were covered with stacks of sawed lumber, which made a conflagration. The next bad fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp in a building in the one hundred block on South Main, on Nov. 25, 1893. It spread quickly to damage the home of the old Courier-Post, the C. James music house, the Shepard and Johnson Jewelry House, the Leonard and King paints and oils, and the Boughtons Book Store on the east side of the block. Then the fire jumped across the street to the Kessler House, now the Windsor Hotel, onto Robinsons Paint and Oils, Andy Hills tailor shop, A Masterson's Saloon, Louis Heisers, White & Co. Drugs, George Elgin's Barber Shop, Foreman & Richards Clothing, J. M. Gibbs jewelry, and across to W. H. & W. F. Drescher Clothing. The heat from the fire caused the Hannibal Electric Co. tracks to warp and electric wires were destroyed. The Quincy fire department came down on a special train. Hose was borrowed from the C.B. & Q. R.R. At one time 17 streams of water were played on the conflagration.

Only one fireman has lost his life fighting fires in Hannibal. He was Harry Tessmer, in the Long Drug Store fire of April 1909.

After 89 years of use, the fire station has lost its bloom. An efficient fire force is entitled to a modern building.

Several years ago the fire department crossed the Mississippi River to help in Illinois. One fireman fell and sustained a severe back injury. Being out of the city, the tax payers had to pay all costs of his medical expense.

In 1961 another piece of equipment was added. There are three stations, one in South Hannibal, the main one on South 4th and the West Side Station. Another in contemplation is in the northwest part of the city.

Nov. 22, 1897, Marcus Marks and his two sons suffocated in a fire on North Main Street.



Lighthouse on Cardiff Hill

MARK TWAIN LIGHT HOUSE

The light has gone from the light house, erected halfway up Cardiff Hill. The 70 mile an hour wind of Tuesday night June 28, 1960 caused it to fall. It was the only light house 1000 miles from a sea. Erected for the Mark Twain Centennial in 1935, it was about halfway up the famous Cardiff or Holliday Hill and above the site of the Welshman's house. Pres. Roosevelt turned the Key in Washington that lighted the tower.

The highest elevation in Marion county is a point northwest of Ura or Mt. Zion, being 735 feet above sea level. Highest in Hannibal is 730.85 feet at entrance of Riverview Park. 39 0/4—30 N. Latitude; 91°—22 West Longitude.

On the corner of an Alley about 210 Bird, in an Old Stone Building, was the dissecting room of the early Doctors. Bodies were bought so the doctors could study them. As all things do, it became a "racket." The old white horse that hung its head out of the window of the stone barn near Denklers Alley, hauled the spring wagon on the dark nights. Its mission was to rob graves of the departed for "filthy lucre."

POLITICS

Marion County is known as a Democratic county, though if a Republican wishes office, he changes his politics to become elected. When the Whigs and the Democrats were in power, once near Bear Creek between Seventh and Eighth Streets, the Whigs bore the expense of a barbecue. A large platform was erected for the speakers. Governor Major Rollis, a Whig, and Mr. King, a Democrat, and Col. Richmond, a Whig and a lawyer, spoke. Large piles of firewood were gathered. Then stakes were driven down having cross bars set with hooks. Immense caldrons and large pans were provided. Several oxen, sheep, venison, hogs and poultry were made ready to serve. The ladies and gentlemen were provided with seats. The agricultural and laboring classes satisfied with standing room; the backwoodsmen reached for their jack-knives and sat upon the grass. The source of water was Bear Creek, but Kentucky Bourbon was also served.

One local office seeker, who did not know much about the county, hired a horse, and was canvassing in the northwestern part of the county. It was a hot sultry day. Seeing a man plowing in a small field, he dismounted, tied his steed to the rail fence, walked over to the man and said, "Good morning, my good man. I am R. H. running for office and would like your support." The farmer replied, "Well, I don't know, I will have to ask the old woman. She keeps me posted on candidates. Young fellow, you just plow a few rounds and I will go ask her. Just take the plow handle and lick away." Roy hawed the mules and began turning furrows. After considerable time, much sweating, and talking to the mules, the old man appeared, bestowing due praise on the amount of soil that had been turned. "Well," said Roy, "I hope your good wife had no objection to your voting for me." "None at all, but she reckoned I couldn't. We live over the line in Shelby County." Needless to say, Roy said nothing aloud, returned to his horse, but made sure ever after where the county lines were.

"Y.M.C.A."

The Young Men's Christian Association in Hannibal was organized and chartered in 1893. The Association struggled for existence until 1909 when a capital fund campaign was launched to raise the necessary funds to construct a Y.M.C.A. building at Fifth and Center streets. The leaders in this campaign were J. P. Hinton and G. W. Dulany. The campaign was successful and the present building opened in 1911. Early benefactors of the Association include such well known names as the two previously mentioned and Walter Logan, Helen Garth, A. R. Levering, T. C. Dulany, Mary V. Dulany and Mary E. McCooey.

The Association has grown and prospered through the years and has served many thousand boys and girls. It was one of the first associations in the country to accept women and girls into the membership. Hannibal is indeed fortunate to be one of the few cities of its size in the country to have a Y.M.C.A. Several Missouri towns which are much larger do not have a Y.M.C.A.



First Library

HANNIBAL'S FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

In March of 1845, the General Assembly chartered the Hannibal Library Institute. The location was "Wild Cat Corner"—the northeast corner of Main and Bird Streets. The incorporators were Humphrey Peak, Samuel Cross, Zachariah Draper, Hugh Meredith, Joshua Tucker, and Edward McDonald. The first building belonged to Mrs. Ann Rose. Dr. Meredith, who was also president of the Library Institute, had his office on the second floor and kept the books in his office. Since there was no fund or income, the library gradually became depleted and was a memory for some years.

In an issue of the Missouri Courier of June, 1854, the following was printed:

Some years since this Library was established by the efforts of the Hannibal Lyceum, between four and five hundred volumes were collected. In consequence, however, of its having no settled location, and no regular librarian, it has been overlooked and a number of books are still missing

from the shelves. Many good books still remain—sufficient to form the nucleus of a valuable library. With this object in view, it has been reopened in the office of Dr. Meredith, over Green's store. It will have a permanent place, and be under the care of Dr. Meredith, who is acting as librarian. It is hoped it will again flourish. Shares may be purchased at the rate of \$5.00 per share, which will constitute part ownership and convey all privileges for the use of books. Donations of books will always be welcome.

Dr. Hugh Meredith

D. T. Morton

R. T. Richmond

In December, 1870, the Mercantile Library Association was organized with headquarters at 110 N. Fourth Street. Mrs. Martha Green was the librarian.

In 1885, a law was passed authorizing cities to set a tax of five per centum for the endowment and support of a free library. Hannibal was the first in the state of Missouri to adopt the tax with the vote carrying in 1889. Mr. Robert Elliot, president of the board, purchased the property on the corner of Fifth and Church Streets. By 1900, the Library had managed to accumulate 7000 volumes. In March, 1901, Mrs. Helen K. Garth and daughter, Mrs. Anna Goodlett, had built for the sum of \$25,000 the new building upon this old site and gave it to the city of Hannibal. The Library was moved to 302 Broadway while the old building was being torn down.

In 1916, a petition was sent to the County Court to permit certain circulation of the books in the county, which was granted. The policy has been continued and in most rural schools many books have been loaned.

Many gifts of rare and valuable books, papers, and magazines have been received. At the present time, the Library contains 40,740 volumes. The adjoining property on Fifth Street has been purchased. A sub-station in south Hannibal was conducted in 1958 and was very successful.

Miss Dorothy Atkins is the efficient librarian. The board consists of the following: Stanley Smith, President; W. E. Partee, Robert Welch, Ben Ely, L. A. Foster, W. R. Usher, Mrs. T. E. Bramblett, and C. Vinton Burt.

WATER WORKS

In the fall of 1879, a city ordinance was passed making a contract with Carroll E. Gray, of St. Louis, to build the water mains along the principal streets and a reservoir with a capacity of 1,500,000 gallons on the bluff or Cardiff Hill. The works were the property of a company of St. Louis capitalists with John B. Gray, president; H. D. Wood, secretary and treasurer; J. H. Decker, superintendent. There were 700 customers. Jack Hunning for thirty-odd years was a trouble man. He knew where each foot of pipe was laid and was called on day or night. The city voted on November 10, 1903, \$100,000 in bonds to improve the plant.

Now, 6,000,000 gallons of water go through the filter plant each day and the plant capacity is 18,000,000 gallons. A machine feeds the exact amount of lime and other chemicals into the river water to purify it. The grounds are beautifully laid out around the reservoir, which is located in Riverview Park.

ADMIRAL ROBERT E. COONTZ ARMORY

The Armory was built with the help of a W.P.A. project under the supervision of E. F. Flynn, October 1939-40. The total cost was about \$175,000. The City of Hannibal spent approximately \$40,000 and the State of Missouri \$8,000 more. The location was Collier and Third Streets. It was built of stone from the city quarry. The size is 146 x 96 ft. It was built for the headquarters of Company L, 138 Infantry, Missouri National Guard and was available for community events such as conventions, mass meetings, athletic contests and industrial and agricultural exhibits. The Mayor of Hannibal that year was L. E. Fisher. Governor Lloyd Stark delivered the dedicatory address. The Mayor gave a dinner for distinguished guests, followed by an informal ball in the Armory. Harry James the Nation's No. 1 orchestra furnished the music. About 2,500 people attended the dedication.

The deed on file reads: Provide therein, that the City of Hannibal and various civic and service clubs of the City of Hannibal shall have perpetual easement in the use of building to be constructed on the premises, so long as such does not conflict with the use and benefit of the Missouri National Guard as an Armory, and said deed provided that the above described property together with the buildings shall revert to the City of Hannibal, in the event the State should for any reason discontinue using the building as an Armory.

KHMO AND KHQA-TV

Radio Station KHMO serves Hannibal and the surrounding community. The city office is located at 413 Broadway, and the station is located in Ralls County out Lindell Avenue road. Giving excellent service on late news, etc. KHQA-TV studios are 2333 Palmyra Road.

TORNADO

On December 12, 1949, a tornado struck Hannibal. Sunday afternoon about 12:25 P.M. with the temperature at 70 degrees an ominous mass of clouds that sounded like a train cut a path a block wide in a twenty block area from 2200 Market to Maple Avenue, then Center to the Mark Twain Bridge. The most heavily hit were Third and North Streets.

RIVERVIEW PARK

The Riverview Park, donated by W. B. Pettibone in 1926, consists of 240 acres. The lookout views of the Mississippi River hold one spellbound and the drives are well kept. A granite marker from Vermont gives the date and name of the donor. The State erected a statue of Mark Twain facing the river in 1913. The park is one of the beautiful spots in northeast Missouri.

DILLINGER VISITS MARION COUNTY

On January 10, 1934, Indiana's master desperado, whose exploit was a \$20,000 holdup in Chicago, paid a visit to Warren Township in Marion County, near Monroe City. The auto of Dillinger and another man was apprehended by Police Chief W. J. Schneider and J. O. Barker who followed them to the farm of Ray Carpenter. Mrs. Carpenter's story was as follows: About nine o'clock A.M. as I was doing my house work I heard several shots, fired in rapid succession near the house. (Her daughter, who was three years old, was in the house. Her step-son, Forest, was at the barn and another son, at school.) As the shooting continued I went outside to investigate and saw two men in the yard. One man asked, are there any children in the house we can take? I begged them not to go in the house and he said, "all right, we'll just take you." The men grabbed me, held me in front of them, and forced me to the car, standing in the road. Another car was in the yard with the motor running, and a third car was some distance from the house. They shoved me in the rear end of a small car and one of the men got in with me, the other got in the front seat and started the car. When we left home we drove north on a dirt lane. I guess they saw it was a blind road and turned back; here the officers were waiting. I could not see much, but heard more shooting. The men asked me about a filling station as they had hit a rock, and the oil pan was broken and oil leaking. They drove to Julian Jackson's farm. One man went in the house, then another, and left the third to guard me. Then he took me in the house. The men spoke very little and called no names. I was kept in the house with the Jackson family, until six o'clock, and as it was dark, they decided to leave. First cutting the telephone wires, they drained the Jackson car and let the air out of the tires. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson and three sons were kept covered. The posse from Monroe City arrived half an hour after the men left. In Chicago, about a year later, a woman dressed in red tipped the police and an F.B.I. agent that Dillinger was in a theater and he was shot as he was leaving the show.

THE IRON DOG OF HARRISON HILL

William Quealy of Kilkenny County, Ireland came to Hannibal in 1848 and purchased the foundry of Mitchell and Cleaver, one of the most extensive foundries west of the Mississippi River, employing 400 hands. History tells of two cannons used in the Civil War being cast in the foundry. Mr. Quealy built a mold of a life-size dog and only molded two dogs, one for his friend Godfrey and one for himself. William Harrison of Harrison Hill became the owner of the Godfrey dog. The dog was placed in the yard and now for over 100 years has remained on the hill. Mr. Dave Stewart now owns the dog here, and the other dog is in Boston, Massachusetts.

HANNIBAL'S FACE LIFTING

From the Hannibal Courier-Post, 1898, headed—There is a Speculative Future to Hannibal.

Never in the history of the city have prices been as low as now. The banks are full of idle money owned by people bidding against each other for first mortgage loans. Interest rates have dropped; good loans are scarce. The sensible, long heading thing to do is to invest in real estate, and reap the profit sure to come. We are offering very choice properties about $\frac{1}{3}$ less than was offered five years ago. If interested, call George D. Clayton and Co.

Today George D. Clayton and Sons are continuing. Their new home at Seventh and Broadway is one of the outstanding new buildings in Hannibal. The first office was at 116 South Main, then at 208A Center, and later in 1915 was moved to 227 Broadway. Two departments are maintained today—Clayton Savings and Loan Association and George D. Clayton and Sons Real Estate and Insurance Agency. At the present time, George D. Clayton, Jr., son of the founder, and Charles L. Clayton, grandson of the founder, are officers.

The Hannibal Post Office had a new addition in 1958. The old building was also cleaned. Cecil Schwartz is post master.

The Hannibal Court House at 904 Broadway had its face cleaned with brown sand in 1958.

The new home of the Hannibal Production Credit is a beautiful building in the 100 block on North Seventh Street.

The Social Security Offices are now housed in a newly erected building at the corner of Sixth and Center Streets. It was built in 1959.

There are now new fronts on Sonnenberg's—now Kline's, Famous, Winnings, Sears-Roebuck, Drake's, and the Hannibal National Bank with its drive-in service. In fact, very few stores in the downtown area have not been remodeled.

There are four new super-markets; Link's, Kroger, National, and Food Center, all having large parking lots.

The new Depot was built in 1954, replacing the wonderful old four story depot and hotel which was used when 33 trains a day came through Hannibal.

The first telephone exchange was established in 1879 and represented an investment of \$2,500. C. W. McDaniel, native of Hannibal was the founder. In 1882 the telephone exchange had 100 customers and was located on the second floor of the Settle Block. In 1889 the central office was moved to the Drescher Building and remained there until destroyed by fire. In Jan. 1912, a three story building, located at 820 Broadway, was erected to house the exchange. In 1960 an addition was added to accommodate the latest dial system and advanced ideas in telephone engineering. The telephone company pays the largest tax in Marion County.

Number 203 North 6th is the new home of Missouri Division of Employment Security. This includes and serves Clark, Lewis, Monroe, Shelby, Pike, Ralls and Marion Counties. The manager is Russell M. Chatfield.

CURRENT EVENTS

The old Godfrey Building on North Fourth Street collapsed January 14, 1962. W. T. K. Godfrey, who built the building, was in the wholesale grocery business in early 1840. Eighteen year old James David Maple was killed. Also injured were Allen Hagerty, 33, and Clark Johnston, 37, of Maywood. The building was being razed to build a modern laundry for a Quincy firm who had recently purchased the White Star Laundry.

A meeting at the Mark Twain Hotel Tuesday January 15, 1962 was held to explain such topics as a gas tax election, Highway 79 construction plans and a proposed flood wall at Hannibal and Industrial area at Saverton. M. J. Schneider, Jefferson City, assistant to J. J. Corbett, chief engineer of Missouri Highway Commission, cited that \$68,227 was to be returned to Marion County under Motor Fuel Tax allocations, Hannibal to receive \$30,452 and Palmyra and the county the rest.

L. A. Carlson, Rock Island, Illinois described a proposed flood wall. It would be necessary to protect the city against higher waters on this side of the river caused by the raising and strengthening of the Sny Levee District. Plans called for a wall to be constructed from the Mark Twain Memorial bridge south to Bluff Street. There would be a ponding area and tainter gate in the vicinity of Bear Creek and pumps to be used to drain the watershed. Federal cost of the project to taxpayers estimated at \$4,400,000 and the city taxpayers' share \$122,000. This did not include the city responsibility for operation, maintenance and repairs. Marion County is leading the counties in good roads, kept in excellent repair by the county and the State Highway taking over more to maintain each year. Cost of acquiring right of way for Highway 79 through the city estimated at \$350,000 with the city share of the cost set at \$175,000.

CAVES OF MARION COUNTY

Besides the famous Mark Twain Cave just over the county line in Ralls County we have at the corner of Birch and Walnut back of Murphy's first grocery store a walled-up opening to a huge cave. In early 1860 so many young boys became lost in its many passages and rooms that the City thought it best to close the cave. It extends west under Park Avenue, which in early days was known as Idds Hill. The Hannibal Lime Kiln once had a large opening located on the north river road, approximately across from the old ferry boat landing before the railroad was built, the old Schanbacher Brewery stored whiskey and beer in this cave. The opening was large enough for a team of horses to enter, turn around and unload. Back of Hannibal-LaGrange College on the Frank Cooper farm is a crevice that could be called a small cave. On the Pennewell farm about seven miles north of Hannibal is located a cave that during the Civil War hid a Confederate Soldier. Mr. Pennewell, being a Southern sympathizer, carried him food. The Northern element found out, entered the Pennewell house one night, roused Pennewell from his bed and shot him.

CAVES

The famous Mark Twain Cave south of Hannibal, owned by the Cameron family, is one of the tourist attractions, with well lighted and dry passages. Many names are carved on walls. It was discovered by boys chasing a panther which took refuge in the cave. Jessie James, Cole Younger Brothers and names of many others remain on walls. Owned by Judge Cameron heirs of Hannibal, an average of 75,000 people visit the cave each year. The cave has been owned by several people. A Dr. E. D. McDowell of St. Louis placed a body of a child in the cavern in order to determine whether or not it would petrify. After two years the experiment was determined a failure. Judge Cameron purchased the cave from John A. Mainland. A second cave was opened in 1925 and later will be open to the public.

LEGION

Marion county has furnished men for seven wars; Civil—Iowa—Mexican—Spanish-American—World Wars 1 and 2—Korean.

The Boots-Dickson Post of Palmyra maintains a Legion Hall, holds regular meetings and has a loan closet for all.

The Legion in Hannibal purchased the old Congregational Church located at 6th and Lyon. This building cost \$70,000 when built in early days. A scandal broke up this Church and the building was sold to the Catholics for \$16,000. This was by far the most outstanding structure in Hannibal in the way of artistic paintings. The rounded dome contained works of art that cannot be replaced. Paintings in the Church were by Elmer Stewart, New York. The Legion in 1959 built a new recreation building on the south side of the church at the cost of \$400,000 to house a bowling alley. Emmett J. Shields Post No. 55 are in charge.

Names of soldiers from Marion County of all the Wars to date are kept on Record in the Clerk of Common Pleas Office at Palmyra. This list contains over 4,000 names, which, on account of length, will not be published.

In the matter of patriotism this county has an excellent record. Another Post is the Clarence Woodson 155. The Executive Board consists of Ed Schwarberg—Commander, David Given—Vice-Commander, Tuck Powell—2nd Vice-Commander, William Ball—Chaplain, Walter Gregory—Post-Adjutant, Sister Houchin's—Finance.

HANNIBAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

Hannibal Industrial Development Company was initiated in 1957 for advancing financial aid to industrial prospects. Joe Raible as President.

Another group—Hannibal Realty Company, with Morris Resnick, President was formed specifically for the purchase and management of the new Saverton Industrial site in Ralls County. \$50,000 was raised to purchase the site known as the Fisher farm. All land, which is above any overflow from Mississippi river is an excellent site of one hundred and fifty acres. This is to be farmed until industry can be attracted. Bayard Plowman, President of Hannibal Chamber of Commerce, initiated this great project.

NOTES OF HANNIBAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

1959

Courtesy of Frank T. Russell

The Bluff City Shoe Plant was built in 1911 by several local citizens, among whom were W. J. A. Meyer, Walter Logan, and Scott Meyer. The Chamber of Commerce gave a tract of ground 105 ft. by 384 ft. in Out Lot 52. The company constructed a building 50 ft. by 110 ft. The Company agreed to expend \$100,000 in payrolls in a three year period. This contract was fulfilled. Later in 1922, an addition was built to the regular building. The Chamber of Commerce gave \$15,000 cash and the land for this addition. The company agreed to spend \$3,500,000 in payrolls in a seven year period. In 1925 the Bluff City Shoe Plant was sold to the International Shoe Company, and the International Shoe Company completed the payroll contract with the Chamber of Commerce.

In the year 1920 the Hannibal Chamber of Commerce entered into a contract with the Hannibal Rubber Company to provide this company with free land on which to construct a rubber tire plant. The value of the land given was set up as \$25,000, and was given on the condition that the rubber company would spend \$600,000 in payrolls in a seven year period. Before the completion of this seven year period the Hannibal Rubber Company took bankruptcy. The Chamber's next step was to interest someone else in the vacant property and equipment.

The International Shoe Company Rubber Plant came to Hannibal as a result of the Chamber of Commerce negotiating with the International Shoe Company for the purchase of a building and equipment of the defunct and bankrupt Hannibal Rubber Company. In this case the International Shoe Company agreed to pay \$50,000 as their share for the property, the Chamber of Commerce to raise any additional funds necessary to secure the property. When final negotiations were completed, the Chamber secured the price of \$50,000 from the Referee in Bankruptcy and hence the citizens of Hannibal were not required to raise any funds for this new industry secured through the Chamber's efforts.

The C. L. Downey Company was moved to Hannibal through the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce in 1941. The Chamber donated \$25,000 towards the cost of the original building, and the city donated the ground. The gift was predicated upon a payroll performance which was fully met on time. The Company has since made additions on their own account.

In the same year 1941, and at the same time the Chamber of Commerce conducted a campaign for the C. L. Downey Company, funds were raised for the Wendt-Sonis Company to help pay a part of the cost of an addition to their plant. This gift was predicated upon a payroll performance which was fully met. The ground for the Wendt-Sonis Plant was given by the city of Hannibal.

The W. J. Small Alfalfa Dehydration Plant, now a part of the Marion County Milling Company, was brought to Hannibal through the efforts of the Hannibal Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber purchased the site, 108

and this cost was repaid by the W. J. Small Company on the basis of alfalfa produced for the plant by farmers.

Negotiations for moving the Midwest Mower Corporation from St. Louis to Hannibal were conducted by the Hannibal Chamber of Commerce. This company originally operated in a building on Lindell Avenue, and later moved to their present location on Bluff Street.

Mississippi Valley Textile Company, which was started in Hannibal several years ago, has been aided by the Hannibal Industrial Development Company, a corporation formed by the Chamber of Commerce, to the extent of a \$25,000 loan which was used in rebuilding their plant located at 9th and Lyon Streets following a disastrous fire. The Industrial Development Company had previously made one or two smaller loans to this company when it was getting started.

In the year 1936, the Chamber of Commerce raised \$10,000 to buy additional ground adjacent to the rubber plant property, this land being given to the International Shoe Company providing they would build an extension to the rubber plant building to start a canvas footwear factory. At the present time this space is used by the rubber company as a part of their rubber plant operation. The canvas footwear operation was discontinued after a period of several years.

The Finnell System, Inc., built their present plant, which is now in operation in Hannibal, through the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce. The ground was given to the Finnell System, and stock was sold locally. This company's operation is now devoted to the production of scrubbing compounds, and floor waxing preparations. At one time they also manufactured scrubbing machines in Hannibal.

The Tyler Metal Products Company of St. Louis was moved to Hannibal through the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce and the Hannibal Industrial Development Company. The Industrial Development Company made a \$20,000 loan to Tyler Metal Products Company to be used to help defray moving expenses from St. Louis to Hannibal. This loan was paid according to schedule and payments were completed in the year 1960. Early in the year 1959 Tyler Metal Products was sold to Pacific Industries, Inc., of San Francisco, California. The Chamber of Commerce, the Hannibal Industrial Development Company, and the banks of Hannibal, all participated in a financial program to establish Pacific Industries in Hannibal and to construct a new 40,000 sq. ft. building on Patchen Street for their plant. The ground was given by the Chamber of Commerce; the Industrial Development Company made a \$25,000 loan, and the three Hannibal banks made a \$98,000 loan.

Western Printing and Lithographing Company was brought to Hannibal through the efforts of the Hannibal Chamber of Commerce in 1955. The Chamber launched a campaign to raise \$35,000 to purchase a site of land for this concern. \$70,000 was raised in the popular campaign, and all subscribers were refunded 50% on their donations. The company agreed to employ approximately 150 people. Also at the same time Western Printing was brought to Hannibal, the Chamber negotiated with officials of the

American Yearbook Company, and their plant was likewise located at Hannibal. Western prints yearbooks for American Yearbook Company. The yearbook company operates largely as a sales organization, which entails the assembly of material for yearbooks for schools and colleges.

Throughout the years between the dates of 1900 and 1959, the Chamber of Commerce brought to Hannibal several factories that are no longer operating—among them was The Whitehall Overall Plant, and two button plants.

Other facilities established in Hannibal through the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce leadership include: the Mark Twain Memorial Free Bridge, Hannibal-LaGrange College (the Chamber of Commerce raised \$232,000 in the years 1928-29-30 for this institution), the Naval Reserve Training Center, which leases property from the Board of Education, the development of the Hatch Dairy Experimental Farm, the Mark Twain Museum, bond sales for a Municipal Airport, legislation for the expansion of the Admiral Coontz Armory, also helped to get the original Armory built, donated land for the establishment of Division Highway permanent offices at Hannibal, and the Highway Department maintenance buildings in Oakwood, started the movement in 1947, jointly with the city, for Bear Creek flood control spearheading the successful bond campaign for \$225,000 as the city's share of the \$3,000,000 project cost, and numerous other smaller projects.

It has aptly been said that if one should take away from Hannibal the things that the Chamber of Commerce has been instrumental in bringing to Hannibal and developing in Hannibal, there would scarcely be any city left.

Motto of the Chamber of Commerce:

What a man does for himself dies with him,
What he does for his community lives forever.

HISTORY OF HANNIBAL COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Back in the late eighties enterprising citizens of Hannibal organized the Business Men's Association, which continued until absorbed by the Hannibal Chamber of Commerce.

As a new eleemosynary institution was to be granted by the State of Missouri in 1897. The businessmen and women joined and raised \$25,000.00, the equivalent of around \$75,000.00 today, showing the spirit of the early people to bring something to town. The institution was granted to Marshall, Missouri.

The Committee felt that something should be done to benefit Hannibal while the people were in the notion. The Committee reported that the tract of land fronting on Collier Street from Seventh Street west to the Treat Foundry, consisting of thirty-three acres could be purchased from the Empire Lumber Company, which had just closed a successful lumber business. It was bought for \$10,000.00, the old lumber company subscribing \$2,500.00.

It was understood that the tract of land was to be given away for factory sites only.

The purchase was a wise move. All who subscribed to the factory fund were members of the Business Men's Association under the able direction of the Honorable W. A. Munger, President, and John T. Holme, Secretary. In 1898 the organization gave \$6,500.00 to Roberts—Johnson and Rand Shoe Company as an inducement to enlarge the small factory they had bought, known as the Star Brand Shoe Company, located on the northwest corner of Third and Hill Streets. The International Shoe Company absorbed the small moccasin factory of W. J. A. Meyer and Bassen located on Market Street, and the factory of Logan which was moved from Palmyra, Missouri, to the floor over the Logan Shoe Store on Main Street.

In early days shoes cost around \$1.25 a pair. In 1900 the number of workers of Roberts—Johnson and Rand was about four hundred and seventy five. In 1959 there were large buildings with a payroll of over \$1,000,000.00 per year. It takes an average of twelve days to make a pair of shoes with from twenty to forty pieces per shoe, costing from \$10.00 to \$20.00 per pair, and not covering as much of the foot as the \$1.25 high-top shoe.

The Hannibal Chamber of Commerce, located at 625a Broadway, in the large building given in 1958 by Mrs. Arie K. Dubach, is under the able management of Mr. Frank T. Russell, as Secretary for thirty-two years, and Mrs. Rex Minor is assistant secretary. They have in their files in the office all data pertaining to the last fifty years of Hannibal's industry.

The contract of the Star Brand and International Shoe Company was of such length that only part follows, but a photostatic copy of the original, given through the courtesy of Mr. Henry Rand to the writer, is in the Chamber of Commerce files. Read the list of names signed to the contract by the City of Hannibal so the rumor can be corrected.

Part of the Agreement between the Star Brand Shoe Company and said City of Hannibal, Missouri:

The first parties will procure a Deed to a certain lot of land on Seventh and Collier Streets.

The second party shall and will erect thereon a three story factory building 48 x 300 feet at a cost of \$12,000.00.

The second party shall and will, upon completion of said building, use the same for manufacturing boots and shoes, and shall for at least five years, and expend during five years the aggregate sum of \$300,000.00.

The third parties jointly and severally agree to purchase and pay for in cash at par, on delivery by the present holders thereof, residents of said City of Hannibal, at least 40% of the capital stock of the second party.

Agreement of City of Hannibal first party, and Roberts—Johnson and Rand, a corporation, chief office in St. Louis, and John Roberts, Jackson Johnson, Edgar Rand and Oscar Johnson, three parties.

The first parties shall and will erect a factory building for Roberts—Johnson and Rand Shoe Company on a certain lot on southwest corner of Seventh and Collier Street in the City of Hannibal.

The second party shall pay said first parties the sum of four thousand sixty-five—47/100 dollars and will upon the completion of said building equip, occupy and use said building for the manufacture of boots and shoes, and hereby obligate themselves to pay out not less than the aggregate of one million, two hundred and fifty thousand (\$1,250,000.00) dollars within a period of not exceeding seven years.

The third parties jointly and severally guarantee the faithful performance of all the aforesaid undertaking and agreement upon the part of second signed in 1904 by:

Signatures on the Agreement between first parties, and the Star Shoe Company, at the time the Star Shoe Company started operations in Hannibal, Missouri—Dec. 24, 1903.

W. A. Munger
A. L. Levering
G. W. Whitecotton
G. W. Dulany
Robert A. Curts
C. J. Lewis
E. P. Bowman
A. C. RoBards
C. Albertson
Robert Robinson
John T. Holme, Jr.
Sydney J. Roy

Signatures of the parties of the second part—Star Shoe Company—Dec. 24, 1903.

E. E. Rand
Jackson Johnson
Jno. C. Roberts.

Signatures on the Agreement between first parties, and the International Shoe Company at the time the International Shoe Company started operations in Hannibal, Missouri—Mar. 12, 1904.

W. A. Munger
G. W. Whitecotton
Robert Robinson
Robert A. Curts
Sydney J. Roy
A. C. RoBards
Jno. T. Holme, Jr.
R. R. McIntyre
Frederick Kansteiner
Frank G. Richards
W. A. Storrs
C. J. Lewis
A. R. Levering

Signatures of the parties' of the second part—International Shoe Company
—Mar. 12, 1904.

Jackson Johnson

Oscar Johnson

Edgar E. Rand

John C. Roberts

MAYORS OF HANNIBAL TO DATE

James Brady 1845

Archibald S. RoBards 1846

Samuel J. Harrison 1847-1848

George W. Shields 1849-1850

William Harrison 1851

T. R. Selms 1852-1853

A. S. RoBards 1854

Brison Stillwell 1855

H. W. Collins 1856-1857

George Shields 1858-1859

James Brady 1860

B. F. Hixon 1861

Moses P. Green 1862

Brison Stillwell 1863

Moses P. Green 1864

W. Smith Ingham 1865

N. O. Archer 1866-1867

Josiah Hunt 1868-1869-1870-1871

Brison Stillwell 1872

Josiah Hunt 1873

Thomas Collins 1874

T. K. Hawkins 1875

W. B. Drescher 1876

Benton Coontz 1877

J. T. K. Hayward 1878

W. B. Drescher 1879

W. A. Munger 1880

Joseph Rowe 1881

J. B. Brown 1882-1883-1884-1885

S. F. Roderick 1885-1886-1887-
1888

J. B. Brown 1889

C. Albertson 1890

J. H. Dickerson 1891

C. Albertson 1892

J. H. Dickerson 1893

W. F. Chamberlain 1894

C. Albertson 1895

C. H. Carter 1896

J. J. McDonald 1897

F. M. O'Brien 1898-1899

Parks L. Kabler 1900

Archy RoBards 1901

T. B. Arnold 1902-1903

J. N. Baskett 1904-1905

E. A. Roderick 1906

F. W. O'Brien 1907-1909

John Dreyer 1910-1911

C. T. Hayes 1912-1913

John Dreyer 1914-1915

J. K. Mills 1916-1917-1918-1920-
1921

Morris Anderson 1922-1923-1924-
1925-1926-1927

J. K. Mills 1928-1929

J. B. Robinson 1930-1931-1932-
1933-1934-1935

Sinclair Mainland 1936-1937

A. J. Mulvihill 1938-1939

L. E. Fisher 1940-1941

W. J. Schneider 1942-1943-1944-
1945

George Clayton 1946-1947

R. E. Long 1948-1949-1950

C. J. Menzel 1951

Francis Kelley 1952

John Schroder 1953-1954-1955-
1956

Clyde Toalson 1957-1958-1959-
1960-1961-1962

HOSPITALS OF HANNIBAL

Levering Hospital was a gift to the City of Hannibal from A. R. Levering and wife. It is located on Market and Dowling Streets. A few years later Mr. and Mrs. Levering gave the nurses home. The hospital was dedicated January of 1903. Mr. W. B. Pettibone gave funds for an addition in 1930. Through a W.P.A. project another wing was added. In 1959 another addition was added, costing \$920,000, consisting of five floors, new operating rooms, making a total of 160 beds.

Dr. J. N. Baskett was the first President of the Board of Control, with Miss Edith Weller as superintendent. The Auxiliary President was Mrs. George Dulany, and during the past 56 years many costly articles of equipment have been donated by this Auxiliary.

St. Elizabeth Hospital was completed in 1915, and the formal opening took place on August 8, 1915. The first structure had a bed capacity of 35. During the first year there were 412 patients admitted.

The constantly increasing number of patients made it necessary in 1929 to erect an addition to the original building, which added 25 beds, thus bringing the bed capacity to 60 beds. There were 1,420 patients admitted during the year of 1929.

By the time another ten years had elapsed, it was again becoming apparent that more floor space was needed to properly care for the patients, and at this time the Chapel and Sisters' home was built, being completed in February, 1940. This released the third floor of the hospital building for a separate Maternity Department, with a 15 bed capacity, making a total of 75 beds. During the year of 1940 there were 2,110 admissions.

The number of admissions continued to grow larger, and by making private rooms into semi-private rooms, moving an extra bed into wards and using sun porches for 6-bed wards, the statistical report showed a 100 bed hospital. Not infrequently the daily census exceeded even that number and this was accomplished by placing beds in the corridors. In 1952, the total number of admissions was 4,974, with 632 births occurring in hospital that year.

It was obvious by this time that more space was needed both for patient beds and also for other facilities, such as Administrative offices, Surgery, Laboratory, X-Ray and Dietary Department. So planning began for another wing to relieve the overcrowded conditions, and on November 19, 1956, the dedication of the latest addition took place.

This brought 70 additional patient beds, a new 16-room Surgery and ample space for each of the other departments. It also added some new features, among them are: Recovery Room, Central Sterilizing, Physiotherapy, Emergency Room, etc.

The largest number of patients in one month in the now 170 bed hospital is 799. However, though the hospital has changed in appearance with the new building and equipment, the purpose and aim remain the same—always, better patient care.

Hannibal has three Clinics. One is that of Dr. Francis Sultzman, on north

Fifth Street; one is at 2916 St. Mary's Avenue, operated by Dr. Merrill J. Roller, Dr. Donald W. Greene, and Dr. Thomas J. Fischer. The clinic is modern in every way, with a large parking lot in back. In September 1959 a clinic on Lincoln and Grand Avenue, the former site of the old Riedel Brewery was erected. Dr. Daniel Landau, pediatrics; Dr. Lamoine Rapp, general; Dr. Wyeth Hamlin, internal medicine; Dr. Francis Burns, obstetrics; Dr. Richard Strong, surgeon; Dr. Edward Plowman, ear, eye, nose and throat, are all housed in a large modern building with large parking lot.

Modern doctors are different from the old Doctors Thorndyke, Grant, Bartlett, Stewart, Davis, and Brittingham who would visit the homes in good and bad weather, oftentimes nights in below zero weather, to bring help to the suffering and had time to visit and talk with patients about their ailments.

On the corner of the alley in the old stone building at 210 Bird Street was the dissecting room of the early doctors. Bodies were bought so the doctors could study them. As all things do, it became a "racket," and the old white horse that hung its head out the window of the stone barn would haul the spring wagon on its mission on dark nights to rob the graves of the departed, for "filthy lucre."

COUNTY DOCTORS

Ayers, A. R.
 Anderson, Albert (Union Twp.)
 Bach, L. M.
 Banks, H. L.
 Bartlett, (Miller Twp.)
 Baskett, J. N.
 Birney, W. P.
 Blue, A. B.
 Bounds, E. H.
 Brittingham Bros.
 Burns, Francis R.
 Bush, F. M. (Miller Twp.)
 Canella, John
 Chilton, J. C.
 Chowning, Thomas
 Clark, David (Union Twp.)
 Davis, Shadrach (Miller Twp.)
 Detweiler, A. J.
 Easton, Wm. (So. River Twp.)
 Ely, Carlswell
 Ely, (Palmyra)
 Farrell, J. J.
 Fischer, Thomas J.
 Foreman, Phillip B.
 Fox,
 Francka, W. F.
 Glahn, Ben

Glascok, James (Palmyra)
 Goodier,
 Goodrich, Howard
 Grant, Orville
 Greene, Harry
 Gus, N. C.
 Hamlin, Wyeth
 Hardesty, J. W.
 Hayden, E. (So. River Twp.)
 Hays, J. (So. River Twp.)
 Hays,
 Hearne,
 Heavenridge, R. J.
 Hill, I. E.
 Jaudan, (Palmyra)
 Kelvey, M. C. (So. River Twp.)
 LaFon, Joseph (Union Twp.)
 Landau, Daniel B.
 Lanning, R. J.
 Latimer, Walter N. A.
 Lucke, E. M.
 McMechen,
 Mosier,
 Moss, D. B.
 Murphy, Bernard L.
 Norton,
 Paxton, C. C.
 Perisho, Gordon M.

Plowman, Edward
 Queen, O. C.
 Rapp, Lamoine
 Reichman, J. J.
 Rhodes,
 Roller, Merrill J.
 Roselle, T. A. (Palmyra)
 Salyer,
 Schmidt, Richard
 Shanks, A. L.
 Shepherd,
 Steele, James C.
 Stewart, (Miller Twp.)
 Strong, R. M.
 Sultzman, Francis
 Sweets, Henry
 Thorndyke,
 Wachowiak, M. (Palmyra)
 Waldo, E.
 Walterscheid, L. H.
 Welch, John
 Wells, J. J. (Palmyra)
 White J. B. (So. River Twp.)
 Winn, R. M.
DENTISTS:
 Anderson,
 Byrne, Michael
 Campbell, V. M.
 Carlstead & Son
 Cary, Robert
 Claggett, H. C.
 Craigmiles, L. W.
 Dixon, James
 Dugmore, John
 Ferrell, Richard
 Gillooley, Denis F.
 Greene, Donald
 Heitman, J. P.
 Karleskint, J.
 Kelly, G. F.
 McKinney, R.
 Mense, Raymond
 Miller, Robert
 Neeper, H. A.
 Opp, J. W.
 Pille, J. G.
 Richmond, J. H.

Smith, S. G.
 Stevens & Son, Ben
 Stockton,
 Taliaferro, J. N.
 Westlake, R. E.
 Wood, Ledru
EYE—EAR—NOSE—THROAT
 Heiser, R. L.
 Howell, J. S.
 Hunt, Virgil
 Leggett, A. L.
 Hornback, G. A.
 Plowman, Edward
 Smith, W. J.
 Smith, U. S.
OSTEOPATHS
 Beard, F. D.
 Bell, John
 Cain,
 Cain,
 Gusman, Bertha
 Hopkins, F. C.
 Hopkins, H. P.
 McConnell, Lora
 Miller, Glenn
 Porter, E. A.
 Roberts, Alice
 Rounder, G. S.
 Still, Andrew
 Stuhlman, P. H.
CHIROPODISTS
 Berry, N. A.
 Sparks, E. W.
CHIROPRACTORS
 Bell,
 Bull, John
 McClure, C. M.
 Neff, D. H.
 Verbeck, A. L.
VETERINARIANS
 Clark, G. R.
 Hancock, S. E.
 Hinds and Son, Harry
 Kaylor, Glenn
 Moore, Glenn
 O'Brien, F. W.
 Winchester, Ben

FARM ORGANIZATIONS

In December, 1841, the first Agriculture Society in Northeast Missouri was formed in the Virginia House or Hotel, an historic building on the northwest corner of Main and Hill Streets. The building is now torn down and the site is a rose garden. The first meetings of the Hannibal and St. Joe railroad were also held in this building.

The Marion County Grange, organized in March, 1873, named The Order of Patrons of Husbandry, was instituted in Hannibal and Palmyra. It was a secret order, composed of farmer and wife, having as their object the advancement of their interest and the improvement of their condition. O. P. Lear was appointed a special deputy for the county. On April 4, he organized a Grange at Mt. Zion Church in Miller Township. A Grange store was established at Palmyra to furnish goods to Grangers at reduced prices, and was very popular for a limited time. There is only one Grange in the county at present located north of Monroe City with Olive Crim and John Frazer as very active members.

Col. William Hatch, Congressman from Marion County from 1878 to 1894, initiated the first agriculture bill that created the Agriculture Department.

The Marion County Farm Bureau was organized in the year 1913. It is a free, independent non-governmental, voluntary organization of farm and ranch families. These families are united for the purpose of analyzing their problems and acting to achieve educational improvement, economic opportunity, and social advancement, thereby promoting the nation's welfare. The Farm Bureau is local, national, and international in its scope and influence. It is non-partisan, non-sectarian, and non-secret in character.

A service station was added later. Many prominent farmers in the county have held office. A backset was caused by mishandling, but the Farm Bureau is on its feet again and making a "comeback."

At first, the membership was \$1.00 per year, then \$5.00 per year, then in 1940 it was raised to \$10.00 per year. In 1959 it was raised to \$15.00 per year. The present membership is 515. Sidney Watters is county president in 1962. In 1962 the Service Co. was sold to a cooperative of Kansas City, Mo.

The Farm Bureau is one of the few organizations you are not compelled to join, if you wish to farm.

The County Extension Agents have been a help to the farmers in the development of a more efficient agriculture. The county maintains an office with a county agent, an assistant agent, and a home demonstration agent for women's activities. The county is very active in 4-H club work and also has 24 Extension Clubs. Chester Black is the present Extension Agent, with Phillip Weeden as assistant. Mrs. Jennie D. Simpson is the Home Demonstration Agent. The Marion County Court appropriates between \$9,000 and \$10,000 per year toward the work and the remaining salaries are paid by the State of Missouri and Federal funds.

The Marion County Farm Bureau and the State Farm Bureau sponsored

the Extension agents. In 1914, H. H. Laude was the first agent, followed by I. F. Gillmore. In 1918, the Farm Bureau had 173 members at a membership fee of \$1.00 per year. A membership drive was conducted and at the end of the year 770 had joined.

The Farm Bureau also sponsored the Farmers' Elevator until it became a corporation called the Marion County Shipping Association. They brought the first soybeans into the county in 1920. The price of seed was \$8.50 per bushel.

R.E.A. has put electric power at the finger tips of every farmer. Now it is a far cry from carrying water from the spring or cutting ice on a below zero day to water stock at the pond. The Federal Government lends the money to build the lines, etc. at 2% interest and so much is paid back each year. Mr. Frank Schmidt is the efficient manager at Palmyra. The Federal Government built a \$9,000,000 power plant just above the site of William Muldrow's phantom Marion City on the Mississippi River. The Northeast Missouri Power Company has handsome buildings north of Palmyra on Highway 61; one a barn for saddle horses.

The Federal Government maintains an Agricultural Stabilization Conservation Office, (A.S.C.), in the County Court House in Palmyra. It was started in 1933 when the hog situation became a burden, and all surplus little pigs were killed. From that year on, the strings of Federal control have tightened by covering more products and more land. The government controls what products you can raise, also the number of acres you can plant in corn, wheat, rice, cotton, etc. Before you can sell your wheat on any market, a permit must be obtained from this office. In 1958, the Government began paying the farmer to keep all of his cropland out of production—the price ranging from \$9 to \$20 per acre and the length of lease ranging from five to ten years. There are price supports on corn, wheat, beans, milo, and rice in this county.

Farm income has declined while prosperity prevailed in some segments of the economy. The use of synthetics and other substitutes has been expanding, thereby creating problems for the farmer. Surpluses have grown larger and more burdensome each year. The acreage taken out by controlled crops has been shifted to the production of other commodities, creating problems on that product. Production costs to the farmer have increased. Tractors cost from \$2,500 to \$5,000. Combines range from \$1,500 to \$6,000. Plows are \$400. Two-ton trucks are \$2,500.

In October, 1959, eggs were 18 cents per dozen at the farm and retailed for 40 cents. Hens on the farm were 6 to 12 cents per pound and retailed at 39 cents per pound. Hogs at Palmyra Order Buyers were \$11 to \$12 per one hundred pounds and pork chops in the store were 85 cents per pound. Beef on hoof was from 20 to 30 cents and .80 to \$1.25 per pound in stores. The support price of corn was \$1.12 per bushel, wheat \$1.90 per bushel. The man earning from \$70 to \$100 per week complains of the high cost of living.

The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee maintains an air-conditioned office in the Court House at Palmyra with 14 to 18 workers.

The following is a report from the Chairman of the Missouri A.S.C. Committee, D. G. Monsees of the State Office, 1958.

Soil Bank Program for Marion County—

Wheat	\$36,971.25
Corn	242,674.67
Rice	<u>977.84</u>
	\$280,623.76
Cons. Reserve	<u>8,181.00</u>
	\$288,804.76

1958 Loans on Products for Marion County

Barley	\$ 492.00
Corn	289,080.00
Grain Sorghum	20,942.00
Oats	1,014.00
Soybeans	668,213.00
Wheat	409,199.00
Rice	<u>5,907.00</u>

Total Grain Loan \$1,394,847.00

Wool payment to farmers—\$9,138.66

The cost of the office for 1959, including all maintenance and labor was approximately \$40,893.49.

The founding fathers of this republic were farmers—Washington, Jefferson, Madison and others. The agriculture population produces brave men, valiant soldiers, and a class of citizens the least given of all to evil designs. What vocation has been more basic to the development of American spirit than agriculture?

A Rural Development Chairman was appointed for Marion, Ralls, Monroe and Pike Counties. This is a new office in the state of Missouri in 1961. It is to confer and assist the counties in development of their resources. John Croll of New London was elected president with headquarters at New London. He will work with all groups. The counties pro-rate the expense of the salary with the State of Missouri assisting. As Marion County has the largest population; its part is \$2,700 per year.

Since the office has been created, it has been found, that owing to the loss of rural population and the city of Palmyra's growth to 2500 people, the county has only about 6000 rural people. The law, as now, provided that the County Court can only appropriate \$1.00 per family, which is less than heretofore has been available.

Until a new law is enacted sufficient money is not available. The taxpayers were not allowed to exercise their right to vote on the matter; it was decided by a small group and the University of Missouri.

MARION COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Marion County Historical Society was organized in July 1956 in the Woman's Club Room at Hannibal Public Library. At the opening dinner, 76 members were present at the Mark Twain Hotel. The dues were first 50 cents but in 1959 raised to \$1.00 per year. Four meetings a year are held. The first project was the restoration of the Old Stone House, located at the corner of 3rd Street and new Express Highway 36 at the Bridge approach. This house dated back to 1832 and originally was at Denklers Alley. Also referred to as the "Welshman's" House, it was used to store arms and ammunition during the Civil War. It is not connected with the Mark Twain era in any way, but will be used to store records of the early history of Marion County only. It will be open to the public free of charge. Club officers are as follows: Kate Ray Kuhn, 1956-57, Mrs. Frank Berry, 1958-59, Eugene Hall, 1960-61. The Woman's Club of Hannibal donated \$1800 toward the building restoration and Marion County Court donated \$500. Some of the work was also donated. In 1961 The Rev. Chandler Crawford was elected President. Judge Cecil Teed, Vice President, Mrs. Viola Church, Secretary, and Arch Cameron, Treasurer. Eugene Hall was instrumental in getting the marker placed on Northwest corner of Hill and Main streets, to mark the site of first meeting in the old Union Hotel to start the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. July 28, 1962 the Centennial of the first Railway Mail Car first run was celebrated in Hannibal. The car was built in the Hannibal and St. Joseph Shops at Hannibal, and the first run was July 28, 1962. Frederick E. Batrus, Acting Assistant Postmaster General of U.S. also attended. The Chamber of Commerce gave a plaque to the President, The Rev. Chandler Crawford of the Marion County Historical Society to present. The old desk in the first office of Hannibal and St. Joe was also on display along with railroad articles of that era.

THE MARION COUNTY MULE

No animal before the Tractor age did more to promote agriculture than the Missouri Mule. He could stand more heat and abuse, live on less good food, never became excited, and had a knack of being able to protect himself. Mr. Rhinehart, owner of the land known as Bowles Ranch on upper Bay Island maintained a show stable of mules. They were shown at all State Fairs and did much to put Marion County on the map. Some farmers would buy up from 50 to 60 or more head of mules, feed them to condition, and ship them to the large markets as we do cattle at present time. Did anyone ever see a dead mule? Wonder what becomes of them.

PALMYRA—1818

Benjamin Vanlandingham, from Kentucky, stopped at the Gash settlement near South River, then moved on to the big spring at Palmyra and built a cabin. This original town site was entered on a New Madrid Certificate No. 2592 to Frances Cotley, Charles Lucas, John McCune, Obadiah Dickerson, and others. Dickerson's patent, including the greater portion of the original town, was signed by Andrew Jackson, President, and A. J. Donelson, Secretary, and counter-signed by Elijah Haywood, Commissioner of Land Office. This is in Deed Book E, page 283, in Palmyra. Later, part was sold to Moses Bates.

On June 18, 1827, three commissioners were appointed to select a permanent seat of justice for the county. They were Isaac Ely, Stephen Dodd, and Charles Trabue. They selected the southeast quarter of Section 24, Township 58, Range 6, Block 21, as the public square.

In 1825 the United States Land Office was established, with Henry C. Lane as the first receiver. This proved a great accommodation, as hitherto land offices were located in St. Louis or St. Charles County.

It is interesting to note that the first authorities of Marion County were all men of intelligence, education, and many accomplishments. If you will go into the present-day vault and examine the old record books, you will find no clumsy sentences, no ill-shaped chirography, and no gross misspelling. The plain but correct penmanship of old Theodore Jones, county clerk, and his simple yet chaste and grammatical language will bear close inspection and criticism even to this day. James F. Mahan and Theodore Jones each wrote equal to any writing master, and the penmanship of Dr. John B. White in 1828 surpassed the best efforts of a commercial college. Whatever the "fathers" of other counties may have been, the councilors of Marion County were the peers of any who have succeeded them. The first families of Palmyra were of the best of Kentucky and Virginia, bringing many slaves and worldly goods with them. They built large, substantial homes which are still a credit to the City of Flowers.

The first court was held in March, 1827, in Judge Bruner's house, and it was so cold they moved to another private residence. Rent, fuel, and water were paid for at \$2.00 per session.

The first courthouse was on the site of the present one in Palmyra. It was

brick, and erected by John D. White of Ralls County. It was received by the County Court February 26, 1832, not entirely completed. In the spring of 1833, the carpenter's work, plastering, etc. was let to Thomas Ross.

Palmyra was incorporated as a town in 1838. The order of incorporation was made on petition of Daniel Bradley and others. At that time the following Revolutionary War soldiers were living in the County: Anderson Long, Jacob Myers, Meshalk Burchfield, and John Wash, Sr.

Henry Wilcox had a tenpin alley in operation in Palmyra, and in August the County Court ordered an attachment issued, returnable "instanter" against him for obstructing the administration of justice, because of the noise arising from his tenpin alley during the session of this court.

In August, 1836, the court ordered the erection of the first county jail. The walls were of oak logs and were made double with a space of 10 inches filled with stone. William Muldrow was confined in this jail overnight for stabbing Bosley.

On the morning of Sept. 12, 1862, Col. Joe Porter, leader of the Confederate forces in this section, made an attack on Union forces in the city, under the command of Capt. Dubach. The object was to seize the arms and ammunitions said to have been stored here, and to release Confederate soldiers confined in this jail. The main body of the Union forces fortified themselves in the Court House, while others guarded the jail; and another detachment was stationed in the store building now occupied by the Modern Hardware Co. Porter's forces took shelter in the old Methodist Church and several other buildings, including a saloon at the corner of the alley south of the Court House. Severely wounded was J. H. Liborious, a Union sympathizer, who was standing in front of his store east of the Court House. One Confederate soldier was killed, and his body taken to the church and placed on a board in front of the altar where it was left when his companions retired from Palmyra. After the skirmish Lt. Laird of the Union Forces visited the church, mutilating the body and offering it various indignities. He also tore up the Bible, and taking a leaf from the sacred book, wrote on it "Dedicated to the Devil," and pinned it on the dead man's chest. For this horrible example of depravity he was forced to resign from the army in disgrace.

Andy Allsman was hated, as he was the informant who told the Union Forces who were sympathizers and who had food and horses. When Col. Porter was in Palmyra, he had Allsman arrested and put in jail. In an exchange of prisoners Allsman was given an escort of three men to take him in safety from the city and let him return to his home. Of course he did not return, and as long as any of the three men were alive, the names were never told. They were given as Ballinger, Freeman, and Ashford. When Allsman did not return, Gen. Strachten demanded him or he would take 10 men of Southern forces from the Hannibal and Palmyra jails and execute them. This was done, and on Oct. 18, 1862, 10 men, one a young lad, were placed upon their coffins and driven to the old Fair Grounds east of town. There they were made to stand beside their coffins and killed. The monument in front of the Court House at Palmyra is the reminder of

one of the most atrocious acts of the Civil War. Few of the younger generation seem to care to know what it means.

The skull of Andy Allsman became the property of Dr. Rhodes, then Dr. Ely, then Dr. Bush, and today it is in the home of Hubert Bush, N. 8th Street, Hannibal, Mo., in a walnut box about 12" by 24" by 12" high, fastened by 4 high iron screws. Still there is some of the black crepe that originally covered it. On the skull is a faded paper telling the date and history of this skull.

Palmyra was named for the famous city in Syria, built by King Solomon, presided over by Empress Zenobia, and has always been a small city of refined people. One can drive around the village and countryside and see the evidence of such. Walk down Main Street and you will notice the manner of greeting strangers is so different from that in larger cities. An air of a Southern city social life in the early days was characterized by much formality and restraint. But it still had the usual run of characters. One was Mr. Samuel Morton, a merchant. It often offended him if you complained of the price of his goods. One day a farmer asked to see some calico at five cents a yard, and the country man told Mr. Morton, "That seems to me pretty high." Without a word, Mr. Morton procured a step ladder, mounted, and deposited the calico on the highest shelf. Descending to the floor, he sat down and said, "Damn sight higher now, so high that you'll never get it!"

During the Civil War the prosperity of Palmyra waned, as three-fourths of the inhabitants were Southern sympathizers and took no pains to conceal it. The Marion County Fair and Livery Stables have disappeared with the coming of the automobile, now the mode of transportation. Palmyra at one time supported two large creameries. Milk was bought at farms for 10¢ per gallon and hauled to town. The small grocery stores and dry-goods stores and one bank are still in existence. In 1900 there were 3 banks. The saloons on the corner are now taverns where women and men frequently go. There is still a peg-leg Negro on the corner, and a community sale each Monday, where buyer and seller meet. One of the largest dairy cattle sales in Northeast Missouri is held every month at Hinds' Sale Barn north of town.

A new shoe factory has added to the payroll of the people, and gas stations are on almost every corner. There are four feed stores and two fertilizer plants and new schools; in fact, Palmyra is a thriving town.

Down on the Mississippi River bottoms were large ranches first owned by Bowles, and later by Rinehart and Schaffer. Work was done with horses and mules. In Rinehart's time the company maintained a stable of show mules that won prizes around the country.

The Marion County Fair was first held on the ground where the Confederate soldiers were killed. Then a new Fair was founded where Hinds' Sale Barn is now. It was very successful for years, but now there is only a Junior Fair for 4-H members on the streets of Palmyra.

The Palmyra Spectator is the oldest continuous newspaper in the State. The first edition was in 1839. It is still edited by a Sosey—giving news and catering to no one.

One of the State-accredited Homes for Old People with around 70 people is maintained in Palmyra.

In May, 1902, an electric storm visited around Palmyra. J. W. Owsley, rural mail carrier, was crossing a creek a few miles north of the city. When a torrent of water suddenly dashed down on him, the wagon turned over and both horses were thrown from their feet. The wagon was demolished and the horses were drowned. At the present day good bridges cover all creeks and rivers.

Monday is the day of the week in Palmyra. A community sale is held on that day. Everything from old shoes to registered cattle goes under the hammer. Buyers come from as far as Chicago and St. Louis. The sale has had many proprietors. At present, Burditt is manager. As many as 100 trucks of hay have been sold on some Mondays. This Community Sale was founded by William (Bill) Cary, the first of its kind in Missouri.

PALMYRA

Palmyra was incorporated about 1830. The petition was signed by Daniel Bradley and others. The inhabitants of the Town of Palmyra at that time elected Samuel A. Reed, Robert Samuels, Abraham Huntsberry, William M. Lewis and William Carman, as the first board of trustees. In early days Marion county had a Canton township, a Black Creek and a North River Twp. (Original plat filed in Pike Co. and two additional plats filed in this county.) Canton Twp. was later taken in Lewis Co., 1835. Shelby Co. was formed and Black Creek and North River were taken from Marion.

In Nov. 1835 the citizens of Palmyra were given permission to erect a Market House on the northeast corner of the Court House Square. It was to cover an area of 40 x 60 ft. and fronting either way. The building was occupied by Meat Markets, etc., until torn down in 1883. The building was bought by Judge Hanley who used part of the material in constructing the double residence property in the northeastern part of the city. For many years Happel & Diemer operated a meat market in the Old Market House.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY JUNE 5, 1886

Representative	Total	Wm. Ellis	995
G. A. Mahan	1727	J. W. Proctor	2114
W. S. McClintic	1390	Probate Judge	
Collector		T. S. Howell	3117
F. W. Lane	3115	Presiding Justice	
Sheriff		J. J. Suter	1479
J. Thad Ray	3097	A. J. Settles	1620
Treasurer		Pros. Attorney	
Ed Whaley	3120	D. B. Eby	1356
Circuit Clerk		M. T. Muldrow	1512
T. W. Hawkins	3114	B. F. McPherson	212
County Clerk		Assessor	

S. M. Barkley	607
W. Cook	767
K. M. Lear	383
T. S. Rodgers	435
M. G. Selleck	909
Coroner	
S. Neidermeyer	3014
Justice West District	
Martin Day	428
W. N. Hickman	498
O. M. White	562
Clerk of Com. Pleas	
J. Van Brown	688
J. H. Franklin	866

A few of the unterrified of the Republican party, met in a mass meeting in the Court House at Palmyra but as so few present, they adjourned until the afternoon. It

was decided to put on entire ticket in the field of battle with the Democrats.

Legislature	Adam Thies
Collector	Patrick Troy
Sheriff	Harvey Walker
Treasurer	I. R. Huggins
Circuit Clerk	Hiram Moore
County Clerk	L. K. Darts
Probate Judge	P. C. Lane
Presiding Judge	Lyecurgus La Fon
Prosecuting Atty.	Thos. F. Gatts
Assessor	J. W. Scholhorn
Coroner	Samuel K. Miller
Clerk Hannibal Common Pleas	

J. E. Catlett
 Judge Eastern Dist. Charles Gentry
 Judge Western Dist. D. B. Clouser
 Total vote for Cleveland 3251

PALMYRA AVENUE

In the early forties, before the railroads were built through this section, all roads led to Hannibal, the metropolis of the whole eastern and northern portion of the state. The two roads were known as the Paris Road and the Shelbyville Road. Both ended at the top of the hill where Palmyra Avenue begins. The first named led to Paris in Monroe County, a distance of forty miles, then extended on to Huntsville, Glasgow and other points. The second road passed through Palmyra and extended to Shelbyville and on west.

At the top of the hill where the roads ended and the avenue began was Morgan's Tavern. Its keeper, John Morgan, was a descendant of General Morgan of Revolutionary fame, to whom Congress gave a gold medal for defeating a superior force of the English in the battle of Cowpens, in North Carolina, in 1781. Two stage coaches drawn with four horses each, used to ply between Hannibal and Paris, one going each way every day. When the daily coach reached the top of the hill, a large horn in Morgan's Tavern was used to announce the approach and a general turning out of the population of the Avenue would immediately follow.

There were several places on the Avenue besides Morgan's. Among them were Coleman's Tavern, Vail's Tavern, Conroy's Tavern, and at the foot of the hill, Oyer's Tavern.

The big flour mill, owned and operated by A. S. Robards, was located on the corner of Bird and Main Streets. The mill was noted far and wide for its superior quality of flour. Large quantities of it were shipped to all parts of Missouri and other states. It secured first prize at the World's Fair in 1853.

Robert Ruffner maintained a tanning yard and the Garth tobacco factory was on the corner of Fourth and Palmyra Avenue.

Business was conducted along different lines in the early days.

The country merchants would drive to Hannibal twice each year and take a boat to St. Louis. There they would purchase a six month's stock of provisions, which they would ship to the forwarding firms at Hannibal. They would store these provisions until such time as the country roads were in good condition for hauling. Charles Bounds, father of Dr. Edward Bounds, the well known Hannibal physician, clerked in one of these forwarding and commission houses when a boy. He said it was not uncommon to load 250 wagons with provisions in a single day. The wagons would come into town loaded with bacon, tobacco, honey, wheat, hides, and home-made linsey for the market and take back goods on the return trip. Among the forwarding firms were George Bacon and Co., Millert Bower, and Ras Muffet. Thousands of immigrants landed at Hannibal and made the journey overland to the great west. Probably more wagon loads of lumber were hauled along the Avenue out to the prairies than any one thing.

Another large industry, which was located at the foot of Palmyra Avenue, was the slaughter house of Samuels and Moss. Whole droves of cattle, sheep, and hogs would be driven in from the country and slaughtered on a wholesale scale at this place.

On Main Street near Palmyra Avenue was the drug store of Brittingham Bros., who were supposed to be the oldest retailer in business in the state of Missouri. They had operated continuously at the same place and with the same fixtures since 1844. Dr. Thomas Brittingham, the elder brother, was 79 years of age and had resided in Hannibal 63 years. The younger brother was 74 years of age. They came from Maryland. Mark Twain used to play marbles for keeps in front of the present site. Brittingham Bros. used to wholesale drugs to firms in St. Joseph and points farther west. They did a large business with the German settlement of Bethel. Such items as six barrels of fish oil at \$40 per barrel and a case of indigo (300 pounds) at \$1.00 per pound were sold. The fish oil was used in the tanning of leather and the indigo in the coloring of cloth.

ROAD TO PALMYRA

Let us start up Harrison Hill. The beautiful home of Jimmy Overstreet was the site of the three-story brick home of Judge Harrison. The iron dog that stood on the Harrison lawn is now on the Stewart lawn. Back of the home where Hayden and Sauer now live was an old house belonging to Watson who ran a milk route wagon drawn with two horses. His wife was a Blatchford who came from Pennsylvania to West Ely in the Muldrow boom. The home was filled with wonderful furniture from that state. The site where the Pettibone home is now was Mr. Green's home, a three-story brick. Next was the Sam Givan home. Givan was connected with the former Hannibal Lumber Company. Across the street where Mr. Ben Ely now lives was a Dr. Taliaferro's house, which burned, and the land was then sold to

a Negro by the name of Smith, who had a two-room frame house and also raised hogs on city garbage. These two rooms were moved south and are the center of a house on Country Club Drive. The drive into beautiful Riverview Park was the road to Jake LeFever's house. He was the first rural carrier on RR #2 out of Hannibal. Next, on west of Riverview Park, was the Jackie Fitzgerald frame house. He ran the second-hand store on Bird Street. Next was the Will Logan home (Little Orchard). Across the road the first Country Club House was built. This burned, and then the Sausser home was bought and enlarged. It also burned, and the present Club House was erected. The Fette Brick home was built by Queally, who came from Ireland and had the Queally Car Foundry in Hannibal. He also gave the land for the Catholic Cemetery further out this same road. The Queally house was sold to Pitts and then to Fette, who married into the Dubach family. The Roy Hamlin house belonged to Hehmeyer who bought it from Murphy, the son-in-law of Queally. Hehmeyers were gardeners, and long rows of onions, radishes and lettuce were planted from the house to the road. Wyaconda Street was the road back to the old Fuqua home, built on a site commanding a wonderful view of the river. Mrs. Sausser, Mrs. Wray Brown and Mrs. Harrison were daughters of Fuqua, who owned all the land on which is situated Hannibal LaGrange College. The Harry Houck home was Wray Brown's, whose daughter, Miss Addie, taught school in Hannibal and in 1953 was still living in Chicago. The home, at one time, was filled with antiques. On the north side is the J. P. Holland home. Their first log cabin was north by the spring. Mrs. Holland, mother of J. P., was a Conway, daughter of one of the first settlers in Hannibal. Mrs. J. P. Holland, in 1959, was still living and was 99 years of age, but the farm had been given out of the family. Where the Checkered Flag is today was a log house built by Compton, a pilot on the river in the early days. Where Dr. Ellis, in 1955, built a motel was a frame house built for the daughter of Compton who married a Romberg. It was sold to Mulhern who was a weather prophet and watermelon raiser. He had his patch wired, and it was connected to the front porch, then a chair that pulled the trigger of a gun. Rabbits would cause him many a night's trip to the patch. Across the road the house built by Andrew Summers still stands. It is the center of the Judge Ray house, home of the writer. If we cross back to the north side of the road, we come to the location of the old Higbee house. It was a log cabin that was a tavern in the early days. It had a trap door in the front room. Many a tale was told about people disappearing in that trap door. A. R. Waelder built on the site; and the house is now owned by a woman named Hawkins. On the west was a two-room cabin built by Lee. On the north of this land by a spring was an old log cabin, built by another family of Hollands, and a big cemetery. On the south side of the road was the old Dave Maupin house, now owned by Huegel, Mark Twain Hotel owner and breeder of Black Angus cattle. Next on the south side is the S. R. Head farm. On this land, settled in 1820, was the first log cabin of Head, located on an old trail up the valley to Palmyra. This farm was sold to Baker.

Where the Miller Drive-In is located was a two-room log cabin, the home

of Chattit Fuqua, and the Long home, now remodeled for Miller. The land on the north side was the Donley Farm, now divided into small tracts: Rarden, Johnson, Feaster, Dameron, Koch, Happle. Back of the Dameron tract was another log cabin. Across the road was the Nelson farm. Then the road turns and one can see the three old road beds that were used before the pavement was built. This part of the road was known as Minor Hill. The old Minor or Sandridge house was built in 1835 and was torn down when the Riegel house was built in 1954. Down by the big spring was another old log house of the Minor family. The road leading south from the top of the hill connects with the West Ely Road. The Bush house is now owned by Maurice Knopp. The Mt. Zion Cemetery is on a road leading to Clear Creek School by the Poponoe place and Amick's big spring.

The filling station house was built by Dr. Welton, and then sold to B. Hendron. Beyond the woods on both sides of the road is the Dr. F. W. Bush place; and a lane just east of the house leads to the Sam O. Hendren log house, which preceded the present big brick, now owned by Ethlyn Baskett Kilmer. Next along the road is the two-room house that belonged to Uncle Dick and Aunt Rachael Monroe, slave Negroes of the O'Connor family, and members of the Mt. Zion Church.

At the top of the hill the Mt. Zion Church is located. The original church was built in 1859 on land given by the Kemper family. The Vaughn house, the Gregory shop, the office of Dr. Baskett, and two blacksmith shops, long since torn down was the village of Uva. The King house has been remodeled into the Roy Ellis home. Across the road was the old John Miller home, and a house located in the yard was the first telephone exchange and was run by Pearl Fretwell. On the north side, was the Sarson home, in front of which was a living well by the side of the road where man and beast were watered from wooden troughs on their trips to and from Palmyra. This place is now owned by the Gregory family. On the top of the hill is the O'Connor home. The O'Connors came from Millwood, Virginia, bringing with them many slaves. For years they drove herds of cattle and horses back and forth to and from Texas. The old house is presently owned by Misses Sallie and Georgia O'Connor. Going north we arrive at the Moses D. Bates home, a son of the first Moses Bates, who married a Nichols. This is a large house situated on a fertile farm of 400 acres. This was sold to McMein, then to Wm. Wilson of Palmyra. On part of the O'Connor farm, on the south side, was the Annie Moss house, later sold to Wendt. Another road leads north to Palmyra past the Bates school, to the old Mitchell home, the Cary and Lauden, and now the Meyer farm. If we turn and proceed to the top of the hill we see the dividing ridge for the waters of Clear Creek, Bear Creek and South River. The old Captain Chamberlain home of logs was torn down by the Stewart family, and the Stewart house dismantled by Virgil Phillips. Across the road was the Jim Sterling farm, later the Henry Moder farm, inherited by Nellie Bowen Bier. Here a road leads south to Barkley Station where there is a large brick house built by Levi Barkley, later the Landis home. The home of Stanley Ellis was sold in 1955 to H. Bier. The old road turned north here to the Keller house, now Kuntemeyer, then around the Mart Gash farm,

which is still in the Gash family, under the trestle of the bridge over South River, up to a large spring to the first brick house built by J. C. Ellis in 1830. The first house after you cross South River is now owned by Dr. Winchester. Half way up the hill you see a wonderful spring and the remains of the old Chandler homestead, later Gash, then Hastings, now H. Major. The railroad is on the west side of the old Dr. Clark farm, now Buckwalter. Back of the farm is the three-story brick Barkley house. Next on the east side of the road we come to the old Whaley farm, now owned by a Head, and then to some of the land owned by the Mackeys, who also own the acreage into Palmyra.

Turning north from Mt. Zion Church is another road to Palmyra which leads past the McWilliams farm, LeRoy Bowers and Clay Whaley, and Browns, past the old Thrasher Chapel, a Methodist Church and cemetery, into the Gottman and Bier neighborhood.

The Hannibal and Palmyra gravel road was considered an all weather road in 1900, but as the spring thaws came many stretches would have "the bottom go out," which is a favorite saying. Every spring four horses were hitched to the coal oil wagon going to Palmyra. A Mr. Bell, the driver, would use a lantern on the way back to see the road. Then the white rock road was supposed to last forever. Then the first auto, a chain-driven buggy owned by Mr. Cobb, appeared. Everyone thought he was crazy. Traffic stopped; men and women got out of buggies to hold or lead the horse by. Many a blessing was bestowed on Mr. Cobb. Then, about 1924, the paved road appeared, which is now a speed highway of death. In 1900 twelve log houses between Hannibal and Palmyra were still standing, but in 1951 there was only one. Five miles west was the Dunlap Shop, later Uva. Across from the Mt. Zion Church was a post office and a store that carried bluing, corn meal, a loaf or two of bread, and also butter and eggs. There was also a blacksmith shop. A farmer on a long drive to Hannibal would sometimes forget to grease his wheels before starting, and the wheels would begin to squeak and stick. Out the farmer would get, open up a crock of butter, get a stick and apply an ample covering of butter to the axle. Then upon reaching the city he would sell the butter. On the old road to Palmyra from the Mt. Zion Church, which turned past the Bates School House, then west along a ravine by the branch running through the Major farm, was another blacksmith shop and also a few cabins. Straight west toward the railroad is the Ellis farm on which a barn with sheds around it was built, and is still standing. The large logs were cut for the block house that was erected on the south side of South River by the railroad trestle, which was then a wooden affair. Soldiers were kept in the house to keep the rebels, in 1864, from burning the trestle. If we go under the railroad bridge we will find a large spring where the first settlers in the county, by the name of Gash, Palmer and Culbertson, were located. The brick house is still standing, and below the house in the flat field was the first school house and church.

Before reaching the Mt. Zion crossroads, we turn north into a field on the Doctor F. M. Bush farm to a large spring. At this place was another store,

several log houses and a cemetery where many soldiers are sleeping. Most of the houses along this road have their own graveyards.

COUNTY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Annual Exhibit of the Receipts and Expenditures of Marion County, Mo. issued by the County Court from first day of June 1885 to the first day of June 1886.

Frank W. Lane, Collector, Account of County Revenue Fund, Collected Licenses. Merchant and Dram Shops Tax, part to Edward Whaley, County Treasurer. \$38,484.54

Edward Whaley, County Treasurer. Account with County Revenue Fund. \$54,379.48

Assessed valuation of Marion Co. in 1889

Real Estate 5,307,759	}	7,272,357
Personal Property 1,964,598		

Assessment of Mason Township

Real Estate 2,172,419	}	2,649,463
Personal 477,044		

Warrants issued 1885 to 1886

Such as Burial of two floaters 10.50

Pros. Attorney paid. 175 per quarter.

Wood for Court House and Jail, etc. at 3.50 per cord

For Road and Bridges Expense 21,509.60

Total \$10,278.00

For support of poor \$3,966.34

PONY EXPRESS

January 31, 1962 brief ceremonies were held in Greenwood Cemetery, Palmyra, Mo. at the grave of William H. Russell. The occasion was the 150th anniversary of the birth of Mr. Russell, who with Alexander Majors and William B. Waddell, were the original founders of "Pony Express" over one hundred years ago. The William H. Russell Memorial Association with Dr. Ralph T. Davis, Secretary, 2639 Vermont St., Quincy, Ill. had prepared cachet envelopes that sold for 50 cents each, and the money derived from the sale was used for the purchase of a marker for the grave of Mr. Russell. A wreath was placed on the grave by Mayor J. Fred Jacobs. The Rev. Adolph Becker, pastor of the Lutheran Church gave a short account of the life of Mr. Russell and prayer, which was followed by a Color Guard and Firing Squad of Boots-Dickson Post, American Legion. Later in July a fitting dedicatory ceremony was held.

The Overton Hotel or Tavern in early 1850, proprietor James D. Overton, was block 36 about location of the present Moore Hotel.

PALMYRA SETTLERS

William Anderson, 1835; James M. Bates, 1834; Henry Bier, 1846; Walter Boulware, 1840; John Boulware, 1844; Dr. J. N. Coons, Kentucky, 1829; Joseph Cochran, 1849; Michael Diemer, Germany, 1819; Rev. J. S. Dingle, 1848; Drummond and Gansz, 1858; Gansz, 1857; William Dudley, Kentucky, 1823; Dr. J. H. Ealy, Pennsylvania, 1828; Rev. F. L. Ferguson, Kentucky, 1848; Edward Gartner, Prussia, 1845; Simon Hirner, Germany, 1836; Isaac Huggins, Canada, 1842; E. H. Hulin, Canada, 1837; Benedict Well, New York, 1841; Benjamin Jaudon, Carolina, 1832; J. P. Jordon, Canada, 1850; J. S. Kelly, 1831; Harry Koch, England, 1851; Presley Carr Lane, Virginia, 1816; William Lee, Kentucky, 1822; Thomas Martin, Virginia, 1839; Judge J. A. Metcalf, Virginia, 1830; William Miller, 1847; Thomas Mennefee, Virginia, 1816; Hiram W. Moore, Ohio, 1841; Enoch McLeod, 1834; Dr. John Nelson, Maryland, 1837; Henry Nicol, Germany, 1824; Dr. Norris, 1852; J. W. Owsley, 1849; T. E. Peake, Kentucky, 1829; James Procter, Kentucky, 1815; Dr. J. W. Pryor, Georgia, 1818; J. B. Rightmire, Virginia, 1848; John W. Russell, 1836; George Schnitzer, 1858; John Shannon, Kentucky, 1824; Jesse Shepard, Ohio, 1819; Henry Simon, Pennsylvania, 1839; Harvey Smith, 1832; Smith Bros., 1855; T. P. Smoot, Virginia, 1833; William Sprague, Virginia, 1839; Rev. William Tarwater, Tennessee, 1833; E. B. Taylor, 1840; John C. Thomas, Virginia, 1839; Harry Willis, Arkansas, 1845; R. H. Winn, 1844; Sims Quest, Prussia, 1847; R. H. Wishart, Pennsylvania, 1818; B. Zoller, Germany, 1833.

DESCRIPTION OF HEZEKIAH ELLIS HOME

According to the Palmyra Courier, March 14, 1861, the house was built on the site of the home of W. H. Hollyman.

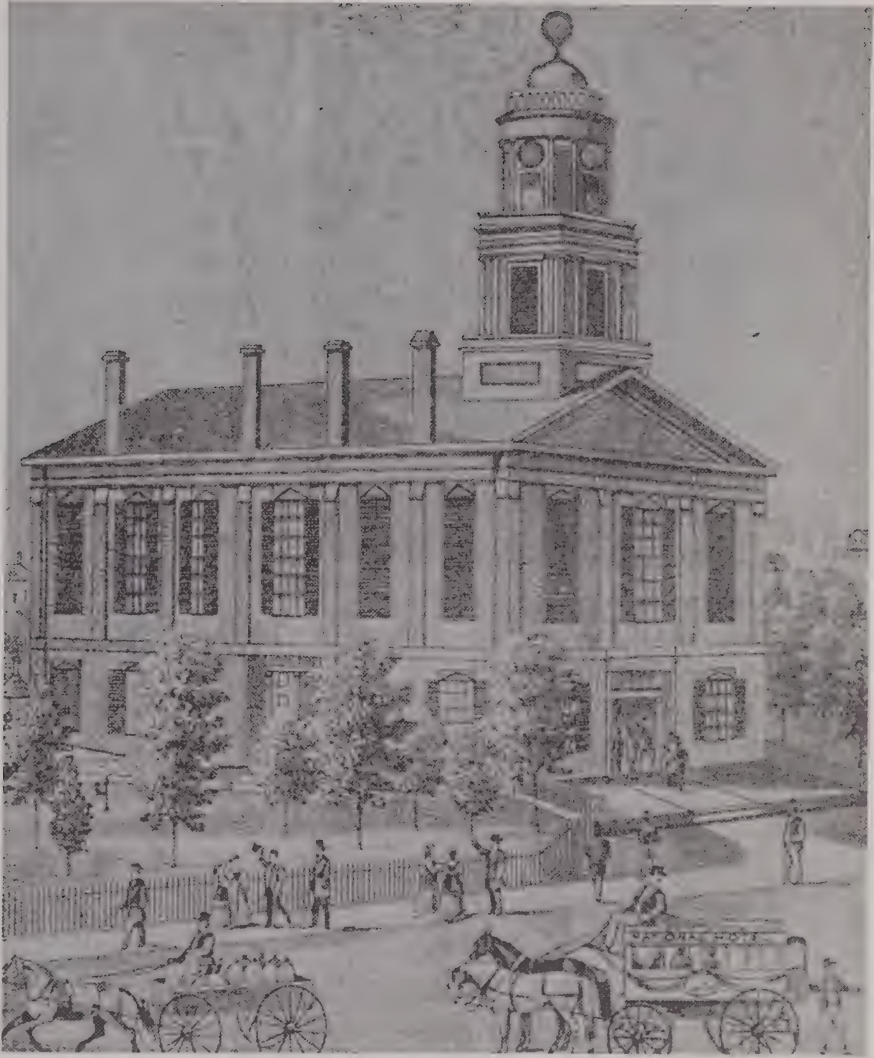
It was the largest home ever built in Palmyra and was destroyed by fire. Several attempts were made to burn it before the incendiaries were successful. It was thought that a Negro woman, who had become angered at Mr. Ellis, was the instigator of the fire. For many years the destruction and magnificence of this house was frequently discussed.

The edifice was situated near the center of the city in a grove of beautiful locust trees. The building stood on high ground. It had a front of 58 feet 8 in. and was 45 feet 8 in. deep. It was three stories high, and had a spacious cellar beneath the whole building. The back building or ell was three stories high also and 30 ft. long and 25 ft. wide. Upon entering the main front entrance facing east, the first room on right was the parlor, 25 ft. x 30 ft. with a fireplace. Behind the parlor was a splendid drawing room 18 ft. square. On the left of the east entrance was a reception or drawing room 18 ft. square fitted in magnificent style. Next came a hall 7 ft. wide leading to a doorway opening to the south. Opening from this hall was a private sitting room of the family 18 ft. square. The first floor ceiling was 12½ ft. high, those of second floor 11½ and 3rd floor 7½. The doors were

recessed and opened from vestibules $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep. A tasteful arch spanned each door. There were two kitchens in the back ell and one in the basement and one on first floor, each communicating with the dining room. In the back part of house both stories were fitted up with porching and porticos of highly ornamental design. The second floor of the front building was divided into capacious chambers thoroughly ventilated and provided with closets and clothes presses, etc. In the back building upon the second floor was Mr. Ellis' study, immediately above which was a large reservoir for the purpose of holding water to furnish the bath room and to flood the 1st and 2nd stories in case of fire. There was a large hall upon the second floor, 10 ft. wide. The third story or attic was divided into 6 bedrooms, all of which were lighted and heated and ventilated. The whole house was surmounted by a large observatory from which a magnificent view of the city could be seen. Upon clear days, the spires and cupolas of Quincy could be seen. A continuous stairway ran from the first floor to the observatory. The exterior was extremely imposing. The superstructure was of brick, manufactured by Major James M. Eastin. The trussed window caps were of heavy ornamental design and harmonized with the rest of the building. A beautiful veranda was over the eastern and southern doorways. These verandas were supported by 4 heavy Corinthian columns with ornamented bases and capitals. The portico was 29 ft. long and 9 ft. wide. The doorway was approached by hewn stone steps with balustrades. A deep continuous cornicing ran around the entire building, girting about 10 ft. The brackets were of composite order. The front elevation was of pilaster form with windows between each. The pilasters were crowned with appropriate capitals. The doorways were over 6 ft. wide, with semi-circular heads.

The tinwork roofing and guttering was from J. P. Best. Some idea of the size of the house may be obtained from the fact that over 5000 ft. of best quality Term Leaded Plate had been used in the building. The brick work was by John Allen. The contractor was M. W. H. Eakle of Shelbyville, who had an established reputation as one of the best builders in the west. The contract for plastering was taken by Samuel H. Phillips and Co. The first and second floors had 3 coats of plaster of Paris finish. The cellar and attic, 2 coats of similar finish. The parlor and drawing room, hall and ante-hall were heavily corniced and ornamented with handsome centerpieces. The grounds were graded with a stone wall extending along the east and south side.

Gateways and drives were at both east and south entrances. Mr. Ellis was the well known President of Bethel College, a Baptist institution located on Main Street.



This picture of the old Marion County Courthouse which served from 1854 to 1900 was taken from an etching in an old atlas published in the early '70's. It shows something of the styles of that day as well as the building.



Old Bay Mill

MARION COUNTY FAIR

On August 2, 1853, at Palmyra was formed the Marion County Agriculture and Mechanical Society with Jonathan Cluff as President. It was resolved to hold the fair for two days—October 22 and 23. James B. Redd was chosen fair president with John D. S. Dryden as secretary.

The fair was held and voted a success. It was held north and west of town near Todd Spring. The grounds were not fenced and the ring was enclosed by a rope. Not only Marion County residents were there, but also numerous visitors came from Shelby, Lewis, and Ralls counties. The

premium list was small. The total amount not being more than \$500. Prizes were given for the best horses and cattle, and also for certain agricultural implements manufactured in the county. W. G. Curtwright, of Monroe City, had the best saddle horse; W. G. Overton, of Palmyra, the best matched team (it is said they did not match at all); and Thomas Bryan the best bull and cow. Schneider-Ball and Co. had the best buggy; P. W. Claybrook the best wagon; and John McLaughlin the premium fallow plow.

The fair grounds was changed to east of town, but after the execution of the ten Confederate soldiers on the grounds, it was again changed to a location north of town. This was a fair long to be remembered. There was an eighth of a mile track that allowed the race horse to get in its stride only in time to slow down for the turn. Horses and cattle were sometimes ridden or driven thirty miles to be shown at the fair the next day. In the present day all show stock is moved by truck and pampered as you would children. This fair attracted people from a wide area and was also considered a homecoming time. The family feasts were spread upon the ground and all passersby called in to partake of the food. The livestock vied with state fair entries.

Today a Junior Fair is held each year on the street of Palmyra, with prizes and ribbons awarded to the 4-H members who exhibit their sewing, baking, handwork, and cattle.

GLASCOCK'S BEN

The hanging of "Glascok's Ben" was the first legal execution in this county. A crowd of 5,000 people witnessed it. The gallows was a wagon driven from under Ben which left him hanging to a large tree limb. On the way to the place "Ben" made his confession and directed the clergyman to inform the crowd that he was guilty.

This horrible case of outrage and murder Ben was guilty of occurred on Oct. 30, 1849, four miles from Philadelphia. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Bright, a farmer living in Union Twp., were the victims. Their names were Susannah Margaret and Thomas Henry, aged respectively twelve and ten years. The children had mounted a horse and gone to the woods to hunt nuts; as they did not return, the neighbors joined in a hunt which continued all night. The next morning the horse was found still hitched and near, the body of little Susie Bright. Her throat was cut from ear to ear and evidences were that a more terrible crime had been perpetrated. The body of Tommy was near Browers branch, with the skull crushed in, in two places. Near the body of Susie was found a bloody "Barlow" pocket knife, and this led to the detection of the Negro.

Suspicion fell on "Ben," a young Negro, the slave of Thomas Glascok. He had been hauling rock from the Brower branch, located on Section 32, Twp. 58, Range 8, near the ford where the Philadelphia and Newark road crossed. Ben was taken to Palmyra, indicted and arraigned for trial. On Dec. 4, he was convicted of the crime of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hung, Jan. 11, 1850.

HANGING OF JOHN NELSON

John Nelson was the second person to be hung in Marion county. Invitations were issued to the hanging, which occurred on the 28th of Feb., 1896, in an enclosure near the Marion county jail at Palmyra, Mo. Witnesses were Francis McCabe, M.D., Silas Sanford, M.D., James Clark, M.D., W. B. Arnold, J. T. Hansbrough, A. J. Gibson, L. H. Sharp, Preston V. Mathews, L. V. White, A. Banks, H. H. Markell.

John Nelson and his wife Lavina, were jointly indicted "as principal and as accessory, shooting with revolver, one John Stull in Ralls county on venue to Marion county." John Stull at the time of his death was living about 100 yards south of Salt River Switch, a station on the Hannibal and St. Louis railroad, three miles north of New London and six miles southwest of Hannibal in Ralls county. Stull lived in a two room house, with his old mother, "Mrs. Hughes," who was feeble and nearly blind, his daughter Mary, age 14, and his son Willie, 8 years of age. John Nelson and wife, in the spring of 1893, located their tent about 360 feet south of Stull's home. Not long after, Samuel Minor and wife came in a covered wagon and lived near the Nelson tent. Mrs. Minor was the Mother of Lavina Nelson. Mrs. Minor became ill and Nelson pulled the wagon with the sick woman into a slough. Then Stull took the sick woman into his house and his old mother cared for her wants. Stull and Nelson quarreled over the matter. Nelson and his wife went to the Stull home. He had a revolver in his hand, and Lavina had a heavy piece of iron. Lavina assaulted Stull, striking him on the head. Then Nelson fired the revolver. Mrs. Hughes fell with a bullet hole in her head. Nelson fired again striking Stull in the abdomen. He fell and died in a few minutes. The boy Willie was the only witness. H. Clay Heather was the prosecuting attorney. The jury returned a verdict of murder in the 1st degree.

THE PAGEANT OF PALMYRA

Staged by Mrs. Clay Heather, Miss Alma Lane, Mrs. B. F. Glahn, Mrs. J. H. Robinson, R. V. Ely and O. G. Sanford.

Music by Lamberts Orchestra.

Principal Characters.

America—M. F. W. Lane; Uncle Sam—N. L. Owsley

Missouri—Mrs. J. H. Kelly; Palmyra—Miss Hallie Sosey

Spirit of Palmyra—Miss Bertha Drescher

Attendants—Helen Taylor, Mary Elizabeth Bier, Lois Suter, Mildred Johnson.

Acts. The first inhabitants. The finding of the Spring by early settlers. Fifty years ago. Social. The War is over.

PALMYRA'S MISS RICE

The Mother of Miss Montana Rice, who lived on a farm south of Palmyra, went with her husband out in the timber and their dogs treed a

panther. The husband left her to watch the panther while he returned to their cabin for his gun. He found he did not have any shells ready, so took time to melt a pewter spoon in the fireplace before he returned to kill the animal. What would the present woman do?

The only trouble they had with the Indians was the stealing of sugar. It was very scarce and they kept it in a hollow gourd and when they left the house, always took the gourd of sugar with them.

The winter of the big snow the Rices were out of things to eat and a poor deer trying to evade the wolves ran toward the cabin and the wolves killed it right on the door step. The wolves were scared away and the deer was left for the Rice family.

GAS EXPLOSION

On March 2, 1960 about 6:30, there occurred a gas explosion at Palmyra, Mo., causing the death of one woman and injuring two others. The explosion occurred during a violent snow storm, but luckily the street was deserted. The corner Show-Me Jewelry Store in the building owned by Dave Redd and store room next, occupied by Bob Johnson Insurance, and owned by Everett and Ervin Bier, were completely demolished. Eye witnesses were Dr. Staszak and Sheriff Magee. A sheet of blue-white flame rose about sixty feet in the air followed by a sharp crack. The blast shook the entire town. Windows and walls were broken and buckled.

The body of Mrs. Louise Winn, 61, was taken from the debris. Mrs. Lena Faxon, 59, and Frank Schwagmeyer were found alive and were taken to the St. Elizabeth hospital in Hannibal, in a dazed and shocked condition. The blast seemed to go west as most of the windows in the Court House were broken but the building immediately east was not hurt. Calls were sent out and help was at work in a few minutes, clearing away the ruins. Hot coffee was served by ladies and the Salvation Army.

PATTY WOODWARD (JANE DARWELL)

Patty Woodward was born in Palmyra, Mo. in the two story brick house, 1425 South Main St. She was the daughter of William Woodward, who was at one time General Manager of Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad. Miss Woodward became a movie actress, playing under the name of "Jane Darwell." Her role in "Grapes of Wrath" was Ma Joad, also she played the part of Mrs. Merriweather in "Gone With the Wind." Miss Woodward visited in Palmyra in 1940 where a reception was held in her honor.

Old Shamrock Hotel used by early day river travelers, was located at 117 Hill Street where the Anton Bottling Company is now.

CHURCHES OF PALMYRA

Methodist Episcopal Church (South) was organized in year 1830. First members were John Randall, Stephen B. Carnegie, John Lydick, A. D.

Huntsberry, Samuel Y. Lee, John Walker, Cornelius Malone and Deane. The first church building was built of brick. Another building was erected in 1839 at a cost of \$4,000. The lot where the church building stands was presented to the church as a Christmas present December 25, 1837. At that time the membership was 156.

First Presbyterian was organized March 27, 1831 with the following members: Samuel Sloan, Nancy Newland, James Bricht, Ephraim L. Wilson, Mary Wilson, James P. McElroy, Esther McElroy, Franklin McElroy, Adeline G. McElroy, B. G. McElroy, Laura Cassitt, Dollie D. Nichols, and two colored women "Sarah and Ann." The cost of the brick edifice was \$4,000. The first pastor was Dr. David Nelson. In 1884 the membership was 125.

The First Baptist Church was organized on February 2, 1833. Original members were Spencer Clark, Stacy Longmire, John Longmire, Anthony Pool, Micheal Bower, Polly Brown, Susan Morton, Salley Lewis, Martha Samuel, Eveline Overton, Polly Eastin, Martha Moon, Sally Richards, Lucy Thomas, Amy Pool, and Maria Bower. A brick structure was built first in 1836. Then in 1871 another building was erected at a cost of \$15,000, situated on Main St. In 1884 membership was 189.

German Evangelical Lutheran was organized in 1835 and 36. Original members were Rev. J. P. Best, George Stark, Henry Baum, J. D. Henritci, and William Drescher. A brick structure was erected in 1847. Membership was 60 families.

Episcopal Church was organized by The Rev. Chaplin Hedges in Jan. 1837. The first building was completed in 1839. It was the second Episcopal Church building in Missouri and stood a few rods north of the present edifice. In 1846 the lease on ground on which the church stood expired and not being able to redeem the building it was lost. For a year services were held in the Odd Fellows Hall. Then in 1856 the Chapel of St. Pauls College was consecrated by Bishop Hawks and was used as the parish church. The present day church building on the corner of Lane and Olive Streets was built in 1880 and 81. Cost of building was \$3,800 and cost of property was \$4,400. The church has never had a large number of communicants.

The Christian Church was organized in 1840 by Elder Jacob Creath. Original members were Lewis Bryan and wife, Robert Stewart and wife, Josiah Elliott, Alex Baxter and wife, Joseph Errett and wife, Mrs. Collins, — Johnson, James Peak and wife, Enoch Hooten and wife, John Sallee and wife, William Sallee, and Thomas Stewart and wife, Mrs. Curd, Lerilda Nicholson, H. Perrin, Mrs. R. Wimer, L. J. Lampkin and wife, Elie Schofield and wife, and Mrs. L. M. Hayden. The building was erected in 1846 at a cost of \$2,000. Membership in 1884 was 145.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church was organized in 1863 with about 50 members. For two years divine service was held in private homes. Then a small edifice was built, later a parochial school, then a parsonage. In 1879 the school house was erected. In 1883 the church was renovated with a handsome new altar in Gothic style. In 1883 the membership was 300.

MILLER TOWNSHIP

Miller Township was originally part of Mason Township. The general topography is rolling and broken in character, yet some of the best farms are among the hills. Very valuable white oak and walnut trees are left on the hills. Along the Bay de Charles the beautiful scenery is unsurpassed. Miller Township is well watered—numerous springs gush from the encrinitical limestone in each ravine. The old Bear Creek Lime Works are now abandoned and the large caverns, where the stone was removed, are, in 1959, being used to raise chickens, also hogs.

Near Clear Creek there are fourteen large mounds, situated in a sort of semi-circle, from the point of the bluff on the creek south for a quarter of a mile. The mounds are circular in form, from thirty to fifty feet in diameter and from four to eight feet high. These are the work of mound builders for resting places for their dead. The opened ones contained human bones, stone axes, arrowheads, etc.

Magnificent and imposing residences are the rule in this township. The Hatch Experiment Station is now a model farm with a large herd of Jersey cattle. Many herds of registered Guernsey, Jersey, Holstein, Hereford, Shorthorn, and Angus cattle roam the hills of Miller Township.

Edward Whaley was one of the first settlers in 1818. Later Noah Donley, Samuel Conway, William McRae, George Turner, Hamilton Rogers, Robert Masterson, Joshua Gentry, Sam Withers, William Ritchie, and others came, cleared the forests from the soil, and established homes.

The pioneer physician was Dr. Shadrock Davis, who came in 1819. He died at his home near Withers Mill. Dr. Bartlett came in 1820 and located near Bay Mill. Dr. Stewart was another early doctor. Dr. F. W. Bush, whose father came in 1823, located in the Mt. Zion neighborhood. Dr. J. N. Baskett hung out his shingle at Uva, across the road from Mt. Zion Church. Uva was formerly Dunlap's Shop, but when the post office was established in 1898, the name was changed to Uva. Then in 1901 the first rural delivery route ran through and the post office was discarded.

Across the road, now Highway 61, besides the post office, were two blacksmith shops, weight scales, a small store, and later a telephone exchange. In the back of the store, among the coal oil tanks, hoes, rakes, and boxes, were a lot of gunny sacks. An old speckled hen would wander in each day

to deposit her speckled egg. She had no trouble getting in, as screen doors were not in use in the early days. One morning she cackled and called attention to the new "nesters" in the nest—three new-born kittens. That morning, their mother had made a mistake in trying to cross the road, and the wheels of a wagon had taken her life. After thinking awhile, the old hen hovered over the kittens and proceeded to do her duty and lay an egg.

A stripling of a lad wandered in the store and asked whether the hen was setting. "Yes." "Can I lift her up and see?" "Yes." The lad proceeded to pick the hen up. He held her, with eyes and mouth open, and slowly let the hen down. He turned and said, "Never again will I eat an egg."

Miller Township has four school districts. Turner on the West Ely Road, employing three teachers, is an outstanding school. The average enrollment is eighty-five. But as the city limits of Hannibal are encroaching, it may soon be taken into the city. Clear Creek School has an enrollment of fifty-two pupils and Providence has over thirty.

The Mt. Zion Christian Church, on Section 16, Township 57, was organized in 1859. It is the second building to stand on this spot. The present pastor is the Rev. Terry Foland. It is the meeting place for community affairs. It is noted for its chicken dinners and the only Christian Church in the county that serves white and black at the same table.

EARLY SETTLERS

The Calvert family was among the early settlers who pioneered into Marion County.

In the year of 1818 Cecelius Calvert, born in Culpeper, Virginia, in 1767, gathered up his wife Nancy, three sons, George, Ziba, and Gabriel, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Sarah, and left the fair state of Virginia to move westward in search of new homesteads and fortunes in the land of promise and settled south of Palmyra.

They were one of the first white families in this area, coming here three years before Missouri came into the Union and eight years before Marion became a county. The area was first a part of Lincoln, then of Ralls, and finally became Marion County. The Calvert family could boast of having lived in three counties and never moved. The following year, 1819, the family moved to Warren Township and settled west of the town of Warren, where they became permanent residents and where today's descendants still reside.

Ziba Calvert, one of the sons of Cecil and Nancy Calvert, was, like his father, a mechanic and builder of no little ability, and with his father built the first house in Palmyra in 1819 for Ben Vanlandingham from logs they hewed by hand. Ziba was also a brick mason and assisted in building the first Marion County courthouse, the present jail in Palmyra, and many churches and schools.

The going was rough for these early settlers as they endured all the dangers and rigors of the pioneer life that included no roads; no bridges; high water that often marooned them for weeks at a time; Indian attacks;

and the fear of wild beasts and poisonous reptiles. A Wade child, while sitting on the doorstep of his log cabin home, was bitten by a poisonous snake. The child died. His grave in the Warren cemetery was covered with stone slabs two feet high to protect the body from the depredations of wolves.

In the spring of 1835 Nancy Calvert was a victim of the serious epidemic of smallpox. Her grave was the first in the old Calvert graveyard on the old homestead. The early settlers had very little medicine, and quinine was dispensed freely by the pioneer doctors. At one time Dr. Jacob Tipton appealed to a friend to help him secure more quinine when he found he had exhausted both his supply and his money. The friend had no money either at that time, but the magnanimous spirit of the early forebears was never defeated. He had a small number of steers. He sold them for \$45 and gave the entire amount to the doctor to replenish his supply of quinine.

Of the stories out of the past of the early Calverts who settled here there is one in which Gabriel Calvert went to Kentucky on horseback to secure seed corn for planting next year's crop after a crop failure was caused by a killing frost in August 1831.

The first marriage in Warren Township was that of Elizabeth Calvert and Elijah Pepper in 1831. "Lige" Pepper was also one of the county's early settlers. Another marriage of that time that remained constant in the minds of the early storytellers was one performed by Dr. J. B. White. He pronounced the groom and his bride man and wife "so long as you live together." In a month or so the husband traded his wife for a yearling colt.

James M. Calvert, oldest son of Ziba and Mary Ferguson Calvert, was born May 29, 1836. He married Mary Taylor March 25, 1875, and on March 27, 1877, twin sons were born to them, Jacob T. and Alonzo P. Calvert (Jake and Lon). The mother died April 8, 1877, and the infant twins were taken to the home of their maternal grandparents, John and Susan Taylor, where they were cared for until April 1880 when their father married Annie Taylor, sister of their mother.

Like his father, James M. was a carpenter and erected a number of buildings in the area. He died March 19, 1927, in his ninety-first year.

The twin sons, Jake and Lon, inherited the mechanical ability of their father and other early ancestors. From childhood Jake dreamed of being a blacksmith. Maturity granted him this privilege, and for 54 years the brothers operated a blacksmith, wagon, and repair shop and kept the farmers' tools and machinery in repair. In 1956 they were forced to close the shop when Jake contracted crippling arthritis. They found the closing of the shop a difficult task; and as Jake laid down his tools for the last time, he just couldn't crush out the fire in the forge. He decided to bank it instead and let it smoulder out slowly, just as he had gradually reached the close of his working life. The brothers reside on the old homeplace in Warren Township where they came as boys of four years in 1881.

The Calvert family is one of the oldest in the nation's history. They trace their ancestry back to Lord Baltimore who came to the new world under a grant from Charles I of England and founded the Maryland colony in 1632, the third of the original 13 colonies.

MILLER TOWNSHIP SETTLERS

Isaac Amick, Virginia, 1811; John Baker, Maryland, 1809; Moses D. Bates, Jr., Marion County, 1838; W. M. Baxter, Kentucky, 1837; William Bird, Ohio, 1814; Walter Boren, Marion County, 1846; William F. Brown, Maryland, 1825; Edward Cary, Virginia, 1788; James Dudley, Kentucky, 1824; John Ellis, Kentucky, 1806; Dr. J. W. Frazier, Kentucky, 1833; W. C. Fullilove, Kentucky, 1840; Stephen Glascock, Ralls County, 1848; A. C. Helton, 1838, Indiana; Frances Hewett, Monroe County, 1841; Major Asa James, Virginia, 1821; J. E. King, Marion County, 1841; O.H.P. Lear, Kentucky, 1818; Van Buren Lefever, Marion County, 1832; Robert Master-son, Virginia, 1788; William Miller, Marion County, 1847; John Minor, Kentucky, 1818; Gideon Mitchell, Kentucky, 1798; John McReynolds, Marion County, 1841; Charles McWilliams, Marion County, 1832; John Nelson, Maryland, 1803; W. H. Pine, Ohio, 1826; William Robbins, Kentucky, 1827; Asa Shinn, Virginia, 1824; Jacob Stover, Maryland, 1813; W. L. Taylor, Kentucky, 1814; Jasper Turner, Marion County, 1832; Harvey Walker, Illinois, 1853; Lenos H. Watson, South Carolina, 1809; Dr. H. C. Whaley, Warren County, 1830.

In 1819 Barton Field came from Pennsylvania and settled south of Mt. Zion Church about present site of the Rupp farm. He brought a marble slab on which are carved the dates of his family and which is still in the possession of a descendant.

FRYTOWN

Frytown was outside of the city limits of Hannibal, along Pleasant Street and West Ely Road. Aaron Fry came to Marion County in 1834 and built a log cabin just west of the branch on West Ely Road. He was a cabinet-maker and his shop was located at about 2500 Pleasant Street. This street was originally called the old Hannibal and Paris Gravel Road, which continued straight west to the Robbins corner, where the road forked. The south fork continued on to Centerville in Clinton County. Centerville is now called Kearney, of Jesse James' fame. In the field and woods north of this fork in the road the Robbins family kept a herd of buffalo and deer. The road at the branch by the Fry house also separated; and one followed the branch on to Houck's house, then to McRae's, also to the first log cabin of the Head family; then it entered the Palmyra Road (Highway 61) at the Nelson farm. The old roadbed can be followed at the present day.

Frytown consisted of a store at the site of Ahler's Motel, a blacksmith shop by the side of the branch, and a small house on the site of the Baptist Church, where the owner raised vegetables and fruit. There was also a pickle house near the corner. Frytown Kennels were kept by Waller and Lippincott on West Ely Road.

On the site of the present-day Dr. Opp house was the two-story frame house of Dr. Glass. He believed in water cures, and a large spring back of the house furnished water of mineral qualities that he used. It was said

he ran around his house each morning, rain or snow, barefooted and scantily dressed. This house burned.

About one-half mile south was a large brick house built by Benjamin Hall and now owned by Millers. Before Millers purchased the house, a Dr. Vernett had a sanitarium. He also had a deep well drilled and the mineral water was supposed to cure all ailments. His patients came from as far as Boston, Massachusetts, to bathe in this water. The well is not in use at the present time.

The five Indian Mounds, about the big spring north of Frytown, were bulldozed out when Highway 36 with its overpass was built in 1958-59. Moses Bates once had a trading post on this site.

Keebaugh pond, which is the present site of McMein Monument Co., was fed by a large spring. Many skating parties were held on this pond. At the present time there is a roller skating rink across the highway from the former pond.

OAKWOOD

First there was Darrtown, then Stringtown, and now Oakwood. Its first settlers were William and Sarah (Brown) Darr, from Kentucky. They came when Hannibal had only seven families. William Darr bought a large tract of land, and his two-room log cabin is the center of the house standing back of the old Washington School at the corner of Market Street and Singleton Avenue. The house has been added to and stuccoed and may last another 100 years. At the present time Oakwood is a thriving town.

Oakwood has a new school that is modern in every way, homes, churches, stores, filling stations, and Long's Rest Home for the Aged. This building was formerly the old Stockyards Hotel. In the early days all stock shipped from the West to Chicago, after being on the railroad a certain number of hours, was unloaded, fed, watered, and allowed to rest.

The new Western Printing and Lithographing Co. has a large building at the Junction of Highways 61 and 36.

The former country home of Congressman William Hatch is also a part of Oakwood. The lovely old house and land were given to the State of Missouri by his daughter, Miss Sallie, to be used as an experiment station. Colonel Hatch raised thoroughbred horses and Jersey cattle. His wife, Mrs. Thetis (Hawkins) Hatch, presented a picture in her landau, which was drawn by a pair of big white mules and driven by Mr. Viley on the high seat in front.

Strawberry Hill was part of the Hatch farm and was so named because wild strawberries grew in abundance.

About 1900 one of the largest grocery stores received a call on the telephone, saying, "Do you have any mouse traps and how much are they?" The proprietor answered, "Yes, we have mouse traps, two for five cents." "Well, send me two as quick as you can and put them on the books," answered the voice. The delivery boy, Dick, was dispatched at once with the two mouse traps—a distance of four blocks. As Dick knocked on the

door, a voice said, "Come in quick." Opening the door, Dick saw the lady standing on a chair with skirts held high. She ordered Dick to set one trap by the closet and one here and bait them both. That was the service rendered by a "Stringtown" grocery man for five cents and on the books.

UVA

In 1844 this community was known as Dunlap's Shop. David Dunlap had the blacksmith shop and store. Then the store was transferred to Mr. Phil Hutchison, who had a store on the south side of the highway. In 1875 Gerry Vaughn bought the shop and store where he worked until 1937. North of the lane was an old log house which was the home of Vaughn until he built a house on the northwest corner in 1895. Cy Gregory built the store and they lived in another small house in the extreme northeast corner of what is now the Vaughn place. The store burned down.

A stone marker, on the southeast corner by the church, was placed by the Government, telling the feet above sea level.

Uva became a post office in 1898. Sharkey carried the mail from Hannibal until 1901 when rural delivery was started.

The name of the town was selected by La Cossitt Hendrin.

In 1961, to widen Highway 61, the houses of Vaughn, Ellis, Gregory, and Dick Monroe were all dismantled and no trace of Uva can be seen.

WITHERS MILL

When Mr. Samuel Withers first came to Miller Township, only a few settlers were here—Webb James Fullilove, Samuel Lefever, John M. Turner, Cyrus Ritchie, Major Asa James, Robert Smarr, Richard Gentry, and later Stephen Glascock.

Mr. Ritchie built a woolen mill and also a grist mill. After the railroad was built in 1859, toward the west, this settlement became a little village with two blacksmith shops, stores, a shipping point for livestock, and a telephone exchange with Mrs. Sallie Hamilton in charge. Dr. C. E. Vandiver was the physician. The fine old homes of the first settlers are still in use, and as substantial as when built. Most of them are occupied by descendants of the original owners.

In 1959, after one hundred years of use, the railroad track was removed. The shops and stores are closed, and you just pass through on the way to the concrete highways.

Providence Missionary Baptist Church was organized in 1849. The present pastor is the Rev. N. S. Dunham.

SOUTH RIVER TOWNSHIP

Until 1836 South River Twp. was part of Liberty Twp., home of the best agricultural lands to be found in this township. Here by a remarkable spring that bursts forth at the foot of a rocky bluff about fifty feet high was the first settlement of Gash, Palmer, Smith, and Culbertson. Here was the first mill, distillery, school, and church in the county. It has been almost conclusively settled that this spot, on Highway 61 just as you cross South River bridge, was the site of the first settlement after Maturin Bouvet's. Hawkins Smith and his wife Betsy put up the distillery and water power mill near the big spring. A still house was considered almost as necessary as the mill. There were few drunkards; old Billie Fuqua, pioneer minister, took his toddy regularly, and Hawkins Smith was a devout member of the Baptist Church, called then the Primitive Baptists. Newcomers clustered around the settlement. After the first log cabins, there was erected a brick house, still standing, made of brick from this farm, also said to be the first brick house in the county. It is now owned by Jim Bates, descendant of Moses Bates, who married in 1821 a daughter of the first Martin Gash in this house. Martin Gash died in this house. The foundation of the house was laid by Brooks Butler, and a man named Green made the brick.

The first house of worship was built near the settlement, and a marker on Highway 61 records this site. The Culbertsons later built the handsome residence that can be seen as you enter Palmyra from the east. The first school also here was taught by Patrick McGee, who was followed by William E. Cross.

Physicians who lived in the township were Dr. William Easton, Dr. Carewell Ely, who died in a lunatic asylum, Dr. McKelvy, Dr. John Hays, and Dr. N. F. Vowles.

The Sac and Fox Indians came about the settlement but did no real harm, pilfered corn, pumpkins and begged for sugar and meat. Indian bucks would offer to trade two squaws for one white woman.

Snakes were plentiful, including the big prairie rattle snake, savage as a meat ax. When carrying water from the river or spring two would go, one to beat the bushes with a pole to scare the snakes away.

West Ely was established about 1836 for a preparatory or lower college site, in connection with the upper college at Philadelphia. It was named for

the Rev. Ezra Styles Ely. Among the first settlers were Blatchford, Romes, Ely, Darrah, and others. These people were from Pennsylvania and did not know how to farm the tough prairie sod, lost their farms and many returned east. Then later a settlement of Germans moved in. They understood the soil, and corn raised by Mr. Plantz was the champion corn at the Chicago Fair. This prairie is highly productive at the present time. Modern homes and good roads have done much to advance the community.

The Lutheran Church, School and Community Hall are a credit to the township. The ninetieth anniversary of the church was celebrated in 1959.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP

Liberty Township was called the "Elm Land of Marion County." It is said to be the most fertile land in the county, well watered with numberless gushing springs. It is bounded on the east by the Mississippi River; other streams are South River, Lick Creek, McRae's branch, and Bay de Charles.

On section 32 are three large mounds, the work of mound builders ages ago. The date of the first white settlement was November 18, 1818, when Lewis, Benjamin, and William Vanlandingham, father and sons, came to the county. In 1819 Willis Bradley, Jack Muldrow, and William McRae arrived. Where the three townships corner on South River was the Gash settlement with John Palmer and Longmires. Later came Benjamin Thomas, Joseph Gash, Zephaniah Robnet, Anson Park, and Thomas Armstrong.

Adeline Palmer was the first child born in Marion County of American parents. Later the Gashes, Longmires, Palmers, and Bates all intermarried.

Dr. John B. White from Delaware was the first physician. In early days he walked to St. Louis to procure his supply of medicines.

The Hawkins Smith mill for grinding grain was resorted to in the neighborhood. But the old reliable mortars and pestles or hominy blocks were not dispensed with for many years.

No elections were held until 1822. The Ralls County Court fixed the place of holding elections in Liberty Township at the house of Joshua Morris in the town of Palmyra, and in Mason Township at the home of Shadrach Davis.

The huge white elms were cut and log rollings were common in early days. Then the soil was fitted for plowing and planting. The ground was so rich the crops grew rank as to stem and stalk. Wheat was known to grow five to six feet high, with very small heads. Cradles were used around 1840 to cut grain, and the first reaping machine was used about 1850. Known as the "Old McCormick," it was a wonder.

The first settlers of the soil never enjoyed the full fruits of their labor. Those who came afterward and at the present time do not realize the hardships they endured. Perhaps no one today has seen a mattock—and certainly would not be able to grub out a stump with one.

The rich land produced hemp. The work of preparing hemp was great and demanded a big strong man. The hemp was cut down with huge knives,

then shocked. Finally the stalks were broken and the fiber separated on a crude machine called a "break." This was a bench shaped affair in two parts. The upper, working with a huge hinge, was composed of slats. The lower was fixed solid and also composed of slats. The operator raised the upper part, thrust under a bundle of hemp stalks, then brought down the upper part with its slats which had been sharpened. The hemp was soon broken and freed from the "shives." A good hemp breaker could break 100 pounds in a day.

In 1860 there were 3,017 slaves in Marion County—1,406 males and 1,611 females. The slave population was about one fifth of the white. Frequently the slaves had harsh masters, the same as now we have cruel husbands and fathers. In 1865, when slaves were freed, some left to look for the promised 40 acres of land and a mule.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP SETTLERS AND SCHOOLS

The following information is included by courtesy of J. J. Lucke.

The names of John Gash, William Gash, Boone Gash, Lee Sams, Martin Gash, and John Palmer were among early settlers who came from Buncombe County, North Carolina, in 1817. Lee Sams, in 1817, erected the first building, a puncheon cabin. It was located near a large spring in the northeast corner of Township 58, Section 12, Range 6, and was used by Mr. Sams and his companions during the fall hunting season. In the winter they returned to South River, where part remained in the Gash settlement, while others went down on Bear Creek near the Turner Farm.

Todd School District has the distinction of being the birthplace of the first white child born in Marion County. Her name was Adeline Palmer. A daughter of John Palmer, she was born in the spring of 1818 in a log cabin located in the northeast corner of Section 12, Township 58, Range 6. This cabin stood on the second hill in the "old field house" just west of the crossroads on the south side of the road leading to North River Station. This field still goes by the name of "old field house" and is now owned by Welsz and Shores.

Another settler was Jacob Matthews, who arrived December 11, 1818. The mild weather permitted the settlers to build their cabin, which was located near the center of the farm now owned by C. R. Happel. A son, George, was the first boy born in Marion County.

During the next few years a number of settlers came to this district from Kentucky and Tennessee, and it was necessary to have a school. The first was a subscription school. The date is not known, but it was between 1821 and 1827. The school was located in the northwest corner of the southeast quarter, Township 58, Section 11, Range 5, on the farm now owned by Raymond Pennewell and wife, about 35 rods west and north of their home.

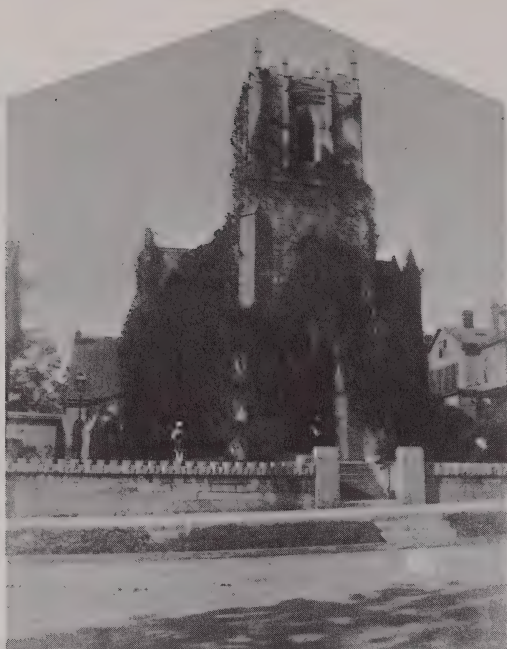
When a Mr. Hughes was schoolteacher, one of the punishments was carried out as follows: a board was set against the wall at an angle of 45 degrees. The pupils to be punished had to sit with their feet up high and hold with their hands on each side of the board. If they slid down, the

teacher would switch them until they pulled themselves up in the proper position.

Penmanship was one of the principal studies. A log just under the window was used as a writing desk. School was held here until 1842, at which time the school system in Marion County was organized according to the law passed by the General Assembly of the State. John Hickerson stated that, as a boy, he saw this building often, and it was then used by Alec Baxter, who operated a Deer Park. All that remains on the school site is a large and very old elm and a wonderful spring.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP SETTLERS

Richard Baker, Pennsylvania, 1844; Judge Joseph Bennett, Pennsylvania, 1822; Daniel Bowman, Virginia, 1833; John Bross, Germany, 1821; Jacob Bross, Germany, 1824; Taylor Chandler, Kentucky, 1810; Samuel Clark, Kentucky, 1827; William Courtright, Pennsylvania, 1822; Benjamin Curd, Kentucky, 1810; James Curd, 1838; R. F. Dickson, Pennsylvania, 1816; John Garner, Kentucky, 1806; Christian Gottman, Germany, 1849; John A. Heather, 1827; Richard Johnson, Kentucky, 1826; Robert Kizer, 1838; W. H. Leggett, Virginia, 1843; George Petre, Germany, 1828; William Phillips, 1848; Oliver Rose, Jr., Pennsylvania, 1830; W. J. Seymour, Kentucky, 1831; J. H. Shields, Ohio, 1836; William Sites, Kentucky, 1809; John G. Stark, Germany, 1830; Berkley Summers, Maryland, 1808; Verdner Suter, Kentucky, 1806; Thomas Suter, 1846; Samuel Vanlandingham, Kentucky, 1812; John Ward, Ohio, 1839; Marcus White, 1826; Thomas Young, Kentucky, 1825.



Trinity Episcopal Church



Ingleside College. Principal: Hezekiah Ellis

FABIUS TOWNSHIP

This township contains a variety of soil. The alluvial bottoms along the Mississippi River produce most abundantly. The land was originally swampy and marshy, and more or less covered with water, but now is enclosed by levees. On west begin the fine farms, with magnificent homes, called estates. Large herds of cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs are raised in this township. North River forms the southern boundary of the township. Both North and South Fabius Rivers flow through. North and South Rivers empty near together into the Mississippi River and were called the Two Rivers.

There are two versions as to how the name Fabius was given. One version is that the Spaniards named it from the Latin word "faba," meaning bean or pea. The other, more probable, is that Soulard (Don Antonia) was a great admirer of the characters of Roman and Carthaginian history. On his first voyage up the Mississippi, about 1800, he christened a number of streams after ancient heroes. In the county he rechristened Bear Creek to Hannibal for the Carthaginian general, changed Bay de Charles to Scipio River, in honor of Scipio Africanus. All the streams he called Fabius in honor of Fabius Maximus, the Roman general who preserved Rome when Hannibal invaded it.

The first settler was Jacob Mathews, in 1818, who came via wagon from Kentucky. He was compelled to cut a road from Palmyra to the spot above the big spring where he built his first cabin. Mr. Mathews, with his wife and seven children, arrived on Christmas eve, 1818. The cabin had previously been built but not daubed, so great cracks were between the logs, through which the winter wind blew. That night a deep snow fell which stayed until spring. His son, George Mathews, born in May, 1822 was the first child born of American parents in Fabius township.

William Brown came in 1819 and settled five miles north of Palmyra. He established a horse mill and also operated a ropewalk used in making hemp into rope. Brown was owner of many slaves. In 1820 Boone Gash crossed North River with William Gash and Lee Sams. The Rev. Jeremiah Taylor, a Baptist, was the first minister to settle in the township. The first service was held in a log structure near Bethel Church. Over in the Mays settlement in Township 59-6, Harry Pemberton taught a subscription school in 1858. The first resident physician was Dr. William Frazier, who lived and died on a farm in Section 21, Township 59-6.

Names of other early settlers were:

John W. Baker, Virginia, 1834; James W. Baxter, Kentucky, 1820; Joseph John Benson, Maryland, 1840; Dr. F. W. Bonney, Maine, 1821; William Bryan, Virginia, 1832; Simon M. Carson, Virginia, 1817; Elisha John Carson, Virginia, 1829; Abraham C. Cave, 1832; The Rev. William Cave, 1845; R. H. Coons, 1844; Winchester Cook, Virginia, 1843; J. S. Cornell, Kentucky, 1839; Alfred Dearing, Virginia, 1833; John Gash, Sr., 1808; Mrs. Elizabeth Hendrix, Kentucky, 1820; Jacob Hickman, Virginia, 1801; Isaac Johnston, Virginia, 1813; Calvin Johnston, 1831; James W. Johnson, 1849; Jacob Jones, 1834; S. M. King, North Carolina, 1801; Nelson Lovelace, North Carolina, 1801; Eastham Lovelace, 1843; Jacob A. Lucke, Sr., Prussia, 1811; A. W. Lydick, Kentucky, 1828; Henry J. Maddox, Kentucky, 1833; William Maddox, Kentucky, 1834; Edward Mallory, Virginia, 1808; Latham Mays, Kentucky, 1818; John B. McLeod, Virginia, 1834; Benjamin McPike, Kentucky, 1838; William Nelson, 1837; Thomas Pulliam, Virginia, 1833; John M. Ralls, 1834; Judge James Redd, Kentucky, 1806; James Redd, Kentucky, 1845; James A. Scott, Kentucky, 1828; Richard Sharp, Tennessee, 1820; Benjamin Smiley, Ireland, 1838; James Tate, West Virginia, 1818; Robert Tate, 1845; Jacob Tate, 1849; Cabot Taylor, North Carolina, 1799; The Rev. Caleb Taylor, 1830; Joseph Taylor, 1847; Joshua T. Taylor, 1840; The Rev. Robert Towler, Virginia, 1816; Jacob Thurwachter, Germany, 1830; Henry C. White, 1830; Frederick Winklehake, Germany, 1822; John R. Yeager, Kentucky, 1831.

THE FABIUS COMMUNITY HOUSE

The Fabius Community House was dedicated June 14, 1921. Many gave cash donations and many gave stock and grain which was sold. The acre of ground was given by Harvey Carson. The work was all donated. 1500 people attended the dedication.

The idea for the Community House came from the need for a proper place to hold public meetings including Farm Bureau. The main floor consists of an auditorium and stage. It has a large basement. An American Flag was presented by the Palmyra Spectator. The first Board included H. S. Gillespie, Pres. Frank Keller, O. W. Ping, Will Hoehne and Jame Reber. The building was kept in good repair.

FROM HISTORY OF TODD SCHOOL

Todd District was the birthplace of the first white child born in the county. Her name was Adeline Palmer, daughter of John Palmer, and date of birth was spring of 1818. She was born in a log cabin located in the northeast corner of Section 12, Twp. 58, Range 5. During the next few years, as a number of settlers came from Kentucky and Tennessee, it became necessary to have a school. It was located in the northwest corner of southeast quarter Section 11, Twp. 38, Range 6, on the farm now owned by Raymond Pennewell and wife. All that remains to mark the site is a large

and very old elm tree and a wonderful spring. The first school commissioner was John Gash in 1827. School was held in this house until 1842, at which time the school system in Marion County was organized according to the law passed by the General Assembly of Missouri in 1839. This law or act provides for the organization of the common school districts. In the year 1840 David Willock was Presiding Judge of the Marion County Court; and under his jurisdiction schools were organized into twelve townships. The total number of children in 1843 in Marion County was 2347. The total amount of money received from interest on school fund loans was \$3400.74 or \$1.48 per child. These districts took over the old private or subscription school.

Books used at this time: Elementary Spelling; Eclectic Readers; Testament; Smith, Pike and Smiley's Arithmetic; Comstock's Philosophy; Olney's Geography; Whelpley's Compound and Guy's Astronomy; Smith, Kirkham and Brown's Grammar. A few names of pupils: Marcus Dingle, John Bourne, Amelia Rice, Benjamin Gash, T. J. Lewis, William Hickerson, William Rice, Kate Rice, Burilla Baxter, Adeline West, the Maddox children, Callie White, and the McCormick children.

In 1851 the name of the school was changed from Gash to Redd, then later to Todd. In 1916 the present district was made part of Fabius Consolidated District No. 2.

FABIUS TOWNSHIP CHURCHES

Bethel Church

From minutes of Elder Jeremiah Taylor. Sec. 33-59-6 shows the first religious service was held May 18, 1823, in a little log schoolhouse. The first church structure erected was of logs put up in 1824. The old Bethel Church was of brick and stood on site of present Bethel Church—on southwest quarter of northeast quarter of Sec. 33-59-6. Bethel cemetery was laid out in 1830 and comprises three acres.

Mt. Olivet (M. E. South)

Organized July 30, 1871, with the following: John Mays, Mary C. Mays, John A. Smith and Susan E. Smith, Dr. S. F. Bonney, Mary Bowney, Elizabeth Hickman, Ellan Taylor, George Frasier, Thomas J. McKay, Sarah Ellen Smith and Felicia Smith. The church building is situated on the S.W. corner of the S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 11, Twp. 59, Range 6, and cost \$3,000.

Mt. Olivet Cemetery is located near the church. The first interment was that of Mrs. Margart Mays, wife of Col. John Mays.

Antioch Christian

Organized Sept. 25, 1859. Original members: James B. Reed, J. F. Nelson, J. R. Yeager, R. Hanbrough, R. M. Brown, J. Redd, Nelson Lovelace, Lucy Nelson, Sarah Coons, Fannie Dingle, Susan Nelson, Mary Mathews and E. Coons. The church was a brick building built in 1871 on southeast quarter of Sec. 14, Twp. 59, Range 6, and cost \$3,000.

WEST QUINCY

In 1828 a ferry was established across the Mississippi River from Quincy, Illinois. Willard Keyes obtained a license from the Marion County Court to land on the Missouri side of the river. This was the first ferry north of Louisiana, Missouri. The ferry boat was named Rose after Captain Taylor's daughter, who married Dr. Tindel. Captain John Taylor built a plank road to this ferry in 1899. The fee was twenty-five cents for a buggy and forty cents for a wagon. After the plank road a white rock road was built. The first house in West Quincy was built by Mr. Patterson in 1849. It stood near the site of the ferry dock, but was washed away in 1851. The first store building was built by Captain Taylor and Isaac Stephens, who sold all kinds of goods and supplies for many years. In the winter of 1859 Henry Forquet erected a warehouse. The old site of West Quincy was laid out in Section 3, Township 59, Range 5, containing seven streets, with only one ever used or discernible by a visitor. On Main Street was the old railroad depot. Before the building of the railroad bridge, West Quincy was the terminus of the stage line from Keokuk, Iowa. The flood water always injured the village, flowing through, over, and around it unrestrained. A stage coach also carried mail to Steffenville, Newark, and on west.

The building of the railroad bridge began September 25, 1867; the bridge was opened for traffic September 10, 1899. It had a runway on each side for horses and wagons.

The village of Taylor was never organized. It is six miles west of West Quincy at the junction of Highways 61 and 24. The first blacksmith shop and houses were built on stilts, as the Fabius River flooded after each rain. The channel of the river was changed in 1914. Glover ran a blacksmith shop. The first postmaster was D. O. Marsh; later Ernest Keller held the position. The Bank of Taylor was established in 1912 by J. A. Dearing and a few of his friends in the community, but was sold to the First Savings Bank of Palmyra in 1928. Mr. Dearing bought a handsome home near the bank, a home erected by Chester Ficks for Dr. Tittles in 1893. The home of Rudie Hoerr was built by Ed Schneider in 1906.

The first earth was turned for the Quincy Memorial Bridge on June 15, 1928, at the cost of \$1,200,000. The toll was fifty cents with return trip. The concrete pavement to the bridge was opened for traffic June 13, 1930. The bridge was toll free September 15, 1945. The first business house in West Quincy after the bridge was opened to traffic was the Standard Oil Filling Station in 1930, with Elmer Rietz as proprietor. Dr. James Haffner built an airport between Taylor and Quincy in 1940. Doc's Airport Restaurant is on part of the field. The new Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy station was opened at West Quincy November 9, 1954. Twenty-five buildings are now in West Quincy—lumber yards, machinery sales lots, stores, filling stations, cafes, motels, drive-in theaters. The once swampy land is protected by a high levee and produces abundant crops.

On July 13, 1841, George Thompson, James Burr, Alanson Work from the abolition community near Quincy, came across the river and encoun-

tered some slaves belonging to William Brown, R. U. Woolforth, William Dingle, and Boulware. The abolitionists tried to induce the Negroes to go with them back to Illinois, and from there to Canada and freedom. The slaves were faithful, pretending to accept the offers, and asked for time to get their wives and children. They also agreed on the time and point of rendezvous that night near the river. The Negroes came at the appointed hour and led Work and Burr to where the women and children were stationed. They then turned and bound the two men and delivered them to their masters and led the way to the boat where Thompson was waiting. The prisoners were taken to Palmyra and committed to the county jail. In that day a slave was not allowed to testify against a white man. The prisoners were sentenced to twelve years, but pardoned after three years. Dr. Eels was a prominent abolitionist and head of College in Quincy. In March 1843 a group of prominent Palmyra citizens crossed the river and burned the Mission Chapel in retaliation for decoying the slaves from their masters.

UNION TOWNSHIP

Union Township was formed out of Fabius Township in 1837. Some fertile farms and also large tracts of very rough land are in this township. Two streams, Fabius and North River, wind around, almost meeting in some places. There is a very large mound, covering an area of half an acre, in Section 14-58-7. Some day it may be opened and tell its story. Some settlements as early as 1819 were made—William Ralls in 1829, Elisha Freeman, Stephan Gup-ton, and William Montgomery from Kentucky in 1825; Kindred Feltz, William Kincaid, Frank Woolery, James and Hazard Wood in 1832.

Philadelphia is the largest town and was the site selected by the erratic Colonel William Muldrow as the location for his Upper College and future enterprises mentioned elsewhere. The village of Philadelphia was located on level prairie; three acres was the plot of the town. The streets were named after the founders, Muldrow, Nelson, Clark, McDonnell, McKee, and Halstead.

Dr. David Nelson had the first school in 1834. It was built of buckeye and Linn logs, and stood north of the later college. The first physicians were Dr. David Clark, Dr. Albert Anderson, and Dr. Joseph LaFon. The first mill, a band mill owned by Samuel McDonnell, was built in 1831. Then in 1833 John Gay built his famous mill on North River, later known as Triplett Mill. Triplett also built a distillery about 100 feet down the stream. Both were washed away in the high water of 1844.

As you enter Philadelphia, turn north and you are on the land entered by Ely and Muldrow in 1843, for the Upper College. A Mr. Buchanan now owns the site of the President's house, which was a three story brick structure, with large rooms and a center hall. The big doors with the brass knobs and the mantles are part of the Buchanan home. North of this house was the school building, also of brick. It is completely gone, and now an

open field. Muldrow and Ely went east and came back with \$130,000 to build this college.

The large acreage was so that the students could farm and raise enough produce for their tuition. A cattle project was started, but the poor beasts could not survive the severe winters. A large cistern was dug. To enable the men to keep the well round, a twelve foot rail was kept turning as they dug to a depth of 60 feet. Each room had an open fireplace, as wood was plentiful and labor cheap. The Civil War caused the College to fail as no one thought of education at that time. The Masonic Order opened the school again, but in a few years it did not succeed and was sold to different farmers. One building is left. It was built of brick in 1843, with a seating capacity of four.

The "Qui Vive" was a weekly newspaper edited by Charles B. Yater. The first number was issued on the 17th of June, 1880, and consisted of four pages. It was enlarged to a five page paper, each page being 12 by 18 inches. It flourished for some years.

Opportunity in Union Township is unlimited. About 20 years ago, a young lad came from Germany to seek his fortune in America. After working by the day for a friend who had succeeded in the U.S., he had saved enough money to send back to Germany for his sweetheart, a pretty girl in her teens. She came over with a party of girls that were on the same mission as she was. Not one of the girls could speak a word of English. They were herded together in a group, and a Negro porter was in charge of them. You can imagine their fear, as they had never seen a Negro before. In a few years, this couple had saved enough to buy 20 acres and some stock. Then up in Union Township, an old farm of 140 acres was for sale. The old two story house had windows out, doors hanging, and looked like nothing could be done. The barns also had the air of an abandoned farm and there were no fences. But today the house has been completely changed, with bath, water, new window sashes and doors, and paint. Stock once ran in the front yard, but now there are beautiful flowers.

The owners are well thought of in the neighborhood, are active in civic affairs, and are an example for the young people who leave the farm for the high wages in the city. But it took hard labor with long hours to make this a success.

Cherrydell is just a name, the store building is gone. The old home of Dr. Rhodes is in good repair.

EARLY SETTLERS OF UNION TOWNSHIP

Erasmus R. Allen, born in June 1883, parents from Kentucky; Robert Barrett, born in Charlestown, Virginia, 1825; M. V. Bashore came to Marion County in 1849, married the daughter of Thomas and Isabella (Muldrow) Phillips. Benjamin P. Bowles, Kentucky, 1829; James Carter, Kentucky, 1824; George Crane, Kentucky, 1812; William Crane, Kentucky, 1824; James Crane, Kentucky, 1827; Nathaniel Dunn, Kentucky; Henry Dunn, Marion County, 1837; William Ewing, Marion County, 1848; Samuel

Feaster, Marion County, 1855; Robert P. Forsythe, Kentucky, 1818; Arrington Gupton, Carolina, 1839; John H. Hammett, England, 1833, came to Marion County in the pottery business; Zachary T. Humphrey, 1869; Rev. D. V. Inlow, Kentucky, 1820, Baptist Minister; R. C. Jones, 1838; F. B. Keller, West Virginia, 1831; Charles M. Key, born in the building of Marion College, 1853; Joseph Lake, 1852; James Wood, Virginia, 1804; Edward Libbee, Kentucky, 1837; James Maddox, Virginia, 1805; D. A. Mallory, Arkansas, 1842; James F. Marshall, Virginia, 1828; Jeremiah A. Minter, Kentucky, 1796; Vincent Morriss, Virginia, 1813; James M. Morris, 1852; M. A. McChristy, 1826; Albert McDrew, Pennsylvania, 1841; George H. Nelson, 1829; Thomas Phillips, Kentucky, 1820; Married William Muldrow's daughter in 1841, had eleven children; John Phillips, son born 1862; Cyrus Powel, Kentucky, 1808; Thomas Probosco, New Jersey, 1811; David Procter, 1842; William Ragar, Kentucky, 1826; Henry Rhoades, Kentucky, 1812; James Rhoades, 1841; Hezekiah Robey, Kentucky, 1806; Joseph Sams, North Carolina, 1815; came to Marion County in 1818; George Terrill, Kentucky, 1826; John Terrill, 1847; Rev. William H. Utter, Illinois, 1852; Major Henry Willis, Kentucky, 1785; T. W. Wine, 1857; Obed White, 1844; Captain Charles Wright, Kentucky, 1828.

CHURCHES OF UNION TOWNSHIP

Baptist Church

This church was organized May 3, 1850. The original members were James Proffitt, Charles Clark, Mary Clark, Ezra Lake, Sarah Proffitt, George and Martha Smith, Abiatha Dye, Catherine Lake, George, Martha, Thomas, Mary, and Lucy Smith, Robert Allen, Elder Joseph Shumate, George Lewis and Jane, Nesbitt and Lucetta Nelson, Elizabeth Bollinger, and Mary Shumate.

In 1883, a frame building was erected.

Union Church (Missionary Baptist)

This church was organized March 30, 1833 by The Rev. Jeremiah Taylor and Spencer Clark. The original members were Sarah and Mary Phillips, Rhoda Foreman, Mary Reid, James and Louisa Proffitt, George and Elizabeth Moseley, Milton and Catherine Lockett, and colored woman Polly. The first church was a brick building and was erected in 1836, and the second church in 1854. The pastors were Jeremiah Taylor, William Hurley, Andrew Broadbuddus, Nathan Ayers, Thomas S. Starck, George Robey, William Cleveland, W. C. Busby, N. J. Patrick, P. R. Ridgley, J. H. Terrell, and J. S. Green.

Bethany Church

First pastor was B. V. Inlow. It was a frame church organized by I. R. M. Beeson, Section 30, Twp. 59, Range 8. Present pastor is Joe Smith.

Marion College at Philadelphia was the first chartered college in Missouri and one of the first west of the Mississippi river. It was located on a tract of 470 acres of land which was the college proper. The lower school was near West Ely and contained 880 acres. The College was chartered by the

State in Jan. 1831 as a Presbyterian institution, but when the "Old School" and the "New School" got in a dispute, about the slavery question and the financial disaster of the late 30's, they were compelled to abandon the school and salvage the \$100,000 which had been invested. So the property was sold to the Free Masons. The transfer was made Sept. 12, 1842 to Judge Prieselly, H. McBride, a past grand master, and Col. S. W. B. Carnegy for the grand lodge. The Masonic College was incorporated in Feb. 1843. The buildings were not fit for habitation. The brick row that contained 28 dormitories was entirely unfit for use. In 1847 the Masons moved the College to Lexington, Missouri. The old President's house was bought by Miss Ella Dibbles' father, torn down, and the brick was used to build the house in Philadelphia used as a hotel and now the home of Pearl and Lucille Glascock.

Stead College.

Prof. Stead built a large frame building on south side of main street in Philadelphia for a boys college.

The center was a large auditorium with ells on east and west sides. One incident is illustrative of the students' revolt. The butter in that day became soft and aged in a few days from lack of refrigeration. The boys took the soft dishes of butter and threw it over the walls of the dining room. The Dean or Prof. Stead demanded to know who threw the butter; silence followed. Finally one brave boy said, "Butter speak for yourself; you are of age."

Now Philadelphia has a modern consolidated school and High School.

ROUND-GROVE TOWNSHIP

History tells us that this township was named for a noted grove of trees nearly circular in form which stood northeast of Emerson. A rough and rolling country, it contained a number of streams and creeks, one called Troublesome. John Keech and Willam Gard made settlements in 1821; also Abner Bowles and Jesse Bowles, all of Mercer Co., Ky.; then Major William Bohon, John McAfee, Thomas Adams on Grassy Creek; John Morehead, George Parker in 1830, Kinchelo Atkinson, Milton Jones, Robert Carson, Thomas Turpin and Jared Banks.

Pioneer physicians were Dr. Tompkins, Dr. James and Dr. Mosier. The first preachers were The Rev. C. R. Gray, a Presbyterian, and the old Baptist divine, The Rev. Jeremiah Taylor. Early preaching was done in the homes.

At first the settlers of this township procured their supplies at Palmyra, until Houston was established. Hicks mill and the Lyle mill furnished food and bread stuff, as did Marshall mill, which was built later.

The village of Emerson was formerly called Houston. The town was laid out Jan. 20, 1837 and named for Gen. Sam Houston, hero in Texan war of independence.

During the Civil War it was the scene of raids and skirmishes again and again. One week the Federals would raid the township and the next week the Confederates would appear. The first secession flag in northeast Missouri was raised at Emerson May 16, 1861. Col. Porter raised about 100 men in this township.

The Hamlet of Benbow was originally called Midway. It was founded by Thomas Adams, establishing a general store, a post office and a blacksmith shop. A village called Hester, established in 1874, is not in existence now.

Nelsonville is still a trading post, one store, a cream and poultry buying station. The eccentric Dr. Crebe called this home, but his little office is standing and vacant. He always rode a horse to make his call as in that day all roads were dirt.

Dr. Crebe was an ardent Prohibitionist. On one occasion in an argument with H. Clay Heather, Heather told him this: "You try to talk the county dry, and I try to drink it dry. We are both working for the same thing."

The New Providence Church was organized August 3, 1834. The first church building was erected in 1842. The building is located on Section 24,

Township 59, Range 8. Original members: Maj. William Bohon, Nancy Bohon, Joseph McAfee, Priscilla McAfee, William Wilson and Maria Wilson, Nancy Wilson, John and Matilda McAfee, Joseph Blackwood, Walter Bohon, William J. Bohon, Miss E. Bohon, Henry Sanford and Mrs. M. A. Knott. The church for some three years was supplied with ministers from the Marion College, located west of Benbow.

At the village of Emerson we find The Christian Church of Emerson was organized in April 1831 in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Milton Jones. The first building was brick, the present is a white frame built in 1875 and remodeled in 1956. The charter members were, Elder and Mrs. Eartham Ballinger, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Jones, Garrad Banks, Teresa Banks, Luke Adams, Elizabeth Adams, Hannah Parker, George Parker, Nancy Parker, Williamson Dunn, Berilla Banks, Katherine Marksbury and Nicholas Marksbury. The present Pastor is The Rev. Frank Infield of Paris, Mo.

WARREN TOWNSHIP

This township embraces about 110 sections or more than 70,000 acres. In some of the western and northwestern parts, the land is very rough and quarries of limestone may be found. Two large boulders, relics of the glacial period, lie on the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 17, Township 57, Range 7. In the southwestern and southern portions are fine grasslands, and in the eastern portion are some magnificent and elegant residences and buildings. The first settlements were made in Township 57, Range 7.

In the fall of 1818 George See and Carrol Moss with their families came from Maryland to Kentucky, and then on to settle here. In 1819 John Moss came from Pike County. Ziba Calvert came that same year. Thomas Cobb followed in 1827 and Joseph Kincaid in the fall of 1830, also James Terrill. In the northern part of the township Angus Holliday came in 1830. Others who followed were Jacob Vandiver, Gabriel Calvert, Reuben Rollins, John Lyell, William Davis, Hazard Wood, Fortunatus Pope, William Stevenson, William Pepper, Benjamin Forman, Dr. E. Haydon, John Davis, Morgan Barnett, Jo Gash, Wash Young, John Howe, and others.

In 1830 Benjamin Forman discovered a salt spring on the south fork of North River. Several licks and sulphur springs were found along Lick Creek. Many sink holes and caves are on the Moss land. A large mound measuring 50 feet in length and 14 feet high was found in the eastern portion. Many archeological artifacts were removed. On the south bank of North River near Ebenezer Church and across from the old Triplett mill, in the bluffs is a seam—the hiding place of snakes. One early spring 125 timber rattlers were killed here.

At See's branch settlement the first child born in the township was recorded in the fall of 1818. William See was a Methodist minister, and the first church was built of logs in 1830. William See also taught school in 1820. The school was of logs and cost \$10.00, and the tuition was \$1.00 per scholar per month.

Dr. John B. White and Dr. Haydon were the first physicians. The milling was done down at the Hawkins Smith mill on South River. The first goods purchased were bought of Campbell, the Indian trader at Port Scipio at Hannibal in 1814. The Sac and Fox Indians were numerous, coming and

going at their own will. The Indians called this portion of Missouri their good hunting grounds. The last Indian seen was Chief of Omahas, on his way to see Great White Father at Washington in 1866.

Game was abundant. Deer and turkey were plentiful while bacon was scarce. Ziba Calvert told of elk and bears when he came in 1819. Panthers were numerous, and the sheep and hogs were kept close to the cabins. The wolves were bold and would come near and snap up a pig or a lamb and make off with it. The deep snow of 1831 furnished many a feast for the wolves. The crust which covered the four feet of snow would break through with the sharp feet of the deer, so they would be hopelessly fastened in the snow.

During the Civil War, Warren Township furnished 200 men for the Confederate service and 50 for the Union Army. Many barns were burned and many people lost horses and mules. About a mile west of Belltown, on the south side of the road, stands an old abandoned house. It is one of the early ones—formerly the home of Harrison Keith. His son, Fondrose Keith, had returned home from the Confederate Army, and when Federal soldiers appeared, he took refuge in the attic. The Federals ran their bayonets through the ceiling, but he managed to escape and hide in a corn shock. The slaves in the early day were very true to their masters. Aunt Polly, a young girl at that time, hid some clothing and food under her full skirts and walked through the room of Federal soldiers out to the cornfield to her young master. Another time Aunt Polly was sent to a neighbor's to get a hunk of fire. The fire had gone out and as there were no matches in that early day, it necessitated a trip to some neighbor several miles away. On her return, the creek had risen, and in fording, Aunt Polly let the live coal touch the horse. Needless to say, she was dumped in the water and had to make the trip for the coal again. Aunt Polly Gibbson was living in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, last year, well over 100 years of age. Then there was Sallie Ragar, also Southern. When Andy Allsman, the spy for the North, came to her cabin, he told her the Federals would make Southerners "wallow in their own blood" and spat in her skillet. She banged him over the head with the skillet until he left her cabin. This is the same Andy Allsman who was the spy for the Union and caused the massacre of the 10 men named on the marker in the Palmyra Courthouse lawn. This story was told me by Mr. Chester Lyell, son of John Lyell, who came in 1830. Mr. Lyell is 90 years of age, very active, with clear mind, straight in stature, and well over six feet in height. Mr. Lyell said that the telephone, electricity, and good roads were three of the outstanding things in his lifetime. He was a prospector and found traces of lead and zinc in several ravines in Warren Township. Also he told that, when hard times came, sometimes a slave would have to be sold in order to feed the others, and that both master and slave would cry when the buyer came in a wagon with slaves chained together.

New Market, started in William Muldrow's reign, was also a city of the past. It was on the south fork of North River, 13 miles west of Palmyra. It was laid out in 1836 by Hawkins Burch and contained five streets: Water, Jefferson, Market, Washington, and Union; a blacksmith shop; a wine shop,

which was famous for its rhubarb wine; a general store; and about twenty houses. The old Providence Church was near New Market. A man by the name of Pearson was the undertaker at New Market. He made coffins to order. He had made his own resting box, and when people in sorrow came, he would lie down in his coffin to show them how comfortable it was. Today we find two houses, one empty and the other occupied by a Negro named Doolin. But living in Hannibal is Mamie Nash who was born at New Market. Mamie is a character of the past. She walks to Palmyra every Monday, and if you ask her to ride, she smiles and says, "No, thank you, I am in a hurry."

PROMINENT PEOPLE

Warren Township has produced many outstanding citizens, but none were more worthy of mention than Eli C. Davis. Born in 1830 near Warren, he was the son of Judge John Davis and Elizabeth Dick Davis, both originally from South Carolina. A talented young man, E. C. Davis chose the medical profession as his life career. He taught in the rural schools as a means of financing his way through medical college at the State University of Iowa, where he graduated with high honors with the class of 1858. He then located in Hunnewell where he became one of the leading physicians of the county.

He was married to Susan Day of Warren and they became the parents of twelve children. Of that large family none are living in the vicinity.

In more than fifty years of practice Dr. Davis never owned a buggy and made his calls on horseback. The life of a country doctor was one of privation. He belonged wholly to the public. During his period of practice with sick calls, often made far into the night, he covered many weary miles over bad roads in all kinds of weather. A good part of two generations was brought into the world by him; many others are alive because of his skill in medicine and surgery.

The beloved old doctor departed this life April 4, 1920, with burial later under very unusual circumstances. A freak snowstorm swept the country, blocking the roads and paralyzing traffic to such an extent that the horse-drawn hearse had difficulty in getting to the cemetery and, when near the cemetery gate, stalled in a snowdrift. The casket was removed, lifted over the cemetery fence, and carried to the grave.

Capt. William C. Hilleary was a veteran of the Civil War. He was born in the state of Virginia in 1823 and came to this county with his parents in 1835 when he was a lad of 12 years. He continued to live in the parental home until 1849 when he joined the gold rush to California.

After two years spent in the mines in the golden state, he returned to Marion County and for two years worked with Madison Payne, farming and saw milling. They operated the first circular saw mill in this area and sawed the lumber of the first Andrew Chapel church. The mill was bought in St. Louis and shipped to Hannibal by boat and transported overland by team.

In 1854 Mr. Hilleary was married to Elizabeth Payne, and they became

the parents of four sons and three daughters, all of whom lived to reach threescore years. Thomas D., who survived the longest, reached the age of 92 years.

W. C. Hilleary enlisted as a Confederate soldier in 1862 under Col. Porter, becoming a member of a cavalry company. Capt. Stacy, commanding this company, was killed, and Mr. Hilleary was chosen the successor. He served four years and participated in some hard-fought battles, but was never wounded. His home and surroundings were burned during the conflict.

Mr. Hilleary served on the early school board for many years and also served as district clerk.

There is a sad note in connection with the passing of this family. None of the seven children of the W. C. Hillearys ever married and they left no heirs to continue the family name. All that is mortal of that once prominent family now lies beneath the sod in Andrew Chapel cemetery where slabs of granite mark their graves, and the Hilleary name is now extinct.

Hugh McElroy, a pioneer settler, came to Warren Township in 1831. He entered a tract of land from the government and established a permanent home, and his descendants still reside here. A part of the original homestead has never been transferred from the family name.

He was a member of the early Pee Dee school board, which post he filled for many years. His son, Sam P. McElroy, born in 1838, followed in his footsteps and served as a board member for some twenty years until his death in 1898. Through the years three grandsons of the old pioneer served as members of the board. His son and a great granddaughter were teachers in the school, and a grandson served as district clerk for 43 years until 1959, when the school was annexed to Monroe R-I consolidated district.

Early records show that the school existed here as early as 1842, with C. S. Shay as the teacher. It is a matter of historical record that this old pioneer and his descendants held a guiding hand on the school from beginning to end—1842 to 1959, a total of 117 years. Miss Edith Pettit was the last teacher of this school.

Of the early settlers only the descendants of the McElroy and Calvert families remain here.

The Calverts were also prominently identified with school affairs. John Q. Calvert was a member of the board a number of years. James M. Calvert was also a board member and served as clerk for many years. He was clerk when the new schoolhouse was built in 1896. Five new schoolhouses were built in the county that year, and Mr. Calvert was the only clerk that had his papers properly executed to collect the tax from the railroads. This school received \$141 railroad tax while the other four districts received nothing. Sadie Calvert was a teacher in the school for seven terms.

The Honorable William Shields McClintic was a popular and influential farmer of Warren township, residing four miles northwest of Monroe City. He won the respect and confidence of a large circle of acquaintances and in 1883 was elected Justice of the Peace, a post he so ably filled that in 1888 he was given a higher destination and elected to represent the County of Marion in the Missouri State Legislature. In 1892 he was elected to the

State Senate to represent the district composed of Marion, Ralls, Monroe, and Shelby Counties.

He was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, in 1843 and came to Warren township in 1867. In 1869 he was married to Betty Arnold and they were the parents of eight children. An extensive farmer, he had realty possessions embracing over 1200 acres of fertile Warren township land. A son, Robert S. McClintic, was an attorney and politician, but died when a young man.

None of the family remains here and his large land holdings have been disbursed.

Judge Henry Clay Davis was numbered among the early settlers in Warren township. He entered the teaching profession when a young man and taught in his home district for 20 years, though his own schooling comprised only 35 days. But through his efforts and private study he gained sufficient knowledge to teach.

In 1866 he was elected Judge of the Marion County Court without his consent. He was made presiding officer of the court, in which capacity he served until 1874.

He was born in Richmond County, Virginia, in 1825 and came with his family to this county in 1831. He was married to Martha Jane Ragar in 1849 and twelve children were born of this marriage, all of whom were residents of the vicinity. Shortly after his marriage in 1849 he moved to the farm which his father entered and improved. Judge Davis has a large number of descendants in the community.

The Dobyys family deserves mention because of the varied and successful activities of Ben F. Dobyys. He was born in Warren Township in 1837 where he grew to manhood and was engaged in farming until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he volunteered to help defend Missouri from Northern invasion.

After the war he taught in the rural schools of Marion and Shelby Counties. He also taught a private school here which was dubbed "Rebel College" by the northern sympathizers.

Mr. Dobyys qualified for the practice of law and was a popular attorney; he served as prosecuting attorney of Shelby County two terms. He was also elected State Senator from the 13th Senatorial District of Missouri. He later entered the lumber business in Shelbina, which he operated until his death in 1896. The B. F. Dobyys Lumber Co. is still carried on by a son, B. F. Dobyys, Jr. (1960).

STORIES OF WARREN TOWNSHIP

Dr. Henry Thomas was a resident dentist until he enlisted in the Confederate army and was killed at Bakers Creek, Mississippi, May 16, 1863.

Dr. Wallace, a resident physician, ministered to the sick and suffering in an office where George Painter now lives, and the office still stands, though it has been moved a short distance from the former location.

Early settlers here were not very well versed in some things. Tomatoes

were called love apples and were considered poisonous and unfit for human consumption.

They also used crude methods of doing things. In sacking their grain to take to the mill to be made into bread stuff, they would only partly fill the sack with grain and place a big rock in one end of the sack to balance it across the horse's back. Later they learned to divide the grain into each end of the sack and dispense with the rock.

BELLTOWN

This was the last trading center to be established in Warren Township and has outlived all the others, even Warren, the one-time metropolis of the township.

Its founding was due to a queer twist of circumstances. The three stores at Warren enjoyed a flourishing business with a vast trade territory extending west into Shelby County, Oak Dale being the only trade center to the west. All went well until Dan Bell came to town and opened a small store. Soon there was a well-beaten path to his store. This very much displeased the other merchants who sought to get him out of town by starting a price war. Their scheme worked and Bell was soon out of business, but not for long, as Dan Bell had a clever idea that outsmarted his rivals. Carl Zeiger had a country blacksmith shop about three miles west of Warren, and Bell contacted him and arranged to have a store building erected near the shop. In the summer of 1885 the store opened for business, depriving the Warren stores of the vast trade territory to the west. The new store proved a great convenience to the people of that area, but there was another obstacle to be removed—that of mail service. But Mr. Bell came up with a solution by establishing a courtesy mail service. The Warren postmaster was supplied with a list of patrons wishing their mail sent to Belltown, and someone passing each day would make the delivery. This courtesy service continued until the establishment of R.F.D.

Sometime in the nineties Mr. Bell sold his store to James McElroy and John H. Rogers, and they were succeeded by J. F. Verring. About 1895 Mr. Bell bought back his former business, which he conducted until his death December 30, 1924, resulting from a broken hip sustained in his store.

In 1912 Hassan J. Ameen opened a new store across the street, which he operated for a number of years until his health failed and he was forced to retire from business.

In 1937 Mansur Threlkeld of Lakenan leased the building and operated a store several years with W. D. Foster, Chas. Griggs, Minnie Moore, and John Ridgeway serving as managers. He was followed by Stevenson and Fagan, and at Mr. Ameen's death the property was sold to Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Gupton, who are now the present (March 1960) operators.

The old Zeiger shop and the D. W. Bell store buildings have been removed.

WARREN, MISSOURI

The town of Warren was built on a level section of prairie some ten miles north of Monroe City. According to an early historical sketch, Hugh McElroy established a store there as early as 1836, although the town was not laid out until 1854. In that year Wilson McElroy and George Edelen erected a building for a store and post office. The mail was transported from Palmyra and on to Shelbyville.

At one time Warren Township supported five trading centers: New Market, Ely, Sharpsburg, Warren, and Belltown. Only Belltown exists at this time. Warren grew to be the metropolis and from one time to another supported enough stores and business enterprises to make a long list, such as a drug store, three general stores, two blacksmith shops, hotel, shoe shop, barber shop, carding mill, tailor shop, two telephone exchanges and a grade school.

In 1896 Professor J. P. Sanders opened a high school known as Warren Academy. His daughter, Miss Aura, taught music and elocution.

Five resident physicians served the community to relieve the sick and suffering: Dr. Howe, Dr. Rhodes, Dr. Moore, Dr. Terrill, and Dr. Rush.

Some merchants in Warren through the years were McAfee and Calvert, Wm. Christian, P. F. Miller, C. V. and L. K. Davis, T. T. Rhoades, S. M. Burnett, T. E. Burnett, D. W. Bell, Madison Payne, A. N. Gary, Fitzpatrick and Campbell, Christian and Northland, B. Sharp, L. D. Meglasson, Mr. Parshal, E. R. Hipkins, W. A. Morthland, T. V. Sams, Ernest Batty, Hugh Clough, J. L. O'Bryan, H. Fagan, J. C. Burditt, Tom Hollyman, C. M. Cearfoss, Dan Baldwin and J. E. Rogers were blacksmiths.

Warren is now only a ghost town. The post office was discontinued and the last business house closed on the retirement of J. L. O'Bryan, a veteran of forty years in business in the village. Only two churches and some twenty residents are all that is left of this pioneer town.

Two vacant store buildings and the old blacksmith shop still stand, calling up memories of that once flourishing village, which contained 12 blocks of 10 lots each and five streets called Madison, Jefferson, Adams, Washington, and Main.

EARLY SCHOOLS OF WARREN TOWNSHIP

It is good to realize that when our forefathers located in this rugged new country one of their chief concerns was the establishment of schools. This was done by co-operative effort: usually one public-spirited settler would donate a site for the building and everyone in the community would pitch in to build the schoolhouse. The only material available was logs, which the frontiersmen hewed from the timber around them. Because there were few, if any, towns then laid out, these rural schools were the first place of learning in the area. Pee Dee school (which was first called Clay Lick) was perhaps one of the first schools to be established in Warren Township. The acre of ground on which the first schoolhouse stood was donated by

James D. Kincaid, a pioneer settler. The earliest records show a school was in operation as early as 1842. The teacher at that time was C. S. Shay. The next official record shows that on July 17, 1851, the school board composed of Hugh McElroy, Edmund Thomas, and Robert Jones contracted with Robert P. White to teach a five-month term of school beginning July 28, 1851.

The following families were early patrons of the school: Calverts, McElroys, McMurrays, Spencers, Hillearys, Paynes, Thomases, Joneses, Kincaids, Christians, Keiths, Braggs, Grahams, Normans, O'Briens, Martins, Formans, Woods, Couches, Zeigers, and Moores.

Teachers throughout the years have been: C. S. Shay, Alfred P. White, Bush Hilleary, E. C. Davis, Sam P. McElroy, a Miss Cahill, Eliza Jacobs, R. A. Terrill, James E. Timberlake, James W. Gupton, Daniel Boone, Jr., Calvin L. Johnson, Harrison Williams, J. B. Pulliam, P. W. Blackburn, B. M. Donnally, W. W. Laughlin, Joseph Christian, Josie A. Ragar, C. J. Settle, Ben Christian, R. H. Donnally, Anna Harding, Nellie Calvert, June Simmons, Olive Nelson, Lydia Terrill, R. J. Terrill, Callie Hendren, J. L. Brooks, W. E. Terrill, Mary E. Probasco, Daisy A. Lockyear, Lexie Fowler, Edith R. Smith, Zona Simmons, Sadie Martin, Anna Williams, Sadie Calvert, Elva Spence, Ruth E. Kern, Kathleen Wood, Jessie E. Shank, Francis Webster, Josephine Northland, Janie Handley, Irene Dinwiddie, Benjamin Kaden, Leona Gottman, Louise McElroy, Floyd V. Sams, Dorothy Jackson, Elmer E. Sharpe, Lois Couch Wood, Mary Phillips, Vera Biggs, Francis Ratliff, and Edith Pettitt, the last teacher.

School was annexed to Monroe R-I consolidated district in October 1959.

EARLY CHURCHES

Our forefathers had visions and looked well to the spiritual needs by building churches on hill and in dale.

Perhaps the pioneer church in Warren township was the Providence Baptist church, located a little east and south of New Market and built on land donated by John and Cynthia Burch and deeded to John Davis and Thomas Cobb, trustees. Organized in 1824, it united with the Salt River association in 1825, and in 1834 was dismissed and joined the Bethel Association and entertained the first annual meeting of the association in 1835. The messengers were J. Martin, J. Davis and W. See, with the church membership of 31. The church building was of logs and was built in the form of a cross. The Rev. Robert Kaylor served as pastor for many years.

The church no longer exists and the only trace of its location is an old graveyard nearby, which is not very well-kept.

SHARPSBURG CHURCH

In the early thirties the Rev. Richard Sharp, a Methodist minister of Virginia, located four and a half miles north of Monroe City and conducted religious services in his home for his neighbors and friends.

As the community enlarged, he saw the need of worship and donated a plot of ground for a church site, and in 1833 a log church was erected. In honor of the Rev. Mr. Sharp it was named Sharpsburg Methodist church. In 1860 the log church was torn down and the present brick church was built. The building has from time to time been remodeled and today stands in good condition. Sunday school is held each week and preaching services are held once a month.

PLEASANT HILL BAPTIST CHURCH

This church was organized in 1841 and a brick church was erected a half mile west of Woodland just off State route E.

This church has taken on new life in recent years and is now quite active with a live Sunday school and full time preaching service. The church building has been recently remodeled and the congregation has a nice place in which to worship.

ANDREW CHAPEL CHURCH

Among the early rural churches of Warren Township is Andrew Chapel Methodist Church, which stands two short miles west of the town of Warren on a part of the old Calvert homestead, which was settled in 1819. Organized in 1852, this church has an interesting history. Built in the time of slavery, the original church was provided with a balcony for the slaves to worship in. During the Civil War the church suffered trials and hardships. As R. W. Stevenson was passing the church one day, he found a group of Union soldiers gathered there to burn the building. They were angered at the words M. E. Church South painted on the front of the building. Mr. Stevenson stopped and pleaded with the soldiers to spare the church and assured them the word "South" would be removed from the building. The soldiers heeded his plea and the church was spared.

A new church building was started in 1893 but was not fully completed and dedicated until June 1898. This second building was destroyed by lightning in April 1943.

Work was soon started on a new building, which was used for services in a short time but was not fully completed and dedicated until October 1946. Records reveal the following family names of early members: Cosly, Jones, Thomas, McElroy, Terrill, Timberlake, Sharp, Lyell, Kincaid, Paul, Martin, Forman, Wood, Bragg, Shaw, Sturm, Sandusky, Landrum, and Sullivan.

EBENEZER CHURCH

This rural church was organized in 1842, and a brick building was erected on the bank of North River as a house of worship. The bricks were made and burned nearby. About 1902 this church was extensively remodeled and provided with stained glass windows and panel ceiling. Thomas J. Crane, chairman of the finance committee, provided ample funds for the project.

The members and friends of the church donated the labor, and Bowen Leake supervised the work.

Early members of the Ebenezer Baptist church were the Ragars, Guptons, Goodwins, Dobynses and Davises.

In times of high water when he could not ford the river, The Rev. D. V. Inlow, an early pastor, would sit on his horse on the opposite river bank and with Bible in hand would preach to his congregation across the river.

This 118-year-old organization still carries on the Lord's work with a live Sunday school and half-time preaching service. The first wedding was held in this church Nov. 22, 1959. (Article in paper stating the fact. Date, 1959.)

WARREN BAPTIST CHURCH

The Harmony (Warren) Baptist church was organized in 1842 (before there was a Warren) with 18 constituent members. After the church was organized, services were held in schoolhouses and the old Presbyterian church. The church had no permanent home until 1876, when the congregation built a house of worship in the town of Warren.

The dedication sermon was by The Rev. Pope Yeaman. The church building was remodeled again in 1956 and is now in excellent state of repair.

According to historical record the first members of the church were: A. W. Johnson, Andrew B. Hawkins, Edward Searcy, Judith P. Searcy, Wm. T. Keith, Eliza Hawkins, Philmillia Johnson, Mary Reno, W. H. Pepper, W. F. G. Lansdale, Ann T. Wallace, Jane Ann Couch, Delilah Johnson, Nancy Ann Sams, Marsena Maxey, Mary Vanlandingham, Thomas Day, Sarah Pepper, Sarah S. Reed, Emeline Tolliver, Milton Crockett, Elizabeth Charlotte Glenn, and John Q. Christian, a total of thirty-seven names in all.

WARREN CHRISTIAN CHURCH

This church was organized perhaps some time in the early eighties by The Rev. Mr. Hoffman, who held a revival there to raise funds to erect a building. Hubb Baldwin and Howard Johnson were the carpenters, assisted by members of the church. Ed Longacre conveyed the title to the building site.

It is not known when the church was dedicated or who the charter members were, but among the early members were the Longacres, Fosters, Baldwins, Lillys, Cramers, Smiths, Ellingtons, Battys, Bakers, and Kleins.

The Rev. John W. Golden served the longest period of any of the pastors.

GENEALOGY

ANDALUSIA

The historic home of the Major Samuel D. Hendren family of Shenandoah County, Va., who came to Marion County in 1833, married Caroline La Cossitt in 1837 and settled on this farm, Section 11, Twp. 57, Range 5. To this union four children were born, La Cossitt, 1853—Oscar—Caroline—Corinna, born 1861, who married, in 1886, Dr. J. N. Baskett. He was born in Shelby Co., Ky. in 1853, son of H. M. and Almeda (Griffith) Baskett. The doctor practised his profession in Hannibal until retirement in 1924. He was a prominent Baptist, Mayor of Hannibal, Pres. of Board of Hannibal-La Grange College. He died at Andalusia in 1938. Two children, Ethlyn, born 1887, wife of Harry E. Kilmer, and Mary, born 1888, wife of O. W. Chandler.

Mr. and Mrs. Kilmer now own Andalusia, living here in summers and in winter returning to Chilhowe. Their children are Mary Louise, born 1913, John B., born 1915, and James M., born 1918. Four grandchildren, Sarah Ann, born 1944, Susan, born 1946, James E., born 1945, and Robert, born 1947. The large farm is devoted to raising Angus cattle and the land is kept in a high state of productivity. There is a large brick house and many barns and outbuildings.

MRS. R. S. (ADKISSON) BERKING

Descendant of Horatio A. Adkisson, born Dublin, Alameda Co., Cal., came to Perry, Ralls Co., about 1879 from St. Augustine, Knox Co., Ill., was farmer, sheriff 1905-1908, and businessman.

He was born Sept. 9, 1869, married Aug. 29, 1891, Lena Marshall, daughter of Pendleton and Mary Marshall; children of this union: Alice, born Sept. 2, 1894, Arnedia, born May 7, 1896, John, born Nov. 7, 1900, Robert, born Feb. 11, 1913. Alice married Robert S. Berking Oct. 3, 1912. He was born in Hannibal, Mo., Oct. 4, 1892. To Robert S. and Alice (Adkisson) Berking was born Helene (Dr. Helene Northcutt). She has been a member of Eastern Montana College of Education, Billings, Montana, since 1956.

Dr. Northcutt is the first candidate to receive a doctorate in art education at the University of Missouri.

The investigation for her doctoral study included a sample population of 1,291 junior and senior high school students in states of Missouri and Montana. Eugene Field and Hannibal High Schools were among the Missouri schools.

HENRY BIER

Henry Bier was born in Shelby County, Mo. June 17, 1846, the son of Jasper and Mary Bier, natives of Germany. The former was born in 1804 and emigrated to America in 1832. Landing at Baltimore, where he resided, then moved to Pittsburgh and then to Shelby County. He came to Palmyra in 1867, where he died in 1872. Henry was raised on a farm, owned a grocery business. He was married September 20, 1873 to Mary Finnegan, daughter of James and Mary Finnegan of Quincy, Ill. Parents of the following children, Elizabeth, born 1876, Thomas, born 1880, George 1889, Henry 1886, Nellie 1888, John 1874, Frank 1882, Alice 1896, Edward 1892, Marguerite 1884 and William 1878, whose son William H. Bier was born in Marion County on Nov. 27, 1912, married Nellie P. (Bowen) Bier, born Sept. 25, 1888. She was the daughter of William H. and Julia (Moody) Bowen. They lived on the farm until 1947, retired to Palmyra, 721 N. Main St. This union blessed with eight children; Helen Hortense, Mildred L. and William Jr. died in childhood. Eleanor, Howard, Mary Jewell, Russell and Murry. The mother died March 4, 1962; buried in St. Joseph's Cemetery. She was a devoted member of the Christian Church.



Henry and Mary Ann Bier

HOWARD MILTON BIER

Grandson of Henry Bier and son of William Henry Bier, born Marion Co., 1878, married Nov. 27, 1912, Nellie (Bowen) Bier, born Sept. 25, 1888, Marion Co. She was daughter of William H. and Julia (Moody) Bowen. They resided on the Bier farm for 19 years, retired in 1947 and moved to town residence, 721 South Main, Palmyra, Mo.

Howard Milton, the subject of this sketch, was born in Marion Co., Sept. 1, 1918. Graduated from Hannibal High School in 1935. Entered U.S. Army on Dec. 2, 1942 and saw action in Germany, France and Italy. Discharged Nov. 1945. On April 28, 1943 was married to Kathryn R. Olson, born July 22, 1924, Marion Co. She was daughter of Clarence E. and Anna (Burditt) Olson. Graduated from Hannibal High in 1942. This union was blessed with four children, Brenda Joyce, Charlotte, Howard Wayne, Barbara Ann.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Bier live on the family farm in Mt. Zion neighborhood. He is an efficient and progressive farmer, overseeing several farms in the vicinity. Prominent in all civic affairs, family outstanding in 4-H club work.

MR. AND MRS. RUSSELL E. BIER

Descendants of the pioneer families of Bier—Shannon—Lee—Courtright. Russell Bier's grandfather, Henry Bier, heads the genealogy of this family. Russell, born April 27, 1924, son of William and Nellie (Bowen) Bier, was married Aug. 24, 1948, to Sara (Lee) Bier, born April 11, 1926, daughter of William H. Lee, born Oct. 11, 1883, married June 30, 1907. Pearl (Courtright) Lee, born June 7, 1884. William was son of C. C. and Sarah (Shannon) Lee. John Shannon came to Marion County in 1845, William Courtright in 1866. The children of the union of William and Pearl were Evelyn V., born May 28, 1908; Mabel G., Dec. 1, 1909, married John Haischak; William Jr., born Nov. 20, 1913, married Mary B. Hymers; and L. Pearl, his twin, born Nov. 25, 1913, married Richard L. Young June 4, 1938. Pearl and Richard Young have two children, Brenda, born April 12, 1939, Sharon, Jan. 3, 1942. Dorothy, born Oct. 21, 1921, married John W. Mackey. Sara, born April 10, 1926, married Russell E. Bier. This union blessed with two daughters, Beverly Lee, born May 18, 1954, Mary Sue, born June 22, 1956. Mr. and Mrs. Bier are among the leading citizens of Palmyra, being engaged in road-oil and construction work, owners of extensive income property and real estate business.

MRS. SIDNEY (BIER) WESEMAN

Daughter of Henry and Mary (Finnegan) Bier, born April 1, 1896, married 1919, Sidney E. Weseman, born October 15, 1894, St. Charles, Mo., son of Benjamin and Mary Weseman. This union blessed with four children, Elizabeth A., born 1920, married Gerald Roth of Farmington, Iowa July 10, 1945. Children of this union: Jeanne A., born 1946, deceased; James G. born 1947, Joseph E., born 1952. Sidney E., born 1922, married Nathalie (Wensing) Weseman, born 1921. To this union seven children, Sidney 3rd, born 1947, Judith A., born 1949, Mark A., born 1950, Aimee J., born 1953, Mathew T., born 1954, Like W., born 1957, John H., born 1960. Alice Weseman, born 1924, married Fred Bachle. To this union 3 children, Fred Bachle Jr., born 1952, Carol J., born 1953, Janet M. 1955.

Mary Joe Weseman, born 1939, married Robert De Vries. To this union 2 children, Catherine B., 1958, Lori Ann, born 1961.

Mr. and Mrs. Weseman reside at 11 Park Plaza, Quincy, Ill. and are owners and managers of Credit Bureau, Quincy, Inc. since 1927.

MRS. CHARLES (MARIETTA TARLETON) BLACKBURN

A descendant of Stephen Glascock, born March 14, 1848, in Ralls County, who was the son of James and Davilla (Woodson) Glascock, natives of Virginia. Mr. Glascock came to Marion County in 1868 and married Henrietta Gentry born 1868, settling on a farm of 400 acres devoted to farming and raising Clydesdale horses. To this union were born Addline, 1870 born 1875, married Beach Drake. Davilla Woodson, born 1877, married Thomas Bryan; Etta Gentry, born 1882, married D. A. Bomersock; Henry, born 1884, married Ruth Wood; Katherine, born 1886, deceased; and Mary Lucy, born 1875, married Claude G. Tarleton, the parents of the above named Marietta (Tarleton) Blackburn, born 1911. Other children, C. J. Jr., born 1902, Richard Henry, born 1905, Llewellyn G., born 1912. Marietta married Charles O. Blackburn, born May 16, 1914, son of Conrad Blackburn of Kentucky, and this union was blessed with one daughter, Mary Lucy, born Oct. 19, 1945.

The Glascock and Gentry families were among the prominent pioneers of Marion County. At present the Charles Blackburn family are living in Ottumwa, Iowa.

Ancestry has been traced to Stephen Glascock, who owned $\frac{2}{3}$ interest in City of Hannibal and had lots surveyed for City, and gave River Front to the people.

CHARLES BRIGGS

Descendant of pioneer Barton Field, who came to Marion County in 1819 and settled on Section 21, Twp. 57, Range 5. He later married Rebecca Field in Pennsylvania. Born to this union, Amelia, born 1810, Hiram 1811, Emeline 1813, Mary Ann 1815, Charles 1821, Caroline 1825. Hiram Field married Mary Walker and children were Rebecca, Barton, Emeline, and Virginia, who married John Self. Their children were Charles, Annie, Alsada and Pyrena, who in 1854 married John Herrin. Their daughter Pearl married James Briggs in 1902 and son Charles, born 1910, is the subject of this sketch. His sister, Edna, married Isaac Looney.

A marble slab still in possession of Charles Briggs, brought from Pennsylvania in 1819, gives dates of children of Barton Field, who owned several tracts of land near Withers Mill and his children married into families of that neighborhood.



JAMES BARRETT BROWN, M.D., F.A.C.S.

Descendant of James Burket Brown, pioneer citizen of Marion County, born in West Virginia April 5, 1827, married Nannie Summers, daughter of John and Kizziah (McLord) Summers. Children are, Fannie C., George S., Jefferson B., A. Sidney, Anna Dean. James B. Brown was a prominent druggist located at 219 North Main, Mayor of Hannibal and Councilman.

A. Sidney Brown, father of Dr. Brown, born Jan. 7, 1868, married Mary Kerr in 1870 and Dr. B. Brown, born Hannibal, Mo. Sept. 20-1899, married Bertha Phillips, born Feb. 13-1911, daughter of Frank Reith Phillips and Stella (Mewman) Phillips of Pennsylvania. Two daughters, Jane Hamilton, who married Robert D. Stanza; Frances Reith married Harold M. Stuhl. Two sons by previous marriage, James Barrett Jr. married Sidney Peard, and Charles Sidney married Louisa Cooper. Grandchildren, Edward D. and Virginia, children of James B. Brown; Charles Sydney, son of Charles Brown; Waite Phillips and Harold Maxwell Jr., children of Frances (Brown) R. Stuhl; Robert D. and Barbara H., children of Jane H. (Brown) Stanza.

Bertha (Phillips) Brown, wife of Dr. Brown was of the distinguished family of Phillips who founded Phillips Andover and Phillips Exeter, and who were active in many schools including Amherst and Williams. Phillips Brooks was Episcopal Bishop of Boston, and Wendall Phillips' father, John, was the first Mayor of Boston. Her father, Frank Reith Phillips, was Chairman of the Board of the Philadelphia Company.

The ancestral home of Dr. Brown is at 321 North Fourth St., Hannibal, one block from "Mark Twain's" boyhood home. He attended the public schools and graduated from Washington University school of Medicine in 1923. He is Resident Surgeon at Barnes and St. Louis Children's Hospital in St. Louis; specialist in Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery and Tumors of the Head and Neck since 1927. Professor of Clinical Surgery at Washington School of Medicine, St. Louis. Professor of Maxillo-Facial Surgery at Washington School of Dentistry. Colonel—World War II from May 1942-May 1946 European Theater of Operations, Chief Consultant in Plastic and Maxillo-Facial Surgery and Burns, U.S.A. Medical Department Headquarters of U.S. Army, London and Chilternham, England E.T.O., U.S.A. Valley Forge General Hospital—Chief in Plastic Surgery, Office of Surgeon General, Washington, D.C.; Chief Consultant in Plastic Surgery I.N.S. Veterans Administration, Chief Consultant in Plastic Surgery, Los Alamos Medical Center, Los Alamos, New Mexico. Chief Consultant in Plastic Surgery and Atomic Burns. The work that Dr. Brown has contributed to the Medical World in the way of publications and books is too long to include in this sketch, but can be found in the "Who's Who" Index of Directory of Medical Specialists.

Dr. Brown was one of the Pioneers in Plastic Surgery and many in all walks of life, through his skill and generosity, have been helped. Excerpts from Ralston Purina Co. Issue, read "Dr. Barrett Brown, who is probably the most famous doctor in the whole world in field of plastic surgery and treatment of burns, personally took charge of our injured and met with

their families, explaining, comforting them, and challenging them in the recent fire of January 10-1962 St. Louis where 28 faces and 40 hands were injured."

DR. F. W. BUSH

Born in Marion County in 1850, son of John and Mahala (Worthington) Bush of Kentucky. His father came to Missouri in 1819 and located three miles northwest of the site of Hannibal and died in 1877. Dr. Bush attended Christian University at Canton where he studied medicine. In 1874 he entered the Medical Department of Michigan State University at Ann Arbor. He was Graduated from Missouri Medical College in St. Louis in 1876. He located in Palmyra, then in Hannibal and on Feb. 24, 1881 was married to Hattie (Ealy) Bush, daughter of Dr. J. H. and Maria (Buchanan) Ealy. She was born May 20, 1882. Besides being a doctor of note, he was an authority on the history of Marion and surrounding counties. His father, John Bush, received a Government Grant signed by John Quincy Adams for a large tract of land which is still owned by the Bush heirs. He came about the time of the Conway, Whaley, Masterson, Maupin, and Minor families, all having grants from the Federal Government to land between Hannibal and Mt. Zion.

HUBERT LA COSSITT BUSH

Hubert La Cossitt Bush was born Feb. 10, 1893, in Miller Township, Marion County, Mo., a son of Dr. Franklin Worthington Bush and a grandson of John Bush, pioneer settler (1821) of this area. He attended District School nearby and Hannibal High School, graduating with the class of 1911; attended Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind.; attended Cleveland School of Art, Cleveland, Ohio. Employed by A.T.&S.F. Ry. (1915) in the Engineering Dept., General Office, Topeka, Kans. (three years); employee of St.L.&S.F. Ry., St. Louis, Mo.; Employed in the Engineering Dept. of Baltimore & Ohio R.R., Pilot Engineer's Office, Pittsburgh, Pa.; employed by Missouri Pacific Ry., St. Louis, Mo., Engineering Dept. Employed (1922) by Missouri State Highway Dept. Division #3, in Surveys and Plans Dept., remained with highway department until May 1942. Thereafter engaged in farming and the conduct of routine business incident thereto. Marriage to E. Leona Nunns was performed by the Rev. C. N. Broadhurst, July 11, 1915. Miss Nunns, a daughter of John Head Nunns (1850-1904) and Sarah Amelia (Walker) Nunns (1875-1953) was born Oct. 25, 1896—a native of Hannibal, Mo.

Hubert L. Bush, Jr., born Jan. 22, 1917, was the only child of the above mentioned marriage. His earliest schooling was in St. Louis, Mo. Thereafter, he attended the Grade Schools of Hannibal, and Hannibal High School, graduating with the class of 1934—first class to graduate from the new high school on McMaster's Ave. In 1936 he graduated from

Hannibal-La Grange College with a B.S. degree. His initial employment was with the Messler Engineering Co., a local engineering company engaged for the planning and construction of power lines under the REA program. Thereafter, he made the detail locations and designs for distribution co-ops being organized or developed in Lewis, Marion, Ralls, Howard, Callaway, and Andrew Counties. From 1939 to April 1942 he was an employee of an engineering firm at Des Moines, Iowa. While here on Sept. 28, 1940, he married the former Margaret Doran of Des Moines. They are the parents of a daughter, Carol, who is attending college at Cape Girardeau. From 1942 to 1959 he managed The Hancock Co. (Iowa) Electric Co-op with headquarters in the town of Garner, Iowa. While here he also served as Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. For a year and a half he represented The Donald Corp. of Des Moines, a manufacturers' agency for Iowa and nearby areas. He accepted an offer, effective Oct. 1, 1961, as manager of The Ozark Border Co-op, with headquarters at Poplar Bluff, Mo. This is the largest of 41 co-ops in the state of Missouri with some 13,000 members in eleven counties of southern Missouri. There is now under construction a new headquarters building 1½ miles southwest on U.S.R. 67 from Poplar Bluff. Mr. Bush and family make their home in Poplar Bluff.

Hubert L. Bush, Sr., is owner of the Bush farm and town property. He is retired, and living in Hannibal, Mo.

JEWELL MAE GUPTON

Descendant of Montgomery, Gupton, Sandige, Conway, and Minor pioneer families of Marion County. George Minor came to the county in 1835 and married Elizabeth (Polly) Conway. Daughter Mary E. married Sidney Sandige, born 1849, son of John E. Sandige and (Kelly) Sandige of Maryland. One son, Clarence Sandige, born 1890, married Nov. 27, 1918, Mae Nunns, born June 4, 1898, daughter of John Head Nunns and Sarah A. (Walker) Nunns. They had two children, Jewell Mae, the subject of this sketch, and James. Both graduated with distinction from Leonard High School, Shelby County. Jewell attended the Quincy Beauty College and is employed as a beautician in Chicago, Ill., and James is serving with U.S. forces in Turkey.

JOSEPH CANOTE

Son of Clark and Hattie (Lusher) Canote who came from Virginia to Chariton County in 1842. Of the seven children, Joseph, subject of this sketch, born May 25-1887 came to Hannibal 1906. On Nov. 11, 1911 he married Jane Swetman, born Aug. 30, 1889. This union was blessed with three daughters. Virginia, born Nov. 27, 1916, married William Tillett; Louise, born Nov. 27, 1916, married W. C. Timbrook April 9, 1939; Bessie Joe, born May 1, 1918, married Harold Garrison March 1956. Grandchildren:

Louis Timbrook, born July 27, 1947; Jananna Timbrook, born Aug. 14, 1952. Joseph Canote, prominent in civic affairs of the city and county, began work as a switchman for the Burlington Railroad in 1907, retired in May 1952. Appointed Public Administrator in 1955. Served five and one-half years on World War II Appeal Board. Was Colonel for Governor Blair and Governor Dalton. Served on selective service World War II and received a Medal for Congressional Citation given to civilians for serving the Government in time of war, without compensation. His Grandfather, Louis Lusher, was a pilot on Mississippi river boats carrying mail from New Orleans, also served eight years in Civil War. Mrs. Canote has been teaching a Sunday School class in the Baptist Church for 40 years; a Gray Lady for eight years.

EVAN THOMSON CAMERON—1865-1944 **MARY NELSON CAMERON—1866-1931**

Evan Thomson Cameron was the son of John and Mary Sophia Thomson Cameron, who were married in Nova Scotia Apr. 15, 1852, and came to Hannibal with their three older children in 1864. John Cameron was born in Antigonish in 1824, and she on May 1, 1830. Their parents and grandparents had originally come there from Scotland, his arriving in Aug. 1816 at Pictou, N.S. They went to Antigonish the same fall, and settled at the "Big Clearing" in the "Addison Grant" in 1817. Evan Thomson Cameron was born in Hannibal on September 2, 1865, a year after the parents moved to Hannibal.

Mary Natt was born near Boris, Sweden, on Dec. 8, 1866 and came to the United States with her mother in the summer of 1872. Her father had preceded his family, and they settled in Hull, Ill. where he was employed by the Wabash Railroad.

Mary Natt Nelson and Evan Cameron were married in Hannibal on May 3, 1892. To them were born five children, four of whom still reside in Hannibal. They are: Miss Helen Cameron, Arch K. Cameron, Mrs. James (Sophia) Bogart, Mrs. Russell (Amy) Newberry. Another daughter, Mrs. Robert E. (Margaret) Coleberd, resides in Liberty, Mo. His son, three sons-in-law and three grandsons all served in the U.S. Army. Grandsons are: Robt. E. Coleberd Jr. of Bridgewater, Va., James C. Coleberd of Kansas City, Mo. and Robert C. Bogart of Springfield, Mo., who has a daughter, Katherine, and a son, Kenny.

For many years Mr. and Mrs. Cameron lived on South River Road, where he operated a dairy farm. In 1914 the family moved to Hannibal and spent the remainder of their lifetime at 418 Olive St.

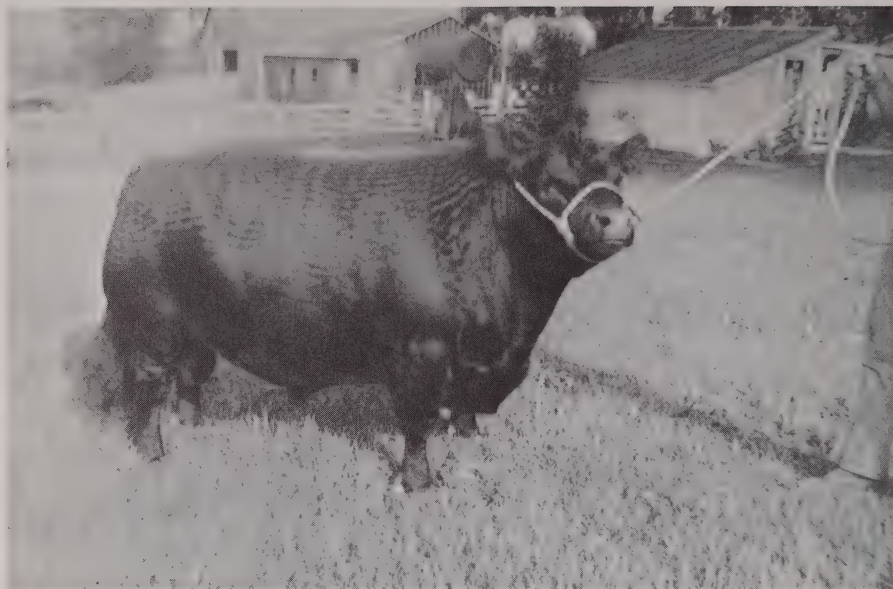
Mr. Cameron, a staunch Republican, was interested in good government and law and order. He served a two-year term as Judge of the Eastern District of Marion County, along with Judge Thad Ray, Presiding Judge, and Amos W. Durand, Judge of the Western District, from 1914 to 1916.



Evan T. and Mary N. Cameron

“Judge” Cameron, as he was thereafter affectionately called, was an authority on flora of the vicinity where he lived, and also bird lore, on which subject he frequently lectured to various civic and educational groups in this area.

In 1923 Mr. Cameron purchased the Mark Twain Cave. For many years previously he'd been greatly interested in Mark Twain and his connection with the cave. Over the years he had often acted as guide at the cave while it was owned by the Hannibal Street RailWay Co. Several decades ago, when river boats were quite numerous, large groups of excursionists would walk the half-mile from the landing on the river near the Cameron home to see the celebrated cave. His family still owns and operates the cave.



WILLIAM (COL. BILL) CARY

A direct descendant of Jonathan and Mahala Fleming of Virginia and Kentucky, who came to Marion County with the first pioneers in a keelboat. As a carpenter he erected the first log cabin ever built by a white man where the city of Hannibal now stands. Mr. Fleming figured in the Indian raid (details in Indian Chapter). Six children were born to this union. Among them, Hettie married Sandy Lovelace of Chariton County, Mo., and reared a family of seven children. One, Cora Ann, born Nov. 20, 1870, still living, married Nov. 29, 1893, George Cary, born March 21, 1865. To this union two children: William Milton, born Aug. 24, 1894, the subject of this sketch, and Rolla Clifton, born July 7, 1896. William H. married April 21, 1946, Patsy Ruth Dempsey of Hannibal. William's father, George Cary, lived on the old Capt. Bob Bowles Ranch on upper Bay Island, when farming was done with horses and mules, wages were 75 cents per day and his wife cooked for hands for 15 cents per meal. They later moved to Palmyra. William (Bill) Cary became an auctioneer of note. He organized the first Community Sale in Northeast Missouri. He, with his brother Rolla, became owner of the 2,000 acre Bowles Ranch including the site of Marion City.

In our great country with opportunity and the will to work, many successful men and women have been made as in this case. One time they lived and worked for the owner of the land and through their own perseverance are now owners of this 2000-acre ranch. A herd of 175 registered Angus cattle roams this farm. The herd bull, Ellimere and Bandolier blood lines, was first at State Fair and won many other ribbons. Breeding stock is sold over a wide territory.

SAMUEL LANGHORNE CLEMENS

Born November 30, 1835, Florida, Missouri. He came to Hannibal with his father, John M. Clemens, mother, and four other children in 1839. His father suffered financial reverses and died in 1847. Samuel left Hannibal when he was eighteen years old and became known as "Mark Twain." On his fourteen years' residence in Hannibal he based several of his famous books.

There is nothing I can add to what noted authors have written of Mark Twain's life. Nearly 3,000,000 people have registered at his boyhood home and visited the other historic buildings pertaining to his life. The present museum was a WPA work project and is maintained by the City of Hannibal.

Many pioneer families who helped to make Marion County history are not mentioned in this book, as their descendants did not wish to have their genealogy brought down to date.

MRS. B. FRAN COOPER

A direct descendant of one of Marion County's pioneers, John Rush, whose family history exemplified the early history of America. Before the Revolution the Rush family lived in Virginia, then moved to Pend County, Kentucky. Early in 1817 the Rush family with others, among them the Turners came to Marion County by keelboat. At that time only eighteen families were in the present bounds of Marion County. John Rush entered land near the site of the old Bay Mill and was the builder and first owner of the Bay Mill. They were prominent members of the early Baptist Church. John Rush's son, Peter Parker Rush, was one of the early justices of the peace. Peter Parker Rush's daughter Theodisia married Joseph Shuck and to this union two children were born, Mabel (Shuck) Cooper, born Sept. 2, 1882 and Lulu, born 1885, deceased 1961.

Mabel married B. Frank Cooper of Pennsylvania May 10, 1899. Cooper was of Scotch-Irish parents. One daughter, Mabel, born Sept. 2, 1902, on June 15, 1922 married Charles Gearhart, who is Prof. Emeritus of Penn. State College. Two sons, Gayle Cooper Gearhart, born Dec. 18, 1923 and Gerald Parker Gearhart, born Feb. 21, 1926. Both served in the U.S. Army.

Gayle married Lois Dickson and to this union was born a family of five children; Niel Leese, born 3-30-1954, Todd Dickson, born 4-9-1956, Lynn Parker, born 12-21-1957, Wayne Cooper, born 2-3-1959, Joyce B., born 1-15-1961.

Gerald Gearhart married Patricia Vinson and children are Jan Carol, born 11-12-1953, Cary Parker, born 4-21-1957.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cooper were successful breeders of Jersey cattle for 50 years until Mr. Cooper's death and still own 152 acres at the edge of Hannibal with a beautiful view of the Mississippi on Route 168. Outstanding citizens of the county.

FRANCES SAMS DREBENSTEDT

A direct descendant of two pioneer families, the Yater and the Sams families. William Yater and Nancy (Beasley) Yater came to Marion County in 1831. Their daughter, Sarah A. Yater, born Feb. 7, 1840, married Dec. 1856, William Burditt Sams of Kentucky. A son of this union, one Jacob Burditt Sams, born May 23, 1877, died Oct. 24, 1941, married Dec. 4, 1904, Anna Leake, born July 7, 1874, died Oct. 22, 1939. She was a daughter of Frank and Frances (Cassell) Leake. One child was born to this union, Sarah Frances, born April 23, 1909, married William E. Drebenstedt Dec. 4, 1941. J. B. Sams was a stock buyer and auctioneer living on the 200 acres east of Philadelphia settled by his father. He was one of the originators of the "Community Sales" in Palmyra until his death in 1941. His daughter, the subject of this sketch, is one of Marion County's well-known women. A teacher for twenty-one years, an assistant clerk in Hannibal office of Clerk of Common Pleas for nine years, did social welfare work for four years, and has prepared income tax returns for ten years. Very active in political and all community affairs. Few women are as well known as Frances.

DREBES FAMILY

John Drebes was born in Schlos, Waldeck, Germany, March 10, 1839, married Friederika Krause, born Feb. 24, 1842. He came to America, as did his sister, Anna. Children of John and Friederika Drebes: Christian John, born Jan. 16, 1866, Henry, deceased, Sophia F., born Feb. 10, 1872, Henrietta E., born Aug. 26, 1873, Charles F., born Oct. 19, 1875, Marie, deceased, Wilhelmina H., born March 16, 1880, Frederick C., born Aug. 20, 1882, Carlene, deceased. Bought first home in N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 1, Twp. 58, R. 7-W., in 1890, later bought Sec. 30, Twp. 59, R. 6-W.

Christian John, oldest child, along with Fritz Peauster and Chris Schopel came to America on Oct. 27, 1882, on ship "Vera," taking nineteen days to make the trip. On Nov. 13, 1890, he married Amelia Merker, born March 5, 1871, from Illinois. Christian became a citizen on April 22, 1898. Mr. Drebes was married twice, moved from the farm Sept. 11, 1945, to Palmyra, retiring from farming. He was a successful farmer, being the first farmer to raise alfalfa in Marion County. One of the first members of Fabius Farm Bureau, he deserves much credit for promoting the building of the Fabius Community House in 1921. He was an active member of Zion Lutheran Church, and oldest member of German Benevolent Association. He died at age 88—June 2, 1954. He had nine children, nineteen grandchildren, and twenty great grandchildren. Emma married Frank Donelson, farmer in Fabius Twp. To this union three sons and two daughters; George L. married Louise M. McVay of Payson, Ill.; they have two daughters. August H. married Ada O. Samuel; they have one son and one daughter. Luie C. married Lorine D. Waach, deceased 1940. In 1949 he married Sophia M. Straub. Has two daughters. William J. married Mary H. Gross; they have two sons and one daughter. Christian J. married Esther H. Heidbreder. They have two sons.

Julius H. married Hilda Bode. They have one son. Andrew C. married Ruth M. Klein and they have one daughter. Edward Leo married Louise Fogle and they have one son.

The Drebes family are among the enterprising farmers of the county. Industrious and highly respected citizens.

EVELYN EILEEN BURDITT ELLIS

The subject of this sketch was born in Warren Township, Marion County, Missouri, May 1, 1921. On May 15, 1941, she was married to John William Ellis, son of Roy Clayton Ellis and Essie Miller Ellis. One son, John Mack Ellis, was born to this marriage, October 3, 1948.

Tompkins and Lucy (Burditt) Burditt were cousins, the former born in Virginia in 1783, and the latter in Kentucky in 1802. They were married in Spencer County, Kentucky and became the parents of the following children: Lewis C., Amanda, Mary Jane, and Sarah E. The mother of these children died in March, 1884, having survived her husband nearly thirty years, as his death occurred in November, 1855.

Tompkins Burditt had been previously married in Kentucky to a Miss Thrasher, who bore him four children: John, Melinda, Thomas, and Malisa.

In the fall of 1832, Tompkins Burditt entered land in Warren Township and here made a permanent location. He was a devoted member of the Baptist Church and had received a fair education and was a man of wide intelligence. In his political belief he was a Democrat.

His son, John, had come to Missouri on a prospecting tour and had raised one crop before the rest of the family came west.

Mary Jane Burditt, daughter of Tompkins and Lucy Burditt, married James Augustus Burditt (Born 1820—Died 1906), her cousin, who was a farmer of Warren Township, and they became the parents of the following children: David Craven, Emily Lucy (Sparks), Annie (Wingerter), Amanda Ellen (Tompkins), Sara Elizabeth (died in infancy), Lutie Bailey (died at age of 14), Ida Mae (Jackson), John Lewis, James William, and Thomas Henry Louthen Burditt.

James Augustus Burditt did not have any brothers or sisters and he became an orphan at the age of eight as his father left Missouri to return to Kentucky to attend to business and disappeared while on the boat. It is presumed he was robbed and thrown overboard as he was carrying a large sum of money.

David Craven Burditt, son of James Augustus and Mary Jane (Burditt). Burditt was born October 1841 (died 1922) and was married in 1861 to Margaret Foster and they were the parents of seven children; Mary Ellen (Stoddard), James Fredrick, Joseph Lewis, Dora Alice and 1 boy and 2 girls who died in infancy.

After the death of his first wife, David Craven Burditt was married to Elizabeth Leslie (Born 1856, Died 1925). They became the parents of the following nine children: Charley David, born July 8, 1884, married Ruby

Cordelia Ragar. Thomas Walter, born Jan. 1886, died April 25, 1930 and was married to Lena Calvert. Arthur Lloyd, born April 3, 1887, died Nov. 19, 1960, and was married to Fannie Etta McClelland. John Clarence, born Feb. 26, 1889, died June 17, 1943 and was married to Maurine Mildred Clough. Margaret Ann (Anna Mae), born Nov. 19, 1891, married to Clarence Eustace Olson. Effie Amanda, born May 22, 1893, died August 14, 1911. Ben Ely, born Feb. 2, 1895, married to Martha Elizabeth Smith. Warren Leslie, born August 22, 1897, died May 7, 1959, was married to Anna Mary Ratliff. Roscoe Carr, born June 15, 1900 and married Veva N. Smith.

Warren Leslie Burditt, born August 22, 1897 and Anna Mary (Ratliff) Burditt born September 15, 1900 were married Nov. 5, 1919. Warren Leslie Burditt became a member of the Warren Baptist Church when a youth and was an active worker in his wife's church, The Andrew Chapel Methodist Church. He was for many years a member of the board of directors of the Andrew Chapel Cemetery Association. He was a successful farmer and land owner in Shelby County, near Emden, Missouri. He lived all of his life in the Warren and Emden communities and was highly respected by all. He also raised Aberdeen Angus cattle and was an Agent for several Insurance Companies. He raised saddle horses on a small scale as a hobby and was a Democrat in his political belief.

At the time of his death, May 7, 1959, he was a director of the Shelby County Farm Mutual Insurance Company.

Warren Leslie and Anna Mary Burditt were the parents of two daughters; Evelyn Eileen, born May 1, 1921 and married May 15, 1941, to John William Ellis, son of Roy Clayton and Essie Miller Ellis. One son was born of this marriage, John Mack Ellis, born Oct. 3, 1948. Mary Sue Burditt was born April 30, 1931 and was married August 20, 1950 to William Glenn Greening, son of William Roy and Dollie Key Rennolds Greening. Two daughters were born of this marriage; Glenna Sue Greening, born October 11, 1951 and Marily Kim Greening born January 31, 1955.

JOHN WILLIAM ELLIS

Direct descendant of Hezekiah Ellis, born 1769, died 1857, of Kentucky and Virginia—married Nancy Duvall. To this union was born John Ellis, born Nov. 14, 1806. John Ellis was married to Caroline (Rogers) Ellis. In 1830 they moved to Marion County, Missouri, and settled on a farm near Palmyra, Mo. He was a County Surveyor. To this union were born six sons and one daughter: James, Robert, William, Clifton, John, and Annie.

William Ellis was born September 13, 1834, and married Martha Davis of Kentucky. Four children were born of this marriage: Mary, Charles Edwin (died in infancy), William C., and Lizzie G.

William Ellis later married Mary James of Virginia. Three children were born of this union: James Rogers Ellis, born November 10, 1877; Roy Clayton Ellis, born April 4, 1881; and Susan Virginia Ellis, born January 3, 1885.

Roy Clayton Ellis was married to Essie (Miller) Ellis October 11, 1918. She was the daughter of John and Emma (King) Miller. Two sons were born to this union: John William Ellis, born November 13, 1915, and James Miller Ellis, born July 31, 1919.

The subject of this sketch was married May 15, 1941, to Evelyn (Burditt) Ellis, born May 1, 1921—daughter of Warren Leslie Burditt and Anna Mary (Ratliff) Burditt, prominent landowners of Shelby County, Missouri.

This union was blessed with one son, John Mack Ellis, born October 3, 1948.

The Ellis Family have figured prominently in the history of Marion County, being extensive landowners who came to Marion County with many slaves, settling near Palmyra, Missouri.

Hezekiah Ellis was the first Principal of the Baptist Male and Female Seminary, which began in January 1853.

John Ellis, son of Hezekiah Ellis, was also a teacher and a surveyor.

William Ellis, son of John Ellis, was a teacher and the first President of La Grange College from 1858 to 1862.

Roy Clayton Ellis, son of William Ellis, farmed and was an Agent for the State Farm Insurance Companies.

John William Ellis, Son of Roy C. Ellis, received his elementary education at the Bates School in Marion County and graduated from the Palmyra High School in 1933. He received an A.S. Degree from Hannibal-La Grange College in 1935. He has since been actively engaged in farming and the operation of a Grade A dairy. Mrs. Ellis is prominent in the Democratic party, serving as Committeewoman and on the Board of Extension Work in the county. John Mack has won many ribbons in 4-H Club gardening and horsemanship.



John William Ellis & Cindy



THE EMERSON BAPTIST CHURCH

On the 18th of July, 1846, a group of Christian men and women met at (Houston), former name of Emerson, and organized The United Baptist Church of Jesus Christ. Present were Charter members: P. S. Haycraft; John H. Keach; James Kelly; James and Mary McPike, John R. and Minerva Sanford, Lee P. and Teresa Westherly, Anderson and Emily Johnson; Josiah and Harriet Smoot, Martha A. Scott and Susan, a colored servant of Anderson Johnson.

The centennial in 1947 was an important milestone in the history of the Emerson Baptist Church. Several generations have worshipped here. For a number of years services were held in the old brick church. In 1870 a new house of worship was built. This building was destroyed by a cyclone in 1874. The present building was erected in 1879. The Church is very active in all phases of the Lord's work.

The Rev. Richard Adams, a student at Hannibal LaGrange College, is the present pastor. Present deacons are H. H. Marksbury, W. M. Richmond, Arnold Gosney, Roy Lee Brunk, Cyril and A. M. Hagerty in 1962.

MRS. H. H. MARKSBURY

I'm indebted to Mrs. H. H. Marksbury for compiling this church history. She is the daughter of Napoleon Banks, who was one of the eleven children of H. P. Banks of Garrard, Ky., who married Nancy Turpin of Va. and came to Marion county in 1818. Nannie Banks, the subject of this sketch, married Hartley H. Marksbury, the youngest child of Judge John E. Marksbury, who was born in 1868 and married Mary A. Bowles, born 1868. She was the daughter of Benjamin and Burilla Bowles. These two pioneer families are among the outstanding ones of Marion County, prominent in all civic affairs and the kind that made our country.

DETA MAUPIN EPPERSON CATHERINE MAUPIN BAKER

Descendants of Joel Rice Maupin, born May 5, 1795, Virginia, married Martha Gentry, born March 15, 1800, Kentucky. Eight children were born to this union. One son, David G., born Oct. 11, 1837, Marion County, married May 11, 1860, Theresa America Turner, born Dec. 1, 1841, daughter of Charles Turner and Susan Lear. Son Joel Rice Maupin, born Feb. 12, 1863, Marion Co., married March 30, 1908, Ella Mora Fleming, born July 3, 1850, daughter of Fielder, born July 20, 1808, Virginia, married Dec. 16, 1852; Elizebeth Ann (Lear) Fleming, born April 20, 1824. To this union the two subjects of this sketch, Deta (Maupin) Epperson, born Marion Co., Oct. 26, 1895, married D. L. Epperson, Nov. 17, 1928, a former rancher of Casper, Wyo. and World War I veteran.

Catherine (Maupin) Baker, born Nov. 11, 1897, married Clemmons Baker, Dec. 25, 1920. To this union were born three children, Elenor (Baker) Bittleston of Eugene, Ore., Catherine L. (Baker) Cannon of Casper, Wyo. and James Joel Baker of Palmyra, Mo. Joel Rice Maupin came to Marion County about 1830 and patented several large tracts of land signed by Andrew Jackson, President.

Another of his sons, William P., born Aug. 22, 1842, married S. B. Miller. A daughter, Martha, born March 20, 1835 married Joseph Higbee.

MARGARET BELLE FRY

A direct Descendant of John A. Fry of Lexington, Ky., married 1840, Mary Jane (Leighton) Fry, born Oct. 21, 1815, Belfast, Ireland. She was daughter of Joseph and Jean Leighton of Ireland, who emigrated to New York, then to West Ely, Marion County, in 1839.

John A. and Mary Jane, grandparents of Miss Belle, settled in a log cabin just beyond the first bridge on West Ely Road. A small settlement grew around them and was called Frytown. A detailed history of Frytown is in this book.

Eight children were born to this union. One son, John A., married a Miss Mackey. Their son, John Walter, married Elizabeth Bennett, the parents of Miss Belle Fry. Three children born to this union, Kathryn, deceased, a teacher in Hannibal Public Schools, John Bennett of Rock Island and Margaret Belle. Miss Belle is a noted designer of millinery; her clientele includes many from the surrounding territory.

JAMES HARRIS FISHER

Born March 15, 1907. Son of Phineas McMaster Fisher (1874-1953) and Mabel Harris Fisher (1882-1958).

The first McMaster in family records was a Reverend McMaster, shortly before 1400. From this ancestor sprang the Clan McMaster of Lochaber,



Oakland Springs

Scotland, the ecclesiastic branch of the Buchanan Clan. In 1765 Samuel McMaster (1744-1811) settled in Pennsylvania and later in Maryland. He was pastor of the oldest Presbyterian Church in America during the Revolutionary War.

William Garrard of Stafford County, Virginia, was the first ancestor to come to the new world from England, in 1730. His son, James Garrard (1749-1822), was elected second governor of Kentucky. The governor's grandson, Massena Garrard (1800-1850), moved to Missouri in 1825 and settled near Hannibal on the site of an old Indian trading post. This same location is still the Fisher family home. Massena Garrard's daughter, Eliza (1825-1879), married Samuel H. K. McMaster (1810-1861) and their daughter, Charlotte Elizabeth (1846-1922), married James Ellis Fisher (1844-1925).

The Fishers came from Londonderry, Ireland, and first settled in Londonderry, New Hampshire. James Ellis Fisher came to Missouri from Warsaw, New York, in 1866. He and his brother, Phineas D. Fisher, were co-founders of the Standard Printing Company, which started as a partnership in 1881 and then was incorporated in 1887. The company from the origin specialized in bank and county supplies, for a number of years published the local newspaper, and in recent years expanded into multi-color printing of advertising material with nation-wide sales. The Fisher family still operates the firm, with James H. Fisher as president.

James Ellis Fisher took the position as organist in the First Presbyterian Church of Hannibal in 1875 and retained that position for nearly fifty years, until he retired two years before his death in 1925 at his home on McMaster Avenue. He had two sons, Phineas M. and Charles S. Fisher.

Oakland Springs, ancestral home of James Harris Fisher, was built by Massena Garrard about 1830 and was modeled after the Garrard homestead

near Paris, Kentucky. All materials in the house were hand made and the work was done by slaves. The name Oakland Springs originated from five large springs on the farm. During the Civil War the house and grounds were occupied by Union forces. In 1928 Phineas McMaster Fisher remodeled Oakland Springs and James Fisher remodeled again in 1955.

Phineas McMaster Fisher and Mabel Harris Fisher had two children, Elizabeth Anne Fisher (1905) and James Harris Fisher.

James Harris Fisher married Hallie Margaret Birney (1911) on December 5, 1931. She is the daughter of Dr. William Perry Birney (1879) and Elizabeth Glascock Birney (1881).

Robert Glascock, born in England, received a grant of land in Elizabeth City, Virginia, in 1635. His great-great-great-great grandson, Noah Glascock (1772-1836) came to Ralls County, Missouri, in 1823. Seven of Mrs. Fisher's ancestors fought in the Revolutionary War, and two of her ancestors, Captain John Winn and Dr. John Woodson, settled in Virginia in 1607.

William Birney came from Londonderry, Ireland, to Delaware in 1801. His grandson and Dr. William Perry Birney's father, Dr. William Letchworth Birney (1834-1911) moved to Ralls County, Missouri, in 1876. He was a Lt. Colonel in the Union Army during the Civil War.

Children of James Harris Fisher and Hallie Margaret Birney Fisher are Carolyn Jean Fisher (1932) and Perry McMaster Fisher (1939). Carolyn Fisher married Donald Eugene Bastian and their children are James Howard Bastian (1956) and Donald McMaster Bastian (1960). Perry McMaster Fisher married Susan Antone Garnett in 1961.

JOHN E. FOSTER

A direct descendant of Patrick Henry, signer of the Declaration of Independence. His grandfather, John W. Foster, married Linnie Angeline Barnes, whose mother was a granddaughter of Patrick Henry. To this union was John Elmer Foster born Oct. 2, 1878, married April 30, 1902, to Margaret Dodd, born 1879. She was daughter of Levi Harrison Dodd and Harriett Glascock of Ralls County. Four children blessed this union, Letha Virginia, born May 16, 1904, married Martin Biddisen June 3, 1925; Margaret, born July 19, 1908, married Ernest Couch, August 5, 1928; Linnie Lucille, born March 7, 1920; and the subject of this sketch, John E., born Dec. 21, 1915, who married Eileen Chaney, born Sept. 18, 1918. John E. has been a railway mail clerk for 21 years, now working in the Post Office at Hannibal. He served 38 months in World War II in the Pacific area, believing as did his illustrious ancestor Patrick Henry, "... give me liberty or give me death!"



LUTHER A. FOSTER
President, Hannibal-La Grange College, 1950-

Luther A. Foster, son of Adolphus Milton Foster and Nellie Jane (Mullenix) Foster, is a native of Putnam County, Missouri. Born August 2, 1901, he was educated in the public schools of his county.

May 1925, he was graduated from William Jewell College, Liberty, Missouri, with an A.B. degree and the following summer was ordained to the Baptist ministry. From 1925-1928, Mr. Foster served as Superintendent of Schools, McFall, Missouri. During this same period he pursued graduate work in educational sociology during summer sessions at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.

In May 1932, he was graduated from the Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, Ft. Worth, Texas, with a Th.M. degree, at which time he returned to Missouri, serving in Baptist pastorates at Lockwood, Maryville, and DeSoto until February 1944 when he became Secretary of the Sunday School Department, Missouri Baptist Convention. On the basis of work done in this capacity he was awarded an honorary degree, Doctor of Divinity, by his alma mater, William Jewell College, 1950.

In August 1950 Mr. Foster was elected to the presidency of Hannibal-La Grange College.

Local civic activities have included Rotary Club President; Director Civil Defense, Hannibal and Marion County; Member of Hannibal Community Chest; Member Board of Directors, Hannibal Chamber of Commerce; Member of Hannibal Library Board; Member Executive Board Great Rivers Council, Boy Scouts of America; President, Missouri Junior College Association.

In the summer of 1960, he toured South America, visiting nine countries and attending the Tenth Congress of the Baptist World Alliance meeting in Rio de Janeiro.

In 1927 he was married to Grace E. Moody of Kansas City, Missouri. Children are Mrs. William Howard of Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Frank A. Hooper, III, Jerusalem, Israel; and William L. of Richmond, Missouri.

HANNIBAL—LA GRANGE COLLEGE HISTORY

Hannibal-La Grange College continues the work and ideals of La Grange College, for seventy years located at La Grange, Missouri. La Grange College was founded in 1858 by the Wyaconda Baptist Association, which was composed at that time of the Baptist churches in the four counties of the northeast corner of the State. Mr. William M. Ellis was elected principal. For sixty-one years the college was controlled and chiefly maintained by this Association, but in 1919 its charter was so amended as to enlist additional associations and churches in its support and control. Further provisions made in the charter in 1928 required that trustees must be approved by the Missouri Baptist General Association.

In 1928 the citizens of Hannibal pledged \$232,000 for the establishment of a Baptist college at Hannibal. The gift made it possible to acquire an adequate campus and to erect new buildings. The old college was merged with the new, and taking the name of Hannibal-La Grange College, the institution was located at Hannibal. Hannibal-La Grange College has the double advantage of an old college with a rich history and a new location with new buildings, new equipment, and new life. Dr. John Crouch was president when the college moved to Hannibal, and continued for some time.

In 1957, Hannibal-La Grange received a new charter which conveyed the ownership and control of the College to the Missouri Baptist Convention. Under this new charter, the College Board, consisting of 33 members from Missouri Baptist churches, is nominated and elected by the Missouri Baptist Convention.

The enrollment for the fall semester of 1961 was 349. Additional buildings have been planned, the first of which, a dormitory for women, is expected to be completed sometime in 1962.

FRAZER-CURLESS

John William Frazer was born April 30, 1899 near Sidney, Iowa, the son of Albert John and Alma T. Skinner Frazer. They resided in Iowa only a few years, moving back to Missouri when John was about two years old. They located about 16 miles south of Clarence, later moved near Monroe City and it was December 1908 when they finally located in Marion County, Warren township, on a farm north of Ely. The schools John attended were Nolan (rural), Monroe City, Mt. Vernon (rural), Oakridge (rural) and Clarence high school. There were four other children in this family: Harry, 1888-1906; Clara, 1890-1909; Blanche, now living in Colorado, the widow of William Lawless; and Claud, living in Monroe City, married to Eva Mae Little.

John W. Frazer and Retta M. Curless were married February 5, 1925. They have two daughters (1) Edna Mae, wife of Wayne F. Lucke, living in Palmyra, mother of three children, Teresa Mae, John Wayne and Robert Dean (Robin); (2) Mary Alma, wife of Dallas Elliott, living west of Palmyra, mother of one child, Mark Edward.

Retta M. Curless Frazer was born June 4, 1905 in Fulton County, Illinois, the daughter of Emery B. and Mary Betty Gould Curless. The family moved to Warren township, Marion County, Missouri in February 1912. The schools she attended were Mt. Vernon (rural) and Monroe City High School (graduated in 1923). There were four brothers: Frankie Elويد, 1891-1893, Guy L., 1894-1939, C. Fay, 1896-1953, C. Dewey, 1898-1957.

John and Retta Frazer have always lived in Warren township. Their children attended Mt. Vernon, White Franklin, and Stone rural schools, graduating from Monroe City High School.

Mr. and Mrs. Frazer are outstanding citizens in Warren Township, very active in all civic affairs in the community.

WARREN WATSON FUQUA

A descendant of Fuqua and Gentry pioneer families of Marion County. Joshua Gentry settled in the county in 1833. He was born June 6, 1797, in Madison Co., Ky., a son of Richard and Jane (Harris) Gentry. He married April 11, 1826, Adaline Henry, daughter of William and Mary (Culbertson) Henry of Carolina. He was owner of some 4,000 acres of land and many slaves. In 1839 William Henry was elected to the Missouri Senate, serving when the University of Missouri was founded. Joshua Gentry was the first sheriff of Marion Co. Prominently connected with the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad, he was a Director and General Agent for the road. Then he was made President and General Manager, but died before the railroad was completed. At outbreak of the Civil War he took the side of the Union. Ten children were born to Joshua and Adaline Gentry. One daughter, Mary Jane, married Henry C. Fuqua, son of M. M. Fuqua of Virginia. One son, Gentry, of this union, married Julia (Watson) Fuqua of Ralls County, and the subject of

this sketch, Warren, was born Feb. 21, 1891, in Monroe City, Mo. He married Margaret Dorsey of Columbia; they are parents of one daughter and have one granddaughter.

Warren graduated with a B.S. degree in Agriculture from Missouri College of Agriculture, then moved to Columbia in 1934. Has been Director of Public Relations and Legislative Program for Missouri Farm Bureau Federation. Served as President, also Secretary on Board of Directors of Producers Live-stock Marketing Association for twelve years. In 1961 given citation by Agricultural Alumni Association of Missouri College of Agriculture.

Appointed by Gov. Blair to Resources and Development Commission. Served six years on National Live Stock Board. Appointed by Governor Weatherby of Kentucky as Kentucky Colonel. In 1962 completed the first Freedom Forum held in Missouri and received the Golden Step Award from Chamber of Commerce of Greater St. Louis for the introduction of the idea. Noted for his knowledge of the Missouri Mule, raising, showing, and judging them.

GLASCOCK FAMILY

(Direct Line of Elizabeth Adelaide Glascock Birney)

The Glascocks settled in Virginia as early as 1635 in Richmond Co. Land granted to Robert Glascock in Elizabeth City, Va.

His son, Thomas Glascock, born in Essex Co., England about 1620, and wife Jane came to America in 1643, patented 600 acres in Lancaster Co., Va. in 1652. The Glascocks were of the F.F.V.

Gregory Glascock, born 1644—died 1689, had three children. Thomas Glascock, born 1671, married Sara Stone, born 1698, and had six children. Gregory Glascock, born 1700, and by his second wife, Elizabeth Elder, had three children. Traverse Glascock, born 1734—died 1784, married Dinah Bowles and had eleven children. This Traverse Glascock was first cousin to Hezekiah Glascock, who was the father of Stephen Glascock, a bachelor, who owned much land in Marion Co., Mo., and gave the land for the River Front and City Park to Hannibal, Mo.

Noah Glascock, born 1772—died 1836, married Lucy Jones Green (1785-1843), had four children, all born in Virginia. They came to Missouri in 1823 and settled in Ralls Co. near what was later New London, Mo. (Land Grant).

James Glascock (1811-1884) married Davilla Adelaide Woodson, who was born in Fluvannah Co., Va. (1811-1885). To this union eight children were born.

Hopson Glascock (1854-1907) married Harriet Ann Culbertson (1858-1933), who was daughter of William Culbertson and Elizabeth (Biggs) Culbertson and to this union nine children were born.

Elizabeth Adelaide Glascock (1881) married Dr. William Perry Birney, born 1879. Dr. Birney retired after fifty-six years of practice. Elizabeth A. Glascock was the first girl in her direct line of ancestors and the last to hold

the Glascock name. To this union two daughters were born. Elizabeth Carolyn Birney (1906) married Ralph J. Hopkins (1899) and they have two daughters, Elizabeth Birney (1944) and Carolyn Margaret (1948). Hallie Margaret Birney (1911) married James Harris Fisher (1907). To this union were born Carolyn Jean Fisher (1932) and Perry McMaster Fisher (1939). Carolyn Jean Fisher married Donald Eugene Bastian (1931) and they have two sons, James Howard Bastian (1956) and Donald McMaster Bastian (1960). Perry McMaster Fisher (1939) married Susan Antone Garnett (1941).



Mr. and Mrs. Mart Day Sr., Eva Lenora Day (Masterson), Ella Mate Day (Spence).

MR. AND MRS. SAMUEL (MASTERSON) GILLISPIE

Descendants of the first pioneers of Marion County. Masterson from Virginia, 1818; Day from Virginia and Kentucky, 1838; Swigert from Pennsylvania, 1842; Schluckebier from Germany, 1845, and Gottman from Germany, 1850.

Mrs. Gillispie traces her ancestry to Robert Masterson from Rockingham County, Va., born 1730. His son, Robert, born in Kentucky Nov. 22, 1788, came to Hannibal by keelboat and experienced the Indian raid in 1818, taking refuge in the first log cabin before Hannibal was laid out as a town. Her father, Fallie Arasmus Masterson, was a great grandson of Robert and Mariah (Babb) Masterson. Fallie was the son of Arasmus and Era (Day) Masterson; Era Day was daughter of Thomas Day of Kentucky, born Dec. 15, 1801, and settled in Warren Township and raised a family of fifteen children. Fallie was born Jan. 20, 1891, and on March 5, 1911, married Louise (Swigert) Masterson. Louise was daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Schluckebier) Swigert. To this union two daughters were born. Ella Nora, subject of this sketch, born Oct. 14, 1912, Ely, Mo., married Oct. 27, 1930, Henry Kroeger. Two children blessed this union: Glady Louise, born Nov. 5, 1931, and Nora Elizabeth, born Sept. 28, 1935. Ella Nora married Nov. 6, 1943, second husband Samuel F. Gillispie.

MR. AND MRS. HERBERT (MASTERSON) GOTTMAN

The second daughter of Fallie and Louise (Swigert) Masterson, Mrs. Gottman was born June 6, 1915, named Bessie Lillian, at Ely, Mo., married Herbert Gottman April 14, 1935, at Palmyra, Mo. One son was born to this union, Dennis Lynn Gottman, born May 6, 1945.

These pioneer families carved their farms out of the wilderness, enduring hardships and privations to help make this country. All were tillers of the soil and large landowners, leaving good names as a heritage to their children. The Masterson house in Section 4, Township 57, Range 5, is of historic value. It was built in 1823 of native stone with walnut and cherry woodwork, and with high windows so the Indians could not see in the rooms. Mrs. Masterson had the distinction of being the first white woman in Hannibal. She and her husband are sleeping in the family plot northwest of the home they built.

Herbert Hadley Gottman, son of Jacob D. Gottman, born March 15, 1828, and Mary E. (Tate) Gottman, born 1882, were parents of seven children: Dorothy L., born Aug. 24, 1905; Luther O., born Dec. 28, 1906; Robert W., born July 7, 1908; Herbert H., born July 5, 1909; Thelma V., born Oct. 6, 1911; Victor M., born Nov. 22, 1915; Geraldine E., born March 20, 1921.

Jacob Gottman was a farmer, keeping a large herd of Jersey cattle. Jacob's father, Fritz Gottman, born 1842, married Mary Margaret Drescher. They came to Marion County from Germany with their parents at an early age.

MR. AND MRS. CECIL GOTTMAN

Cecil Gottman is a descendant of Henry Gottman, born in Kulte, Waldeck, Germany. Henry emigrated from Germany and came directly to Marion County and engaged in farming. He became a naturalized citizen October 11, 1860, and married Louisa Drescher in 1860. To that union were born Fritz, Mary Bross, Andy, Louisa Starke, Albert, Edward, Meg, John Henry, Louis, Banard, Ernest. Henry died October 9, 1898, age 66 years, 3 days. Louisa, also born in Germany, died December 3, 1889, age 51 years, 6 months, 9 days.

John was the father of Cecil. He married Mary Belle, October 16, 1894, daughter of James and Mary Jane Davis Mooter, and to that couple were born Nellie May, November 6, 1896, Howard Franklin, December 12, 1898, Cecil Edward, March 25, 1901, Russell Albert, March 4, 1903, John Christian, August 29, 1906, Harold Ernest, April 1, 1909, Raymond Luther, November 14, 1911, Lenora Marie, May 24, 1914, Walter Alfred, May 31, 1916. John Henry, born January 8, 1870, died July 25, 1947. Mary Belle Gottman, born May 10, 1870, died July 3, 1955.

Mrs. Gottman's father, William Henry Donelson, was born March 15, 1876, at Lodenville, Ohio, the son of Calvin and Henrietta Adams Donelson. The family came to Marion County when he was four years old and settled on a farm near Palmyra. He was married October 19, 1898, to Viola D. Rigney, daughter of Josiah and Aylza Ann Onan Rigney. Josiah was born in Casey County, Kentucky, April 3, 1847, and served in the Confederate army during the Civil War in the 13th Cavalry. Mr. and Mrs. Donelson began housekeeping on the Asa Shinn farm, later built and moved to their farm home near Hannibal. William Donelson died November 6, 1957. Viola Donelson, born August 3, 1876, died April 5, 1950.

To this union was born May 8, 1905, one daughter, Lucille. She was married June 12, 1923, to Cecil Edward Gottman. To this union was born one son, James Edward. He was inducted into service at St. Louis, Mo., May 3, 1944, in the U.S.M.C. in World War II. January 18, 1945, he received an honorable medical discharge from the service. He was married February 6, 1949, to Ellen Rosemary, daughter of William Lawrence and Margaret Virginia Daugherty Wayne. This union blessed with three children: Norman Edward, April 26, 1950; Timothy Wayne, June 14, 1951; Marilyn Joleen, June 20, 1959.

Cecil Gottman is an extensive dairy and grain farmer, owning 357 acres of land in Miller Township. Mr. and Mrs. Gottman are both prominent in civic and community affairs.

WILBUR SAMUEL GRAVES

Descendant of John Graves, born April 3, 1852, and Catherine (Hall) Graves, born Sept. 24, 1848. Their son, William Samuel Graves, born Dec. 22, 1876, at Williamstown, Lewis Co., married Ora (Boyle) Graves, born March 15, 1886, Tolona, Lewis Co., May 15, 1904. The subject of this sketch,

Wilbur S., born August 4, 1910, married Mary Terpening August 4, 1935, Ewing, Mo., by the Rev. V. O. Graves. They moved to Marion County Dec. 20, 1940, to the John Wesley Terpening farm, Round Grove Twp. Two sons blessed this union: Richard Earl Graves, born Jan. 16, 1938, married July 13, 1959, has one daughter, Kimberlin Ann, born March 18, 1960. Carl Edward, born Dec. 7, 1943, is a student at Kentucky and is prominent in 4-H work and an expert horseman.

The Graves farm is one of the outstanding farms in Marion County.

MRS. VERNE GASH GUERNSEY

A direct descendant of Martin Gash, born June 16, 1773, in Virginia and married Mary (Gudger) Gash, born March 3, 1779, of Bucombe County, North Carolina. He was a pioneer settler of Marion County in 1818 on South River, Sec. 12, Twp. 51, Range 6. Among children, William, born 1799 in North Carolina, married Stacy Elizabeth (Longmire) Gash, born 1779. Among the children born to this union, Alfred Longmire Gash, born Sept. 21, 1823, Marion County, married Jan. 13, 1848, Lucinda (Phillips) Gash, born Jan. 11, 1831.

On April 29, 1878, Alfred and family of seven children started for Arizona. They were driving a herd of cattle and riding on wagons, some pulled by oxen and others by mule teams. They reached the Verde River Sept. 17, 1878. One son, William Garner Gash, born Oct. 8, 1854, married Dec. 2, 1891, Emma Belle Castle, born Nov. 12, 1866, of St. Clair County, Missouri. To this union were born two children: John Alfred Gash, born Dec. 2, 1897, and the subject of this sketch, Eva Leah (Gash) Guernsey, born Sept. 24, 1892, Collins, St. Clair County, Missouri, who married Verne Guernsey, born Aug. 6, 1895, El Dorado Springs, Missouri.

No family in Marion County is better known than the Gash family. Bringing slaves, the family settled on South River when this country was a wilderness and endured the privations of pioneer life. The Gash-Palmer settlement was the place French Pete was dispatched to, when the Indians attacked the log cabin of Masterson, Babb, and Fleming at Hannibal; the story is in Chapter II on Indians. Mr. and Mrs. Guernsey live at 10905 W. California Ave., Fresno 6, California.

RUDIE HAERR

Descendant of Rudolph Haerr, born March 6, 1866, in Junghoff, Germany, who came to America when a young man, married Jan. 18, 1898, Lydia Turlinden, born Nov. 18, 1873, at Morton, Illinois. To this union ten children were born. Rudie, the third son, born May 26, 1902, married Dec. 18, 1932 Magdalena Musselman Rassi, born April 24, 1908. They were blessed with four children. Raymond Dale Haerr, born Nov. 18, 1933, married Nov. 13, 1955, Gelena M. Moser, born Jan. 12, 1935, of Oakville, Iowa. They

have one child, Heidi Jean Haerr, born March 31, 1960, and a foster daughter, Patricia Frieden, born Nov. 18, 1946. Raymond is now living in Columbia, Mo., where he is a medical student at the University of Missouri. Laurretta M. Haerr, born Aug. 9, 1935, of Chicago, Illinois, is a Commercial and Counseling and Guidance teacher at Niles High School at Skokie, Ill. Norman Lee Haerr, born July 16, 1939, who farms with his father, is now stationed in the Army at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Charlotte A. Haerr, born Oct. 6, 1941, is a junior student of nursing at Missouri University.

Rudie Haerr is a self-made man, coming to Taylor to husk corn in 1922. He and his brother lived in a tent, then in an old log cabin until his parents moved down from Morton, Illinois, and paid some on an acreage. By hard work and living frugally through the trying years of the early thirties, they owned the farm in 1936, then rented the 400 acres at Taylor from Breeders of Mediapolis, Iowa, and in 1956 bought this high producing farm. The large house and barns are situated on the northeast corner of Taylor crossroads. Raymond's modern home is about a mile east on Quincy Road.

Mrs. Haerr is very active in civic work in the county and often tells of how they lived on potato soup and oatmeal to get their start.

SILAS ROBERT HEAD 1865-1959

Silas R. Head was born October 21, 1865, the son of Joseph M. Head and Ussiller Nunns Head, the daughter of Thomas Nunns, who settled in Marion County 1823.

He married Lena R. Martin, the daughter of Riefers Penn Martin and Sarah Bray Martin, October 3, 1903. They had six children; first twin daughters, one who died a few days after birth and Sarah E., who married Orval L. Harris. Their son is Richard. Martin Head, married Dorothy Stewart. They have two sons Robert M. and David; Ada Ussiller Head, who married James C. Bowles, Jr. has one son, James C. Bowles III; Thomas Penn Head, who married Imogene Watson, has one daughter, Margaret Head; Glenn E. Head, who married Hazel Atkinson, has one son, John and one daughter, Christy.

S. R. or "Si" as he was more often called, spent most of his life on a farm which was part of the estate deeded to his grandfather, Thomas Nunns, in 1833. He was an active member and elder of the Mt. Zion Christian Church. He read his Bible every day and left boxes of notes on the Bible, references and cross references to facts. He lived his life based on his faith in God and helping his neighbor.

He operated the farm as a dairy farm and always took pride in the product he sold, which was milk. He built a herd of registered Jerseys which was recognized nationally for its production. He was Director of American Jersey Cattle Club in recognition of his contribution to the Jersey breed.

He was very much interested in world affairs but more so in affairs of local government. He was interested in good men as candidates for office and worked for their election. He enjoyed speaking in public and actively

campaigned for consolidated schools, prohibition, better farm conditions and good candidates for office.

He lived a very active life and was helped by a wonderfully good wife. They realized their one big ambition which was to send all of their children to college. He was regarded by all as a rugged individualist with integrity and courage.

MRS. RELIE (WHITSITT) HOLSTINE

Parents were William Dempster Whitsitt, born 1865-died 1941, and Effie June Griffith, born 1869—died 1942, married Oct. 28, 1886, of Scottsburg, Indiana. To this union four children; Herbert Ross (1888-1951), Winogene (1894-1944), Everett Hill (1901-1945) and subject of this sketch Menta Miriam (born 1911 at Abingdon, Illinois). The pioneer family of Whitsitts were from Mt. Sterling, Ky. and migrated to southern Indiana. Her grandmother, Maria Jane (Borard) Griffith had eleven brothers; six were Methodist preachers and four of the six were college presidents. Marion McKinley Borard was the founder of the University of Southern California, also president at the time of his death in 1891. Great-Grandfather James Borard enlisted in the 120th regiment Company K Indiana volunteers in the Civil War in 1862. Miriam Whitsitt married Rellie Martin Holstine Dec. 24, 1929 and this union was blessed with one son, Whitney Rell Holstine Nov. 19, 1940.

The Holstines came to Palmyra, Missouri June, 1935 and are among the prominent citizens. Mr. Holstine was born May 25, 1910, McDonough County, Ill., son of William Archibald Holstine, born 1882, and LaDew (Martin) Holstine. Mr. Holstine is Past Master of Palmyra Masonic Lodge, member of Knight Templars, Moolah Temple Scottish Rite, Nemo Shrine Club, chairman of the board of Bay De Charles Club. They are members of the Methodist Church.

THE HOWDESHELLS

The genealogical work herein given is for the benefit of the Howdeshells now living in Northeast Missouri and the adjoining area of Western Illinois. That the Howdeshells were here preceding the War of 1812 is clearly indicated by the following, found on page 235-6, History of Lincoln County (1888):

“As soon as the Indians ceased their hostilities, at the close of the War of 1812-15, the settlers retired from the forts to their respective homes. Some of them, whom had only settled temporarily, now selected their permanent homes and moved thereon. Those whom became permanent settlers in the vicinity of Auburn, in 1815 —, were James S. Lewis; David Meracle; Daniel Draper; Joseph Howdeshell; Samuel and James Gibson; James Clark; Joseph McCoy; Lawrence B. Sitton; Robert McNair (brother of first governor of State of Missouri) Thacker Vivion and Ezekiel Downing.”

All of the above pioneer names are included for the benefit of others than the Howdeshells. William Howdeshell is given as a member of the Grand Jury of 1819. The circuit court of 1819 instructed that a road be laid out from Monroe (now Old Monroe) to Joseph Howdeshell's residence (about twenty miles). Henry Howdeshell, John Howdeshell, and Joseph Howdeshell are listed among the pioneer taxpayers of 1821.

Henry Howdeshell's wife was Bettie Baxter. Their children were: John; Isaac; Mariah; Nancy; Hezekiah; George; Harriet; William and Joseph. Joseph (1837-1917) kept store at Smith's Mill (now Sledd, Mo.). He periodically drove a team and wagon to St. Louis to restock his store. In places he blazed the trees to assist him on his homeward trek. He later became a farmer. He was married in 1861 to Mary Elizabeth Barnes, daughter of Thomas Barnes and Sarah Kitson. Their children were: Artina; Louella; Alva; Asa; Fred; Birdella; Mina; Gus; Roland; Karline and Ethyl. Roland had a little machine shop in St. Louis which in 1917 became the H & H Machine Company (which stands for Howdeshell & Haacke) and continues to do business in 1962 under that name. In 1899 Roland married Anna Belle Wade, daughter of Daniel Wade and Elizabeth Summers. Their issue were: Vivian; William; Earl; and Leo Howdeshell, the first and third of whom died young. William is unmarried and Leo married Florence M. Davis, daughter of Ephraim Davis and Mary Smith.

In 1815, Marion County, Ralls County, Pike County, Lincoln County and many other counties were all a portion of the vast county of St. Charles which had been created by the Missouri Territorial Legislature in 1812.

Information contributed by C. Leo Howdeshell, President; Pike County Historical Society, Elsberry, Missouri.

MRS. J. R. HUTCHERSON

A direct descendant of Francis Hostetter, who came from Germany in 1747. His son, Ulrich, born in Baltimore, Maryland in late 1747, was a Revolutionary soldier serving as an Ensign in the 7th Battalion, 5th Co. of the York, Co. Militia, (Ref. Penn. Archives 6th Series Vol. 2, page 564). He received a land grant in Bourbon county, Ky. wherein he died in 1839. Among his children were Isaac, Catherine, Anne, and Elizabeth, who came to Missouri. Isaac was born Aug. 2, 1770 in Pennsylvania and married Mary (Polly) Keithly, born 1778 in Pennsylvania. She was the daughter of Jacob Keithly. Lived first near the mouth of Licking Run in Kentucky. In 1798 Isaac and family left Kentucky by canoe for St. Charles County, Mo. and there lived in a fort during the Blackhawk War. In 1819 they settled near the mouth of Peno Creek near Frankford, where the next three generations lived and are buried. Many slaves and now five generations are sleeping in this plot of ground. In his home the First Christian Church of Frankford was organized in 1836. Thirteen children were born to this union. One, Gabriel, the youngest, born 1824, married Elizebeth Pitt, born Feb. 17, 1828. To this union were born six children, and five by his second wife, Marion Sutton. A

son, Robert Roe, born Aug. 25, 1847—died May 7, 1922, married April 14, 1872 to Harriet Virginia Haden, born Oct. 20, 1854. To this union were born six children; Nettie B., 1873, married April 14, 1897, Otho William Holman, born Feb. 18, 1873. To this union was born Mildred Lucile, born July 8, 1905, who married John Richard Hutcherson, born July 7, 1899. This union was blessed with five children. Jack Richard, born April 9, 1929, married Mae Morton; Barbara Ann, born Dec. 19, 1930, married Earl Dean Dietle; Billy Hose, born Mar. 23, 1934, married Nina Pipkin; Sarah Lee, born June 19, 1939, married Larry Williamson; Winefred Ruth, born Nov. 21, 1948. The Haden family traces to the English Haydens in the day of William the Conqueror in town of Ottery, date 1571. They came to America in 1680 and dropped the (y) in the name. They settled in Pennsylvania, then Virginia and Kentucky, then in Frankford, Missouri. Nettie B. Hostetter married said Otho W. Holman who on mother's (Hostetter) side, traces to this Haden family.

These pioneer families did much to make history in Pike County. All were tillers of the soil and large land owners.

HARRY ALVIN JOHANN

Descendant of Peter Johann, born August 1, 1852, Utica, New York, came to Hannibal in 1859, married 1879 to Margaret (Kilian) Johann, born 1858. One of their sons, Harry Alvin Johann, born Oct. 11, 1898, married May 12, 1921 Margaret (Hulten) Johann, born Oct. 17, 1899, St. Louis, Missouri. One son to this union, George Edward Johann, born Feb. 5, 1922, married Sept. 4, 1943 Junia Florence (Wright) Johann, born June 5, 1922, Macomb, Illinois. This union was blessed with two children; Cathy Ann, born Feb. 10, 1945, Fredericksburg, Va.; Edward Wright, born March 4, 1949, Hannibal.

Harry A. Johann is one of Hannibal's leading citizens. Owner of a wholesale Candy and Sundries business since Sept. 1937, now located at 321-325 South Fourth St., he served on the City Council 1937-1947.

George E. Johann was educated in public school, then graduated from Washington University, St. Louis, in 1943. He served with the United States Marine Corps four years in World War II, then entered business with his father. George has served on the City Council since 1957.

JULIA CATHERINE (BOWEN) JUETTE

A descendant of Stephen Decatur Bowen, who with three brothers came from Maryland about 1860, and married Mary Catherine Hays, daughter of Kendal Washington and Jane Marcia (Donaldson) Hays of Maryland. Kendal W. Hays, born in Maryland, Oct. 16, 1821, died Feb. 26, 1885. Jane Marcia was born in Kentucky, Oct. 16, 1821. Stephen Decatur was sheriff of Marion County from 1903 to 1906. One son was born to this union, Oney Decatur, born June 30, 1867, died Dec. 25, 1952; county judge, Eastern Dist. from 1931 to 1952, married Mary Ann Kriegbaum April 30, 1901. Mary Ann was born Feb. 8, 1877 and died Nov. 11, 1949. She was the

daughter of Conrad C. Kriegbaum, son of George and Anna Kriegbaum, natives of Germany, who came to America in 1851 and located in Springfield, Ohio when Conrad was born Feb. 1, 1856. In 1880 he bought the historic Planters Hotel and Bay Mill of early date, also owned holdings in real estate in Hannibal. He married Julia Carber, daughter of Thomas and Mary Rafter Carber, both natives of Ireland, Dec. 25, 1875. Her father enlisted in Company 1 and was killed at the battle of Mission Ridge in Nov. 1863. When twelve years old Mr. Kriegbaum commenced life for himself; he left home, coming to Hannibal where he went to work in a restaurant for a few months, he then worked in the Planters Hotel as a dining room boy and in 1880 bought the hotel from Mr. George Storrs.

Children of Oney Decatur and Mary Ann Kriegbaum Bowen were Benjamin Owen, born Nov. 3, 1903, died August 30, 1956; Julia Catherine, born Jan. 17, 1907; Russell Decatur, born June 21, 1911, married Selma Ruth Haskins, born July 3, 1916, daughter of Clarence O. and Grace Litchfield. Julia Catherine Bowen married Nov. 24, 1936 Albert Lawrence Juetter, born July 27, 1904, son of Lawrence and Katherine Lockman Juetter. Albert L. Juetter is executive Vice-President of Palmyra State Bank, Palmyra, Missouri. Two children were born to this union, Catherine Darlene Juetter, Mar. 4, 1939, and Albert Bowen, born July 10, 1943.

The Bowen family are large land holders in the county.

MRS. GEORGE (MOORE) KELLER, JR.

Descendant of Keller-Moore-Mallory and LaFon pioneer families of Fabius Township. Georgia Lorraine Moore, the subject of this sketch, was born Jan. 15, 1895, a daughter of George Washington Moore, born June 21, 1835, and Lucy Humstead (Mallory) Moore, born Nov. 11, 1838. Georgia Moore married Charles B. Keller, Jr., born July 9, 1894, deceased; son of Charles Keller, born Nov. 11, 1856 and Anna LaFon, born Nov. 11, 1856. To this union Harold C. Keller, born Aug. 5, 1914, married Katherine (Chamberlain) Keller. George Moore Keller, born Jan. 14, 1926, married Margarite (Drebes) Keller; Lois Lucille Keller, born Nov. 3, 1928, married Robert Vincent Spencer; Charles B. Keller, Jr., born Sept. 11, 1939, married Caroline (Leeser) Keller, serving in U. S. Army in Germany in 1962. Grandchildren: Mary K. (Keller) Myers, born Feb. 7, 1939; Albert Charles Keller, born May 25, 1946; Carol Ann Keller, born Dec. 23, 1955; Karla Sue Keller, born March 8, 1957; George Alan Keller, born Sept. 3, 1960. Great-grandchild, Tammy Louise Myers, Feb. 1, 1961. The above-mentioned families were all extensive landowners in the township. Mrs. Keller is living on the old Brown farm of 320 acres. The house was built in early 1830. Modern methods of farming are evident. Actively engaged in dairying, they are a family who well deserve the prosperity they now enjoy.

MRS. MARGUERITE BALTHROPE KRAUSE

A direct descendant of William Balthrope of Westmoreland County, Va.,

who had received a land grant of 1050 acres from King Charles II of England, dated 1662. After several generations one Jeremiah Balthrope of Rectortown, Va., married Margaret Eidson of Middleburg, Va., and with many slaves, came to Missouri about 1855 and settled at White House Landing below Saverton, Ralls County. Sister Anne (Balthrope) Talbott came as a bride, where her husband entered a section of land near Cherrydell, Marion County. Another sister, Edna (Balthrope) Woolfe came in 1835. While crossing the Ohio, her child Annie (Woolfe) Simmons was born the night of Nov. 30, 1835, when the stars fell and Halley's Comet appeared. These families are buried at Bethany cemetery west of Cherrydell.

William Balthrope, born Rectortown, Va., married in 1847 Mary Tobin of Chicago; the parents of Marguerite, who was born Sept. 28, 1888, and who married William Krause Nov. 6, 1920. One daughter, Lois, born Feb. 26, 1924, married Jack LoDato of Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1943. Four children were born to this union: William, born July 11, 1944; Thomas, deceased; Janese, born June 11, 1951; and Joyce, born Oct. 3, 1955.

John Balthrope, a brother of Jeremiah I, lived in Paris, Va., and was an inventor. He was working in his shop on a model of the reaper when Cyrus McCormick, a neighbor and supposedly a friend, rode by and stopped to talk. John was called to his house for a short while, leaving McCormick alone in the shop. When he returned, McCormick left. Several months later, when John applied at Washington for a patent, he learned that McCormick had taken out a similar patent a month previously. John brought suit and the case was pending in the Supreme Court when John died. The suit was stopped by heirs for lack of funds. In the history of American Inventors, under Cyrus McCormick, Virginia born, patented first reaper, it states that patent rights were challenged.

Mrs. Krause's address is 622 N. Caroline St., Louisiana, Missouri.

KATE RAY KUHN

In early 1746 David McCord of Scotland sailed for America. The ship landed at Philadelphia, Penn. David moved south and settled in Mechlinburg County, North Carolina, where he married Ann Shipley and reared a large family. One son William McCord born 1766, died 1824, married Jane Moore, born 1769, died 1844, and became the owner of a large landholding and many slaves. William and family trekked over the mountains to Madison Co., Ky. On the way over a daughter, Polly, a child of six years was captured by Indians, married a brave and never returned to her family. Another daughter, Kizziah, born 1798, married John M. Summers, born 1790 in Kentucky, and moved to Sidney in Ralls County, Missouri. Both are buried in the old Baptist Cemetery, Hannibal, Mo., 1 block from Express Highway 36. One of their daughters, Eliza M., born July 19, 1824 in Kentucky, married John Murry Ray, born 1818 in Kentucky, son of Eligah Ray of Virginia and Martha Murry of Kentucky. Eliza and John M. Ray are buried in cemetery at Attica, Ind. To this union were born 8 children, Murry, 1841, a druggist in Hannibal, John, 1845, Will, 1847,

Thad, 1853, Mattie R., 1854, Rob, 1856, Ed, 1858, Arch, 1862. James Thad, and Susie F. Berryman, born 2-19-1867, were married in Palmyra, Mo., Sept., 1886. Susie was daughter of The Rev. Newton G. Berryman, Methodist minister (South), born in Kentucky, 8-25-1805, died 12-11-1871, buried at Glasgow, Mo. His ancestors were also of Westmoreland County, Virginia and owners of many slaves and land. Two children were born to James Thad and Susie; Wilhelmina (Ray) O'Conner, born Aug. 20, 1887, now living in Tampa, Florida, and the writer, Kate (Ray) Kuhn born 2-20-1889, living in home place and sleeping in same room that she was born in. J. Thad Ray as a young man fired on the Hannibal and St. Joe R.R. run to Brookfield, Mo. when wood was used to fire the engine. He was an ardent Democrat, holding office of Constable, Sheriff, prosecuting attorney, and presiding Judge. He was admitted to practice of law in Missouri. He was the owner of a house in Palmyra and Hannibal and 190 acres of land, Sect. 13 and 24, Twp. 57, Range 5, three miles from Hannibal. Kate (Ray) Kuhn, writer, married John William Kuhn in 1920 and one child died in infancy. Being a lover of 5 gaited saddle horses she maintained a show stable and won many ribbons. She also raised Short Horn cattle and Spotted hogs. Among the many offices she has held are the following: Appointed to the first Old Age Assistance Board, Five year Cancer Chairman for county, first Pres. Marion Co. Historical Society, 2 years Pres. Parliamentary Law Club, W.F.N.C. Sec. of Gov. George Wyllis Chapter D.A.R., on Board of Directors of Marion County Farm Bureau 4 terms, and Sec. of Mt. Zion Farm Bureau. Reelected Pres. of Parliamentary Law 1961-1962.

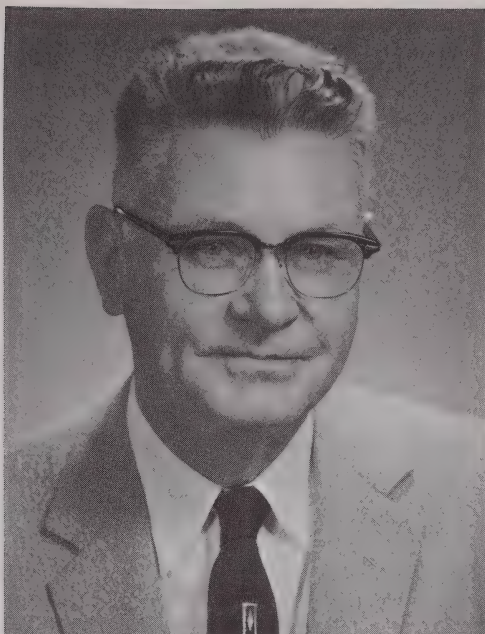
EMMETT TYNER MILLER
SUPERINTENDENT OF HANNIBAL PUBLIC SCHOOLS
July 1, 1931 to June 30, 1962

Emmett Tyner Miller was born at Hopkins, Missouri, November 23, 1892. One of three children born to Elijah Tyner Miller and Etta Ellen Miller, he lived on a farm near Hopkins and attended rural schools until he reached the eighth grade. For the eighth grade and four years of high school, he rode eight miles daily by horseback to attend the Hopkins Public Schools of Hopkins, Missouri.

Mr. Miller graduated from the Hopkins High School in May, 1911. In September, 1911, he began his college work at the University of Missouri in the College of Arts and Sciences, and received his A.B. degree in June, 1915. Returning to the University in September, 1915, he enrolled in the School of Education and received a B.S. degree in education in June, 1916. Also during the 1915-1916 school year, he served as student assistant in the Department of Biology at the University. After one summer session at Iowa University and two summer sessions at the University of Missouri, he received a Master of Education degree in June, 1925. He completed all the academic requirements for a Doctor of Education Degree, but World War II interrupted the final work on this degree.

On August 23, 1916, he was married to Miss Clara Clymens of Hopkins,

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Missouri. Five days after the marriage he and his new bride came to Hannibal, Missouri, where he had been elected as a teacher of physics in the Hannibal High School for the school year of 1916-1917.

After serving as a physics teacher for one and one-half years, he was elected principal of the Hannibal High School, a position he held until September, 1927, a period of nine and one-half years. In September, 1927, he was elected to serve as both high school principal and Assistant Superintendent of Schools. In July, 1931, on the retirement of Superintendent Livingstone McCartney, Mr. Miller became Superintendent of the Hannibal Public Schools, and served in this position until his retirement on June 30, 1962—a period of thirty-one years. The Board of Education requested him to serve one additional year as Associate Superintendent. As of the date of his retirement in 1962, he had completed forty-six years of service with the Hannibal Public Schools.

Mr. Miller had a number of educational honors during his long career as a teacher and school administrator. A few will be recorded here: he served one year as President of the Missouri State School Administrators Association, one year as Second Vice-President of the Missouri State Teachers Association, a number of years as a member of the Missouri State Teachers Association Legislative Committee, and several years on the State Superintendent of Schools' Advisory Committee during the administration of Lloyd W. King.

Always active in civic and religious life of the community, Mr. Miller was for many years a member of the Hannibal Lions Club and at one time served as president of the club. More recently he has been a member of the Hannibal Rotary Club. He served for several years on the Board of Directors

of the Hannibal Chamber of Commerce. Also he served for many years as a member of the Board of Directors of the Hannibal Public Library. An active member of the Park Methodist Church, he was Chairman of the Board of Stewards for a number of years and a member of the Board of Trustees of that church.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of three children: Etta Jane, born May 22, 1926, the wife of Charles E. Ray, a sergeant in the Highway Patrol stationed in Hannibal, Missouri; Elizabeth Ann, born January 3, 1929, the wife of W. Lloyd Johns of Fontana, California; and Walter Tyner, born October 28, 1930, who with his wife, the former Margaret Stewart, lives in Chillicothe, Missouri. The Millers have eight grandchildren.



WILLIAM E. PARTEE

William E. Partee, attorney and former lumberman, was born September 23, 1903, at Vandalia, Missouri, where he received his public school education. His father was James Q. Partee, a Baptist minister, who was born October 5, 1876, at Frankfort, Kentucky, and died at Berthand, Colorado, March 20, 1911. His mother, Mabel Inez Vertrees, was born at Vine Grove, Kentucky, November 27, 1877. After the father's death, the family returned to Vandalia. His only sister, Mrs. Richard R. Gray, lives at Chicago, Illinois.

In 1925, he received his A.B. degree from William Jewell College at Liberty, Missouri, and for the following twenty-three years, he was in the lumber business in various capacities with the Long-Bell Lumber Company of Kansas City, Missouri. In 1948, when manager of its retail department at Hannibal, Missouri, he resigned and entered Washington University Law School at St. Louis, Missouri, from which he received his L.L.B. degree in 1951. That same year he was admitted to the practice of law in Missouri and in the U.S. Federal Court and has since practiced law at Hannibal in the partnership of White and Partee, his law partner being Harrison White. He was City Attorney of Hannibal for three years and later a member and secretary of the Commission which drafted the Home Rule Charter adopted by the people of Hannibal in 1957. He is a member of the Missouri Bar, American Bar Association, and the American Judicature Society.

He is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, Pi Kappa Delta forensic fraternity, Delta Theta Phi law fraternity, a 32° and York Rite Mason and Shriner, a past commander of Excalibar Commandery No. 5 K.T. and a past Exalted Ruler and trustee of Hannibal Lodge No. 1198 B.P.O.E.

A long record of civic activities includes membership in the Marion County Historical Society, president of the Board of the Public Library, chairman of the Marion County Chapter of the Red Cross. He is a life member of the Missouri Historical Society and the National Rifle Association. He is a bachelor and lives at 1021 Center Street where his mother makes her home with him.

JAMES WILSON PLOWMAN

A direct descendant (grandson) of James Andrew Plowman of Altoona, Pa., born 1838, married Amelia Mulholland, born Oct. 21, 1840, at Monroe, Michigan. Immediately following their marriage at Ft. Wayne, Ind., they came to Hannibal on Jan. 4, 1864.

There being no bridge spanning the Mississippi River, they crossed on the ice. James Andrew had employment as a mechanic in the railroad shops here. He later became a member of a well established retail clothing store located at 201 Broadway known as Settles and Plowman. He died in 1895.

There were three sons born to this union. James W. Plowman, born July 24, 1866, prominent in the real estate and insurance business for 47 years, 38 of which he was secretary of the Marion County Mutual Loan & Building Association, 509 Broadway. He died Sept. 1, 1943.

John Lawrence Plowman, second son, born Jan. 13, 1876, at 411 Church St., prominent lawyer for fifty years and a referee in bankruptcy. His firm was known as Schofield and Plowman. Their office was at North Fourth and Center Streets. May, 1914, he married Miss Gladys Myers of Shelby, Mo. There were two daughters, Phyllis Lucille, born Dec. 8, 1915, and Harriett Amelia, born Oct. 30, 1927. He died Feb. 23, 1949.

The youngest son, Edward Morris, father of James Wilson Plowman, born at 218 N. Seventh Street on Sept. 5, 1882. In 1906, after completing his edu-

cation here he left for Mercer, North Dakota, where he maintained a real estate office and served as postmaster and there met Miss Lillian Carlson, a schoolteacher whom he married in Clear Lake, Minnesota, Nov. 26, 1916.

In 1923 James Wilson Plowman, then six years old, with his parents and brother, Bayard Carlson, came to Hannibal, his father coming into the partnership of Plowman & Greenville.

Mr. Plowman attended Central grade school here and graduated from Hannibal High School in 1934 and received his degree—Associate in Science from Hannibal-La Grange College, 1936. Interested in sports, he played on the football team in high school and college. He graduated from Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, Illinois, in 1941 with the degree of Bachelor of Science conferred upon him in Fire Protection Engineering.

He immediately went to Columbus, Ohio, to work for the Ohio Inspection Bureau—then transferred to Akron, Ohio, leaving there May, 1942, to enlist in the Navy. During the war he was a lieutenant in charge of a minesweeper in the New York City Harbor, then was sent to the Pacific area as Commanding Officer of an L.S.M. carrying troops and supplies from the smaller islands to the Philippine Islands and finally landing troops into Japan.

July 31, 1946, returning from four years' service in the Navy, he returned to his position with the Ohio Inspection Bureau in Columbus, Ohio, coming to Hannibal in 1952 after the death of J. Francis Greenville, a nephew of the late Joseph Greenville, to be in partnership with his brother, Bayard C. Plowman, and the firm of Plowman & Greenville.

Nov. 24, 1955, he married Miss Betty Harris of Quincy, Illinois. There are three children, Patricia Johanna, born Oct. 22, 1956, Richard Terrell, born Oct. 29, 1958, Linnea Jean, born Jan. 25, 1961.

Mr. Plowman, like his forebears, identified with the Democratic party and, like his grandfather and uncle, served on the City Council and has given whole-hearted support to all civic projects for community betterment.

Mr. Plowman is secretary and treasurer of Bay Island Drainage System; Treasurer of Marion County Mutual Loan and Building Association; Secretary of Safety Box Company; co-developer of a new housing area called Scipio Heights, due east of Hannibal-La Grange College on Wyaconda and annexed to the city—a 30 acre subdivision.

He is a member of First Presbyterian Church, Chamber of Commerce, American Legion, Moose, Elks, and Country Club.

He has served on the Industrial Committee and assisted in the other drives.

EDWARD MORRIS PLOWMAN JR., M.D.

Dr. Edward Morris Plowman, a native of Hannibal, was born July 22, 1926, the youngest of three sons of the late Edward M. Plowman (born Sept. 5, 1882), at 218 North Seventh Street, Hannibal, Missouri.

Dr. Plowman's father lived in Mercer, North Dakota, for seventeen years, 1906-1923, where he maintained a real estate office and served as postmaster. He was married November 26, 1914, in Clear Lake, Minnesota, to Miss

Lillian Carlson, who was a primary teacher in the Mercer School. She was born in Racine, Wisconsin.

Mr. Plowman returned to Hannibal upon the death of Joseph Greenville to accept the partnership with his brother, James W. Plowman, in the firm of Plowman & Greenville, real estate and insurance agency then located at 509 Broadway. After the death of his brother, James W. Plowman, September 1, 1943, he became secretary of the Marion County Mutual Loan & Building Association, an office which his brother had held for 38 years until his death.

Dr. Plowman's brothers were born in Mercer, North Dakota, the eldest, James Wilson, on December 28, 1916, and Bayard Carlson on January 21, 1923. When the father died on August 3, 1948, Bayard became a partner of J. Francis Greenville, nephew of the late Joseph Greenville. After J. Francis Greenville's death in 1952 James Wilson became an associate with his brother, Bayard, in one of Hannibal's oldest firms.

Dr. Plowman attended Central grade school. Having enough credits, he entered Missouri University in January, 1944, receiving his High School diploma in May, 1944.

He entered service Nov. 27, 1944, and was assigned to a medical detachment—sent into the Southern Philippines to serve with the 19th Infantry Regiment—24th Division. During the Occupation, he was stationed in Kochi, Japan, in charge of a dispensary. He was discharged Nov. 28, 1946, as a staff sergeant.

Dr. Plowman returned to Missouri University, where he received his A.B. and B.S. Degrees, receiving his Degree in Medicine from Pittsburgh University in 1952. He served as intern at Kansas City General Hospital in 1952-1953 and had a year's residency in General Surgery at Grady Hospital, Atlanta, Georgia. In 1954-1955 he practiced medicine in Dubuque, Iowa, as an assistant in surgery in the Medical Associate Clinic. He was assistant resident in Otolaryngology at Barnes Hospital and at Charity Hospital in New Orleans was chief resident in ear, nose and throat. For two years at General Hospital, Louisville, Ky., he was assistant, then chief resident in eye.

He is certified by the American Board of Otolaryngology. Sept. 1959 he established practice at Hannibal Clinic, specializing in eye, ear, nose and throat.

Dr. Plowman is a descendant of pioneer ancestors. His grandfather, James Andrew Plowman, was born 1838. His family of Dutch descent were early settlers in Altoona, Pa. James Andrew married Amelia Mulholland, born Oct. 21, 1840, in Monroe, Michigan. Immediately following their marriage on Jan. 4, 1864 in Ft. Wayne, Indiana, they came to Hannibal to live.

Amelia Mulholland's ancestors were Scotch-Irish from Antrim County near Belfast, Ireland, owners of the Mulholland Linen Mills. They came to America in 1795 to Painted Post, Steuben County, New York. In 1806 they moved to Monroe, Michigan, on the River Raisin, and had to flee with their family when the Indians raided the settlers during the "Massacre of the River Raisin"—1813.

Amelia Mulholland and her three sisters were lifelong friends of General Custer, who was reared on a neighboring farm.

The Plowmans were lifelong Democrats, always influential in Democratic politics and civic improvement and the development of a progressive Hannibal. Dr. Plowman's grandfather, uncle, and brother served on the city council and his father was County Democratic Chairman for 18 consecutive years. His brother is County Judge.

Dr. Plowman has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since his youth and, since returning to Hannibal, has served as deacon.

Dr. Plowman is a member of Sigma Nu and Phi Beta Pi social fraternities; Fellow of American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology; Diplomate American Board of Otolaryngology, and a member of Marion County Medical Society, Lions Club, and Country Club.

BAYARD CARLSON PLOWMAN

Born Jan. 24, 1923, son of Lillian Carlson and Edward Morris Plowman. He was educated in Hannibal Public Schools, Hannibal-La Grange College, and Westminster College, Fulton Mo.; entered Army Air Force Aug. 1942; received honorable discharge in 1945. He is a partner in the business firm of Plowman and Greenville; Secretary, Marion County Mutual Savings and Loan; Elder of First Presbyterian Church; Chairman of Chamber of Commerce Industrial Development Committee; President, Chamber of Commerce 1960; Judge, Eastern District 1954-1956; Presiding Judge 1962.

He married Mary V. (Hickman) Plowman, born March 26, 1925, daughter of Benjamin H. Hickman and Harriett (Holme) Hickman, who was daughter of John T. Holme and Luna (Stevens) Holme. Mary V. was educated in Hannibal Public Schools; graduated from Wellesley College, Wellesley, Massachusetts, in 1946. She married Bayard Plowman Jan. 21, 1950. This union blessed with three children: James Wilson, born Dec. 12, 1951; Bayard Stevens, born April 6, 1954; Harriett Ann, born Feb. 5, 1958.

CHARLES WILLIAM RAY

Tracing ancestors back to John Ray of England, a family of teachers and educators, coming to America in early 1700. A grandson of this first John Ray, John M., married Elisa (McCord) Summers of Kentucky. Among their children John, born 1845, married May 20, 1883, Mary Elizabeth Hoke; they had one son, John William, born May 24, 1886—died Jan. 14, 1952. On Sept. 12, 1906, he married Sophia W. (Schmidt) Ray, born June 14, 1888. Three children blessed this union: the subject of this sketch, Charles William, born Sept. 20, 1907; Sophia Virginia (Ray) Balmer, born Sept. 1, 1908, married Chester D. Balmer, born Nov. 8, 1905, Ralls Co.; John Harold, born Jan. 27, 1910, married 1935, Evelyn (Lide) Ray. Children of Chester and Virginia (Ray) Balmer are William F. Balmer, born Sept. 21, 1936, married June 7, 1958, Carolyn M. (Keathly) Balmer, born April 1, 1937; Robert James Balmer, born Jan. 23, 1943, now in college at Missouri Uni-

versity. William F. Balmer is a research engineer with Zenith Radio Corp., Chicago, Ill.

The above-mentioned Charles W. Ray is unmarried. He is a teacher of Social Studies on Long Island and has made several trips to Europe as an exchange teacher in Germany.

OLIVER NELSON AND GOLDENA B. (ROLAND) HOWARD

New London, Missouri

Oliver Nelson Howard, born Jan. 6, 1915, Woodland, Marion County, married Mar. 14, 1943, to Goldena B. Roland, born April 17, 1914, Hannibal; parents of three children: Dorothy Frances, born April 7, 1947, Columbia; Bert William, born May 30, 1948, Hannibal, while parents were living at Perry; Mary Roberta, born May 27, 1952, Hannibal, parents living at New London.

Oliver Nelson Howard, graduate, New London High School, Hannibal-La Grange College, University of Mo. B.S. in Agri. '47; taught Brush Creek School, Ralls; Elmer High School, Macon Co.; vo-ag, Perry High School; OFT classes, Canton and Hannibal High Schools; U.S.D.A. SCS technician with Ralls County Soil District, since 1952. Elder, First Christian Church, New London; chm. Boy Scout Troop 125 committee; former member Board of Education. Only son of Bert Wilburn Howard (born Nov. 11, 1884, Scott Co., Ill.) and his second wife, Mary Frances Harlow (born Oct. 16, 1882, Madison Co., near Culpeper, Va.), married Oct. 16, 1912. Bert Wilburn Howard, a farmer and grocer, died Nov. 7, 1942 at New London; buried in Barkley cemetery. Mary F. Harlow Howard died June 30, 1950, at Perry; buried in Barkley cemetery, New London.

Oliver N. Howard's grandparents: James Oliver Howard (born June 17, 1849, Tennessee) and Ellen Summers (born February 29, 1851, Scott Co., Illinois); they were farmers, reared 7 sons, 1 daughter; both are buried at Bowling Green. Joseph Nelson Harlow (born Nov. 2, 1860, Madison Co., Va.), farmer, and Anna Virginia Strother (born Sept. 27, 1857, Fauquier Co., Va.) married December 22, 1881, in Virginia; came to Busch in 1883; Joseph Nelson Harlow died at New London Jan. 10, 1928, and was buried at Fairview cemetery, Frankford; Anna Virginia Harlow died at New London November 12, 1936, and is buried in Fairview cemetery, Frankford. They were parents of 2 daughters, 4 sons.

Oliver N. Howard's great-grandparents: William Blackstone Howard and Salutie Silvey of Tennessee; John W. Summers and Sarah Ann Peake, probably buried near Winchester, Ill.; John Harlow of Irish descent and Hannah Ann Hoffman of German descent; Snowden Strother and Katherine Brown of Virginia who came to Missouri and were buried on the Willie Shaw farm in Pike Co.

WILLIAM MARK AND ALMA FRANCES (MORGAN) ROLAND

William Mark Roland, born 8-16-1886, Spalding, married 10-15-1906 in Monroe City to Alma Frances Morgan of Bevier, born 3-15-1887, Huntsville. Parents of three daughters: Dorothy Frances (Mrs. John Allen Eichenberger

of Hannibal), born 10-13-1907, Hannibal; Roberta (Mrs. James Hurley Hagood of Tustin, California), born 12-7-1910, Hannibal; Goldena B. (Mrs. Oliver Nelson Howard of New London), born 4-17-1914. Mr. Roland apprenticed the carpenter's trade in Hannibal, worked as a contractor in Hannibal and Ralls County until he lost his sight at the age of 47. He was a grocer at Spalding and later in Centralia, Illinois.

Mr. Roland's parents: Samuel Roland, a farmer, born 4-7-1832, Hays Creek in Ralls County; married 6-6-1863 to Susan Mary Shulse, born near Center 12-18-1845; he died 1915 at Hassard; his wife died 1923 at Hassard, and both are buried at Olivet cemetery, Center. They had 8 children: Isaac Errett, Laura (Mrs. Melvin Norman), Anna Jane (Mrs. Thomas Anderson Boling), Davilla (Mrs. Early Gregory), Henry Clay, Albert Martin, Ella Mae (Mrs. Marvin Herron), and William Mark.

Mr. Roland's paternal grandparents: Jacob Roland, farmer, born 3-18-1801, Kentucky, married 9-1821 his cousin Anna Hostetter, born 11-28-1805 in a fort near St. Charles; he had 3 daughters and 6 sons; Jacob was killed by lightning 7-16-54, buried at Hays Creek; Anna later married the Rev. George Waters, Christian minister, veteran of War of 1812. She lived more than 99 years, was one of the last surviving widows of War of 1812, granted an increased pension by special act of Congress; she died 2-13-1905, buried in Salt River Christian cemetery, Ralls Co. Mr. Roland's maternal grandparents were William Anderson (Squire) Shulse, born Bourbon Co., Kentucky, 10-20-1818, married 3-24-1841, Ralls Co., to Polly Jane Johnson, born 3-24-1823, Wayne Co., Kentucky; she died 6-10-1861; buried in Shulse family cemetery north of Center. William A. next married Polly Ann Sears; he died 10-4-1895, buried in the family cemetery. He was justice of the peace and a farmer.

W. M. Roland's paternal great-grandparents were: Joseph Roland and Elizabeth Keithly Roland; she was born 12-11-1784, Kentucky; Jacob Roland was their only child; they settled in Missouri, then returned to Kentucky, where Joseph died; her second husband was Casper Roland, and they lived and died in Ralls County. The other paternal great-grandparents were Isaac Hostetter, born, Maryland, and Mary M. (Polly) Keithly, sister of Elizabeth Keithly Roland. Mary M. Keithly, born 9-26-1779, Kentucky, after marriage in 1796 came to Missouri with two other families in a 65-foot boat hollowed from a poplar tree. They brought tools, iron utensils, and necessities. They launched the boat on Licking River, Kentucky, went to Ohio River, on to Mississippi River, up to Missouri River, and built a fort in St. Charles Co. Isaac Hostetter, in Houck's History of Territorial Missouri, is listed as grantee and settler on Cuivre River, 1797. Isaac and Polly Hostetter had 13 children, the older ones born near the fort; they moved north to farm near Frankford in 1817 and are buried there.

W. M. Roland's maternal great-grandparents were: Mark Shulse, born Plymouth Co., Kentucky, 1797, came to Missouri 1827, settled north of Center on hill south of Asher Ford on Salt River, and Susanna (Sooky) Musick Shulse, born Plymouth Co., Kentucky, 9-12-1802; both are buried on the homestead south of Asher Ford. Other maternal great-grandparents were

the Rev. John M. Johnson, born 1-5-1804, Wayne Co., Kentucky, and Sally Kelly Johnson, born 9-24-1802, Russell, Va., married 5-23-1822 in Pulaski Co., Kentucky; her parents moved from Virginia to Pulaski Co., 1804. John M. and Sally Johnson had 15 children. They came to Missouri in 1831, lived in Marion Co. a year, then bought 260 acres on the highest point between Hannibal and New London in Ralls Co., and lived there 20 years. His cousins, the Clemens family, stayed with them frequently; he was the Johnson mentioned in Mark Twain's autobiography for lending Sam and Orion Clemens \$500 to buy a Hannibal newspaper. Johnson was a farmer and slave owner and amassed a fortune augmented by running a freight and huckster service between Hannibal and St. Louis. Ordained to Baptist ministry 5-26-1821 in Kentucky, he founded several Baptist churches in Northeast Missouri, and preached every Sunday. About 1853 he built large house on 600-acre farm near Frankford; he died 3-27-1866, she died 9-13-1875; both are buried near Frankford. Mrs. Johnson had 6 brothers and 4 sisters. Rev. Johnson had a brother, James, and a sister, Anna Young.

W. M. Roland's paternal great-great grandparents include Jacob Keithly, born 1754, Pennsylvania or Germany, married 1775 to Barbara Roland, born 1757 Pennsylvania or Germany. They moved from Pennsylvania to Bourbon Co., Kentucky, 1783, later to Warren Co. They had 18 children. One of W. M. Roland's maternal great-grandfathers was Jonas Shulse, who fought in Revolutionary War 1779-80, one of seven men who helped Daniel Boone build the fort at Boonesburg in Kentucky; he is buried at Plymouth, Kentucky. Other maternal great-grandparents were Johanna and Helen Musick of Kentucky also Joseph Kelly, married 1802 to Jane Buster, born 1787, died 1857; Joseph Kelly in War of 1812, under Col. Dick Johnson, was at battle of Thames on River Raisin; he died Pulaski Co., 1822, of yellow fever, leaving his wife and 11 children. Another paternal great-great-grandfather was Ulrich Hostetter, who fought in the Revolutionary War with York Co., Pa., Volunteers, and whose wife, Catherine, was from Virginia.

W. M. Roland's great-great-great grandparents included: Francis Hostetter, who emigrated from Baden-Baden, Germany, to Maryland in 1748; Samuel Keithly, born in Germany, 1732; Baxter Shulse; John Buster, whose mother's maiden name was Bird, from Ireland; John Buster married 1786 to Lucy Leake, born 1767, died 1857. Lucy Leake was a daughter of Mack (Mast or Mark) Leake, born 1735, married 11-22-1753, Patience Morris of Hanover Co.; Mack Leake, Capt. Virginia Militia, Rev. War 1780-1781 active service, was a signer of the Albemarle Declaration of Independence; he died in 1813; he was a son of John and Ann Leake, Ireland.

W. M. Roland's wife is Alma Frances Morgan Roland, daughter of William Harrison Morgan, born 1-16-1860, Danville, Pa., who came to Missouri as an engineer in Macon Co. coal mines, married Dora Ann Knight, born Huntsville 9-29-1865. Mr. Morgan died at Hannibal 7-22-1924; Mrs. Morgan died at Bevier 4-10-1911; both are buried at Bevier. Mrs. Roland is oldest of their three daughters. She is a musician, retired music teacher; after graduation from Bevier High School she worked in Hannibal as operator for Bluff City Telephone Co.

Mrs. Roland's paternal grandparents were William Morgan, born Wales, died Danville, Pa., and his wife, Sarah Rees; maternal grandparents: Benjamin Franklin Knight, cabinet maker, born North Carolina, later settled in Randolph Co., Mo., his wife, Ella Gafford.

Mrs. Roland's great-grandfather was David Morgan, Jr., born Wales, died at Llangamarch, South Wales, who married a Miss Lloyd who died at Aberdare. His parents were David Morgan and Ann Griffith, only daughter of a farmer at Llangamarch, Breconshire, S. Wales.

Mr. and Mrs. Roland have been active in Christian churches wherever they lived; at present they are members of First Christian Church at Hannibal. He is an elder emeritus of Spalding Christian Church. Since retirement, they spend a great deal of time in the homes of their three daughters.

Goldena B. Roland, wife of Oliver N. Howard, is third and youngest daughter of William Mark Roland and Alma Frances Morgan, whose biographical sketches appear elsewhere in this volume. Goldena Roland, graduate of Center (Mo.) High School and Racine's Western, Institute of Tacoma, Washington, attended University of Missouri two years. She is a writer, lecturer, and historian. Employed as city editor of the Ralls County Record at New London, she is a deaconess in New London First Christian Church, guardian of KiLoHe Camp Fire Girls, and Trustee on Ralls County Board of Health.

JOHN R. SANDIGE

A descendant of John E. Sandige, born Nov. 15, 1787, married Polly Davidson. A son, Abner Watkins Sandige, born April 1, 1850, Hannibal, Missouri, married Sarah Alica Lambeth, born 1858, of Muhlenberg, Ky. Five children were born to this union: Nell, born 1884; Watson, deceased; Gertrude, deceased; Alvin, born 1894; and the subject of this sketch, John Richard, born Aug. 19, 1893, at Edwardsville, Illinois, married Florence Dunbar in 1918. They were blessed with three children: John D., born Jan. 6, 1920, who married Faye St. John and has a family of six children; Helen, born June 1, 1921, married Ralph Hinkle and has two children; Dale, born Sept. 26, 1930, married Lily Bashkingy.

The life of John Sandige is an illustration of what may be accomplished by a young man who possesses strong will to succeed. Leaving Hannibal at the age of fifteen years, he worked his way through high school, then the University of Missouri and the University of Arizona. He entered into citrus farming and selling of real estate and built over 1500 homes. He organized an Alumni Loan Fund to help students through school, is on the board of education of Arizona State University and is president of many civic organizations. He maintains three homes, one in Phoenix, one in Camp Verde, and one in the pines near Flagstaff. His capital in life was a good education and native characteristics of determination, industry, and energy in whatever he undertook; he is now a wealthy citizen living a retired life at 3428 N. 40th St., Phoenix, Arizona.

ALVIN SANDIGE

Subject is a brother of John Sandige in the foregoing sketch. Born in Marion County 1894, married Mabel Skelon. Three children born to this union: Alvina Nell, born Nov. 27, 1919; Frank W., born Sept. 28, 1922; Dorothy Louise, born Nov. 8, 1923.

ED J. SCHAEFFER

Ed J. Schaeffer was born in Palmyra, Mo., Sept. 21, 1894, the youngest son of J. F. W. Schaeffer, born in Affoldern, Waldeck, Germany, Sept. 16, 1855, and Emma Iltner Schaeffer, born in Quincy, Illinois, March 12, 1860. His grandfather Schaeffer was a blacksmith and horse doctor and his grandfather Iltner was a boot and shoe maker in Quincy, whose shop was on Washington St. between Fourth and Fifth. Father Schaeffer owned and operated a blacksmith shop in Palmyra from 1885 to 1946, working in said shop at the time of his demise at the age of 91. Ed, who had been associated with his father since before World War I, continues to run the business.

Ed served as first aid in the medical corps during World War I. He has served on the Palmyra Volunteer Fire Department since 1917 and as Fire Chief since 1952.

On March 19, 1919, he was married to Lula Mae Taylor, who was born on November 25, 1896, the daughter of Charles S. and Mary Petri Taylor, who were children of Wesley Taylor and George Petri, residents of Miller Township, north of Mt. Zion. This union was blessed with four children: Mary Elizabeth Bross, whose husband, John B., owns and operates a blacksmith shop on North Dickerson in Palmyra; Helen Louise Norfolk, whose husband, William A., is an employee of Crown shoe company; Charles William, unmarried and a professor in the high school and junior college of Boone, Iowa, and Lawrence Edward, who married the former Anita Watters and who is a rural mail carrier and also helps his father in the blacksmith shop.

Ed has 5 grandchildren: Michael Bross, Rebecca and Roger Norfolk and Gary and Kelly Schaeffer.

Mr. Schaeffer served as Commander of The American Legion Post 174 for two years and has the distinction of having enrolled his two sons-in-law, who served during World War II in the Army, and his two sons, who served during the Korean War in the Army, as members of said Post.

Mr. Schaeffer wrote an article of history in honor of Mr. Andrew Allsman, who was kidnapped in Palmyra by Col. Joe Porter and his guerrilla forces and taken to Shelbyville and murdered. In reprisal for this murder and to set an example to stop this lawlessness during the Civil War, ten Confederate men were taken from the Palmyra jail and executed.



JOHN R. SCYOC

His ancestors were of French Canadian stock. One David Van Scyoc came to Sandyville, West Virginia. Abel and Nancy Scyoc moved to Ralls County in 1868, where son David was born. David married Sarah (Aydelot) Scyoc of Maryland. Their son, Robert, Sr., was married in 1900 to Daisy (Fielder) Scyoc, daughter of Lachariah and Racheal (Slemmons) Fielder. To this union were born two sons: Fielder, born October 14, 1909, deceased Nov. 12, 1920, and John R., Jr., born 1906, married Allegra (Firestone) Scyoc, born 1908, daughter of Timothy and Minnie (Nihart) Firestone of Indiana. To this union was born one son, John R. III, born 1926, married Shirley (Tunis) Scyoc of Peoria, Ill. Four children blessed this union: Connie L., born July 9, 1950, Jean, born August 11, 1952, John R. IV, born November 22, 1955, Kelly J., born June 29, 1961. John R. III was a paratrooper in 11th Air Borne Div., U.S. Army. The Fielder family was one of the large controlling firms in Hannibal. The Scyocs were extensive landowners; the acreage is still in the Scyoc family. John R., Jr., the subject of this sketch, has been in the automobile business for thirty-eight years, is prominent in all civic clubs, and has done much for the improvement of Hannibal. His wife's father, Timothy Firestone, was Government Weather Meteorologist for twenty-nine and one-half years, stationed at Hannibal in the post office building until removed to Iowa.

MRS. GEORGE (MINOR) SNYDER

Mrs. George (Minor) Snyder traces her ancestry to five prominent pioneers of Marion County. Born Feb. 6, 1915, Annabell Minor was the daughter of John Frank Minor and Mary Lydia Stillions Minor. John F. Minor's traces to Thomas Minor and Margaret Garrison of Virginia. Thomas was a brick and stone mason. On Oct. 24, 1835, he moved to Marion County and on Oct. 5, 1848, married Mary Conway, daughter of Samuel (Gardner) Conway of Kentucky, who traced his ancestry to John Conway of Ireland, 1710, and owned 377 acres of land of the old Hard-Shell Baptist Church. John Frank Minor's mother was Isabella (Phillips) Minor, tracing to the Rev. Charles Turner. Isabella P. Minor's mother was the daughter of Dr. Albert Anderson, a brother of Thomas L. Anderson, one of the noted lawyers of northeast Missouri. Dr. Albert Anderson married Louisa Jane Muldrow, daughter of Col. William Muldrow, born at "Muldrow's Hill" in Kentucky April 1797, son of John and Margaret (McElroy) Muldrow; his father was from Ireland. Muldrow came to Marion County in 1821, located 1826 near Philadelphia and erected the first stone house in the county. He died at the home of his granddaughter, Isabella Phillips Minor, 1872, and is buried in Little Union cemetery.

Mary Stillions' mother, Mary Lane Stillions, was a daughter of W. H. Lane and Susan Wilson Lane, daughter of Ephraim Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. Snyder have one daughter, Marybelle, born Sept. 30, 1950. Their home is on the spot of the Gash-Palmer settlement on South River in 1818.

George Snyder, born August 21, 1918 is the son of George Snyder, Sr., whose grandfather came from Germany, and Lena Edwards Snyder born 1896.

BENJAMIN H. STEVENSON

Ben Stevenson was born September 21, 1877, near Warren, Missouri, on a farm which the Stevenson family, originally from Virginia and Kentucky, obtained from the U.S. government by a Land Grant signed by Andrew Jackson, June 1, 1832. He was the son of Robert Woodford and Sarah (Kincaid) Stevenson.

Mr. Stevenson entered the railway mail service in April 1908 and after thirty years of service retired in August 1938. In September 1943 he re-entered the service, at which time he took a wartime job in the mail terminal in Kansas City.

He was a member of the Palmyra Baptist Church. At one time he was a member of the Marion County Rationing Board and also a member of the Marion County Democratic Central Committee. He was an honorary colonel appointed by Governor Dalton.

In early manhood Mr. Stevenson homesteaded a ranch in Montana. But he returned to Missouri and on November 30, 1905, was married to Elsie Renshaw, born Aug. 24, 1883, daughter of John Fletcher Renshaw from

Uhrichsville, Ohio, and Lucinda (Bodkins) Renshaw, of near Warren. They had three children: Fletcher, Jan. 30, 1907; Lenora, Feb. 19, 1909; and John B., June 3, 1911; also one grandchild, Robert, Dec. 26, 1948.

Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson moved to Palmyra in 1908 and to the present Stevenson home in 1911, where he died January 25, 1961.

FRANCIS E. SULTZMAN, M.D., F.A.C.S.

Francis E. Sultzman, M.D., F.A.C.S., descendant of Frank Sultzman, who was born in Fort Wayne, Indiana, in 1854, and Nettie M. Sultzman, born in Barry, Illinois, in 1869. Frank Sultzman was one of Hannibal's early successful business men and conducted a bakery, first retail, then wholesale; first in the 100 block North Third Street, then at 224 Broadway. Later the oldest son, Carl, and Nettie M. Sultzman changed the business to a whole-sale bakery at 109 South Third Street. There were four boys in the family—Carl, born in 1884, Francis in 1892, Leo in 1894, and Lorraine in 1896.

Francis E. Sultzman, M.D., married Lydia Hall Sultzman (who was born in 1892, daughter of J. T. and Jennie Hall) and they have two children, Josephine Sultzman Norris of Chicago, Illinois, and Francis E. Sultzman, Jr., of Windsor, Connecticut.

Following graduation from Washington University and postgraduate work in St. Louis, Cleveland, Chicago, and Rochester, Doctor Sultzman started the general practice of Medicine and Surgery in 1925 at 511 Broadway and in 1936 built a modern office building at 115 North Fifth Street operated as the Associated Physicians and Surgeons. He is licensed by examination to practice medicine in Missouri, Illinois, and Wisconsin. A fellow of the American College of Surgeons since 1954; member of Southwest Surgical Association since 1942, International College of Surgeons 1951, and Pan-Pacific Surgical Association since 1960. Member of staff at Levering and St. Elizabeth hospitals. Past president and secretary-treasurer Marion-Ralls County Medical Society. One of the founders and member of the board of directors Mississippi Valley Medical Society. Is past president and served on the board of directors Hannibal Country Club and also served on the board of directors of Hannibal Chamber of Commerce. One of the directors of the Farmers and Merchants Bank and Hannibal Warehouse Company. Is a Mason and a member of the Trinity Episcopal Church. Doctor and Mrs. Sultzman live at No. One Cardiff Lane.

THE BERKLEY SUMMERS FAMILY

Berkley S. Summers was a native of Maryland, but during his childhood moved to Kentucky, and in 1831 came to Marion County, locating near Palmyra. He was born August 24, 1808. In 1832 he was married to Sarah Wilcoxon. She died the following year. On November 22, 1837, he married Rebecca T. Smith Hopper. She had previously married in 1831 to James Hopper, who died in 1835. They had two children: Francis J. and Mary J.

Francis Hopper died in 1835. Mary J. Hopper Bradley died in 1882, the wife of M. J. Bradley. Ella Bell Bradley Hardman was their daughter.

To the union of Berkley and Rebecca Summers eight children were born: William W., October 16, 1838; Robert B., November 11, 1840; George W., born February 8, 1842 and died February 12, 1842; Sarah Ellen, December 9, 1844; John Henry, born October 17, 1847, and died March 16, 1848; Edwin S., Jan. 17, 1849; James W., August 15, 1852; and Eugene, December 24, 1856, and he died December 26, 1856.

Sarah Ellen Summers was married to James T. Bosley. They had two children: Mary Lee, born July 3, 1867, and died June 14, 1868; and Edwin B., born September 2, 1872, and died April 10, 1877. Sarah Ellen died May 14, 1875.

Edwin S. Summers was married to Laura E. Turner in 1875, and he died the following year.

James W. Summers never married. He was killed in a mill explosion in Carlisle, Kentucky, July 8, 1879.

Robert B. did not marry. He died November 27, 1913.

William W. Summers was married to Martha A. Terrill December 16, 1862. They had three children: Rena, January 12, 1864; Roberta B., March 31, 1870; and Walter Eben, April 28, 1880. William W. died April 5, 1915, and his wife Martha died November 14, 1890.

Rena Summers was married to Ezra Veach February 26, 1884. They had two daughters, Roberta Cornell, and Vivian. Roberta C. was born January 7, 1885, and died December 20, 1904. Vivian married Marvin Yowell. They live in Castle Rock, Colorado and have one son, Truman.

Roberta B. Summers was married to Ed Threlkeld. She died February 8, 1891.

In 1853 Berkley Summers purchased 160 acres of land just west of Palmyra adjoining the city limits, and by 1866 had acquired 120 additional acres. Berkley Summers died January 13, 1881, and his wife, Rebecca, died July 28, 1889.

Robert B. Summers continued to operate the farm after his father's death. He bought 20 more acres. After Robert B. died, his nephew, Walter Summers, who was already engaged in farming with his uncle, became the owner and operator. In 1957 Randles and Robert, sons of Walter Summers, purchased the farm, now consisting of 300 acres. The two brothers now operate the farm which has been owned by the family for more than 100 years.

Walter Eben Summers attended private schools in Palmyra and Gem City Business College in Quincy, Illinois. He was quite active in church and civic organizations. He became a deacon of the First Baptist Church in 1919 and served in that capacity until his death. Walter E. taught the men's Agoga Bible Class for many years. He was a director of the Bank of Palmyra, and also was a member of the Farm Bureau. Mr. Summers served on the board of education of the Palmyra Public Schools for 15 years. Part of this time he was president of the group.

On October 1, 1908, Walter Summers married Myrtle Pearl Randles, daughter of Joseph K. and Charlotte Isabelle Seals Randles of Woodland,

Missouri. Myrtle Randles Summers was a native of Loraine, Illinois. She was born March 13, 1883. When she was a child, her parents moved to Quincy, Illinois, where she attended school. In 1903 the family moved to Marion County.

To Walter and Myrtle Randles Summers five children were born: Virginia Josephine, July 11, 1909; Walter Bruce, December 3, 1910; William Randles, October 29, 1915; James Edward, March 6, 1922; and Robert Bell, May 14, 1924. Walter Summers died May 19, 1958.

Virginia Josephine married Glen B. Day, July 29, 1930. They have two sons: Robert Alan, born May 30, 1937, and Thomas Eugene, born September 6, 1941. Robert Day married Linda Louise Snyder, October 31, 1959. A son, Bradley Scott, was born July 4, 1960. The Day families live in Leavenworth, Kansas.

Walter Bruce married Myna Wilson Strawn August 30, 1947. They live in Independence, Missouri.

James Edward was married to Patty Mills, January 25, 1958. A son, James Edward, Jr., was born April 13, 1961. James and Patty live in Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

The present generations of the Summers family living in Marion County consist of the families of Randles and of Robert Summers, and their mother, Mrs. Walter Summers.

Robert attended the Palmyra public schools, graduating in 1942. Following World War II, he served for 18 months as a member of the Army of Occupation in Hawaii from 1945 to 1946. After his return to Palmyra, he joined his father and brother Randles in farming the home place. On October 29, 1950, he was married to M. Joan Johnson, daughter of Edna Bowles and William A. Johnson, whose families have long been residents of Marion County. Joan Summers attended several rural schools of Marion County and graduated from Palmyra High School in 1947. They have one son, Michael Bruce, born November 22, 1952, who is now attending the Palmyra Elementary School.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Robert Summers are active members of the First Baptist Church. Robert has served as a deacon since 1960, and is currently teaching a young boys' Sunday school class. Robert is a member of the Farm Bureau and is serving as vice-chairman of the Marion County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee.

Randles Summers attended the Palmyra public schools and graduated in 1933. Immediately following graduation, he joined his father in farming the home place, and has continued to farm it since then. On May 17, 1941, Randles married Lalla Cora Winningham. Lalla Summers, who attended the St. Louis, Missouri, public schools, and graduated from Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, in 1935, came to Marion County in September 1938 as a member of the Palmyra High School faculty. After an absence of 15 years following her marriage, she rejoined the faculty in 1956, and at present is teaching English, Latin, and Spanish.

Mr. and Mrs. Randles Summers are both active members of the First Baptist Church. Randles has been a member of the deacon board since

1945, and at present is serving as chairman. He was superintendent of the Sunday school for several years. Lalla Summers is teaching the Kum-Join-Us Class, a women's Sunday school class which she has taught for eleven years.

Randles has been interested in farm organizations, and is a member of the Farm Bureau and served for three years on the Marion County Committee of the Farmers' Home Administration. He is a member of the Palmyra Masonic Lodge No. 18. Lalla Summers is active in educational organizations, and has been president of the Palmyra Community Teachers' Association. She is a member of Delta Kappa Gamma, an international teacher sorority. Lalla Summers is a member of the Constellation Chapter No. 382, Order of Eastern Star.

Mr. and Mrs. Randles Summers have four daughters: Alice Ann, born October 6, 1943; Martha Charlotte, born August 19, 1947; Lois Kirk, born March 14, 1950; and Mary Jane, born April 1, 1953. Lois Kirk and Mary Jane are attending Palmyra Elementary School, Martha Charlotte is a freshman in Palmyra High School, and Alice Ann is a student at the University of Missouri.

EDNA LEE BROWN TEED

A descendant of one of the pioneer families of Marion County. Charles Wesley Taylor, born December 12, 1810, died February 14, 1875, and Eleanor (Bowles) Taylor, born February 18, 1820, died April 28, 1903. Their daughter, Mattie, married James Brown; son Charles Edwin Brown, March 22, 1863, deceased July 31, 1925, married Laura (Rigney) Brown. To this union two children were born. Edna Lee (Brown) Teed, born November 7, 1904, Marion County, married on September 14, 1924, Cecil Glenn Teed, son of William Teed of Warren Township.

Judge and Mrs. Teed have one daughter, Marilyn, born January 19, 1928.

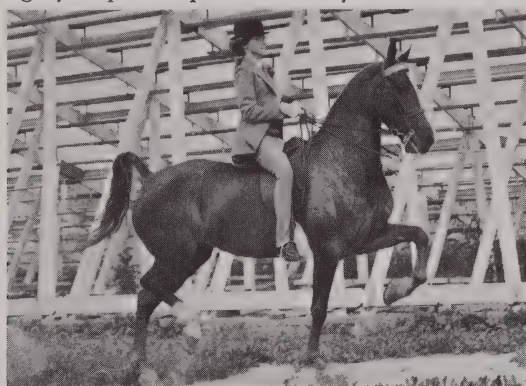
Judge and Mrs. Teed reside on one of the modern farms in the county, Section 4, Township 57, R. 5, north of Mt. Zion Church. They were one of the first families in Marion County to complete the ten-year Balanced Farming Program and won a trip and several gold medals for hog feeding contests. No woman is better known in Marion County than Mrs. Teed. After teaching school, she served as 4-H supervisor in Marion County in 1944-47. In 1951 she had a daily KHMO radio program for homemakers, sponsored by 30 counties. From 1954 through 1957 she had a daily program over KHQA television. Judge Cecil Teed, judge of Eastern District, is serving his third term on the county bench at Palmyra. A dairy farmer, his land is kept in a high state of productivity. Both are active members of Christian Church of Hannibal, Mo.; they are also active in county affairs.

MRS. CARL (MOORE) WILDMAN

Direct descendant of Curd and Moore families, who were prominent pioneer settlers, coming to Marion County with means and many slaves. Benjamin P. Curd of Jessamine County, Ky., born April 10, 1810, came to

Marion County in 1832 and married in 1832, Mary (Bryan) Curd. Among sons, one James Curd, born 1838, married Maggie (Feagan) Curd. Among children born to this union was Margaret Russella, born November 30, 1870, who married Pike Moore, born November 30, 1868, in Shelby Co., Mo. To this union were born James Curd, February 13, 1895, Anise V., born April 29, 1901, Lillian, born January 15, 1906, William S., born October 31, 1914, and the subject of this sketch, Mary Margaret, born February 8, 1897, who married April 18, 1918, C. C. Wildman, born Dennison, Texas, August 28, 1896. This union blessed with Margaret L., born 1919, married John Inman; Robert C., born 1920, married Mildred Hicks; Mary V., born 1922, married Willard Jones; James W., born 1925, married Billie J. Gray; Charolle J., born 1926, married George Baker, and Gladys P., born 1920, married Jay Lucast. Mrs. Wildman has twenty grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

An old and highly respected pioneer family.



Susan Winchester

DR. AND MRS. BEN WINCHESTER

Dr. Ben Winchester was born December 31, 1913, a son of Fred and Jessie (Newhouse) Winchester of Kinsley, Kansas. Jessie was a direct descendant of Anthony Newhouse, a Revolutionary War soldier of German and English descent, who came to Virginia in 1740. Dr. Ben served as a Major in the Veterinary Corps in World War II for eight years. After his discharge he came to Hannibal and married, July 18, 1948, Ruth (Hemmer) Winchester, born February 14, 1921, daughter of Edward and Louise (Winter) Hemmer of Belleville, Ill., who came to Hannibal in 1919 and worked at Atlas Cement Company. There were five children in the family: Lucille, Edward, Roy, Bernice and Ruth. Two daughters were born to the Winchesters: Susan, born July 8, 1950, and Mary Jane, February 7, 1954.

Dr. Winchester is one of the outstanding veterinarians in Northeast Missouri. He is Deputy State Veterinary for Hannibal Sales Co. and maintains a Large and Small Animal Clinic at 4805 McMasters Ave. He is a member of all civic clubs of Hannibal and owner of much real estate. Mrs. Winchester and daughters are expert horsewomen, having their own stables, showing at all major fairs, and winning many ribbons.

